HALL & WALKER
WELLINGTON COLLIERY

COMPANY'S COAL

1232 Government Street. Telephone 83

VOL. C-NO. 50

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1908

FORTY PAGES

# Beautiful Rings

DIAMONDS ENTER CANADA DUTY FREE

# for Ladies

Words fail us. No use trying to describe the wondrous beauty of nature's triumph-THE

In SINGLE, TWIN, THREE and FIVE STONE rings or combined with the EMERALD, RUBY or SAPPHIRE, the Diamond forms an article of adornment which affords continual pleasure and satisfaction.

We would be glad to have you come in and look at our extensive stock.

The fact that we buy for "SPOT CASH." Buy right in Amsterdam, and in large quantities, cutting out all middlemen's profits, enables us to offer exceptional advantages as regards prices.

We buy right-We sell right.

### Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers

1017 Government Street

### Enthusiasm of Epicures Stirred by These

	Cowan's Nut Chocolate, per cake	
	Large Imported French Prunes, per lb	
	Pulled Figs, per jar35c	
	Layer Figs, per lb	:
	Almonds and Raisins, per bottle	
A	Stuffed Dates, per bottle50c	
	English Barley Sugar, per bottle	
Y.	Bar Le Duc, per jar35c	
	Pistachio Nuts in Syrup, per jar	
	Rose Leaves in Syrup, per jar	
	Lipton's Whole Gooseberries, per bottle	
	요즘 그 이 이 이 보고 있다. 얼마나 있는데 얼마나 있는데 하는데 그는데 맛있다. 그는 바쁜 하면 그는 말했다.	

Good Things to Eat in Our Delicatessen Dept.

### DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers.

1317 Government Street

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590

### Shoe "Specials" for Monday

GIRLS' AND BOYS' Grain Calf Lace Boots, sizes 8 to 101/2. Worth \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair. Monday ......\$1.00 BOYS' DONGOLA AND BUFF LACE Bluchers,, sizes 1 to 5. Worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 per pair. Monday . . . . . \$1.50 LITTLE GENTS' Black and Brown Kid Bluchers, sizes 8 to Worth \$2.00 per pair. Monday .... \$1.20

### McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your Shoes will be right if you get them here.

### Kola Tonic Wine

MADE FROM KOLA, CELERY AND PEPSIN

Is the finest Summer Medicine one can take. It contains no drugs or alcohol. Medical men prescribe it freely for their patients. They recom-

To purify the Blood.

To keep the Liver in Order.

To cure Indigestion
To prevent Constipation.

To cure Asthma

To ward off Fevers and Bilious Head-

To build up the system.

Dr. Richardson, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania is very loud in his praise of Kola Tonic Wine. The famous Canadian M. D., Dr. C. F. Couture, of Tingewick, Province of Quebec, says "It is the best tonic I can prescribe for my

Call for it at your Club, Hotel, Bar or Restaurant. If your dealer cannot sup-ply you for home use, kindly 'phone

PITHER & LEISER Wholesale Distributors Cor. Fort & Wharf Streets, Victoria: Water Street, Vancouver.

## ATLANTIC FLEET AT NEW ZEALAND

Sixteen Vessels Under Admiral Sperry Anchor at Auck-· land

#### CEREMONIES OF WELCOME

'Premier Sir Joseph Ward Warmly Eulogises President Roosevelt

Auckland, Aug. 9 (Sunday).—Sixteen vessels, comprising the pattleship division of the United States Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, arrived here at 8:40 a.m. today and anchored in columns in the roadstead, abreast the city, after a voyage of 33 days from San Francisco, including a stop at Honolulu of six days.

When the warships entered the harbor the usual salutes were exchanged between them and the shore batteries, the Australian flagship Powerful and the cruisers Encounter and Pioneer.

Shortly after anchoring Admiral Sperry, accompanied by his staff, went ashore and paid his respects to Lord Plunkett, the Governor later returned the Admiral's visit-aboard the flagship Confectiout.

Confectiont.

Tomorrow will begin a week of ceremonles and festivities, for which the most elaborate preparations have been made, including the reception of the fleet on behalf of the government by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, the presentation of various addresses, parades, military reviews, banquets, excursions to nearby points of interest, horse racing, and various other sports.

#### NEWS SUMMARY

5e

-U. S. fleet at New Zealand.
Air navigation. Thaw's bankruptcy.

-Conservative plenic will be
a great success. Rival Isthmus route to the Panama
canal. Steamer disaster on
Lake Winnipeg. General
news.

rinews.

-Canadian rifle team home from Bisley. Pretty ceremony at club house opening. Local and general news. -Editorial.
-Note and comment, Forty

Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinibn. Arrivals at the city hotels.

Appreciates bishop's gift to congregation. Campaigners' association will celebrate victories. The weather. Local news.

Fish commissioners expected this week. Board of trade to solicit subscriptions for Fernie sufferers. List of entries for the flower show close tomorrow. A noted sportsman declares this province sportsmen's paradise, Local news.

In woman's realm.

9—Sporting news.
10—Marine news.
11—Social and personal. Production of British Columbia

12—Real estate advertisements. 13—Real estate advertisements.

13—Real estate advertisements.
14—Mainland news.
15—Fifth regiment in camp at Macaulay Point. Amusements. General news.
16—Additional sport.
17—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
18—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
19—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches. General news.

20-David Spencer Limited's ad.

### MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Alberni, past, present and future, by R. L. Pocock. 2—Official reports of British officers on the Russo-Japan-

ese war. 3-Recollections of a Kootenay

4—An hour with the editor.

5—An nour with the editor.

—Cases of dual personality.

The road and dust problem.

6—The simple life.

5—Some notable speeches at the tercentenary. Persia's crisis and cause. Home rule for India.

and cause. Home rule for India.

9—The conquest of the air.

10—Mr. Balfour on religious education. The Milton tercentenary at Cambridge.

11—Excavations of Herculaneum by mining methods. The reptile press of India. Historic Fort Churchill.

12—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

13—For the young folks.

14—The, two admirals—Beresford and Fisher.

15—The policy of "spend, spend, spend," The Dean of Westminster's sermon.

16—An Interesting romance of

-An interesting romance of lost mines, Count Zeppe-

An interesting romance of lost mines. Count Zeppolin's triumph.

Transplanting Atlantic oysters in Pacific waters. The Alpine meet at Rogers' pass. Vision of unity. Porsin's soldiery. The early days of the post office.

Short story, "The Written Word." Telephones and consumption.

Messages from the ceholess and by D. W. Higging The

-Messages from the echoless land, by D. W. Higgins. The phenomena of spiritualism.

The book which was printed by the government for presentation to the officers of the American battleship fleet as a souvenir of their visit here contains the following greeting, written by the Prime Minister, Sir Joseph G. Ward: "No visit of foreign warships was ever so welcome as yours today. In receiving the fleet, a sense of kinship stirs our hearts, for we feel that the greatest nation of the west has come to visit us, being the visible embodiment of its might, majesty and dominion. President Roosevelt, in every act and word of his life work, reflects and volces our national ethics and aspirations. The name Roosevelt in New Zealand stands for national righteousness, and is cheered, honored and revered. The fleet stands for peace, justice and freedom. These are the thoughts and feeling that are stirring our hearts today."

Although a rille match between teams of Americans and the Dominion volunteers had been arranged as part of the week's entertainment, the ministry cannot allow an armed party to land from the American warships. The premier on being urged to modify the restrictions so that the match might be held, replied that the imperial law prevents the landing of an armed party, the regulations being very stringent.

Gold Dredge Burned.

Gold Dredge Burned.

Bedding, Cal., Aug. 8.—The Shasta Dredging company's gold dredge at Morsetown, fourteen miles southwest of Reddling, was destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of \$125,000, with \$40,000 insurance. A similar craft valued at \$100,000 was burned at the same place three years ago.

### **BIG MILL COMPANY** IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Pillsbury-Washburn Concern is in Financial Diffi-

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. S.—The capitalization of the Pillsbury-Washburn Co., for which a receiver was appointed today, is \$5,000,000, divided equally between the preferred and the common stock. It also has outstanding \$4,150,000 in bonds.

The last statement of the company (issued four months ago) showed net carnings of \$642,000. Against this were bond interest charges of \$250,000, a dividend of preferred stock of \$177,-000 and other charges of \$200,000, leaving a balance of only \$15,000.

The company was founded by C. A. Pillsbury, who was later joined by the late Senator Washburn. The stock is now owned by English capitalists, but the mills are operated by Americans. The mills have a capacity of 30,000 barrels per day.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company, Ilmited, has operated since its organization in its present form in 1899, the Pillsbury "A," "B," and "C" mills and elevators, the Palisade and Anchor mills and elevators, and the Lincoln mill at Auroka. Its production is distributed throughout the world by means of 5,000 agencies, the company is practically owner of the stock of the Minneapolis Mill company and the St. Anthony Water-Power company, of Minnesota, with water rights, while the Minneapolis Mill company and the St. Anthony Water-Power company, controlling 100 grain elevators.

The indebtedness of the defendant company is set at more than \$5,000,000. The liquid indebtedness of \$4,000,000. The liquid indebtedness of \$4,000,000. The liquid indebtedness of the company is property exceeds \$15,000,000. The liquid indebtedness of the company is property exceeds \$15,000,000. The liquid indebtedness of \$4,000,000. The liquid indebtedness of the office of the company is property exceeds \$15,000,000. The liquid indebtedness of \$4,000,000. The liquid

erty exceeds \$15,000,000. The total secured indebtedness covered by de-benture bonds is \$4,000,000, or a total indebtedness of \$9,000,000. The liquid assets are estimated at \$3,500,000 to pay \$5,000,000 unsecured debt. The company has \$800,000 of its product stored in 25 states outside of M:nne-sota.

#### ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKES

More Shocks Felt at Constantine-Previously Damaged Buildings Shaken Down

Constantine, Algeria, Aug. 8.—A new carthquake shock was felt last night and caused a renewal of the panic. Several buildings damaged by the previous shock were shaken down. The falling of a celling in the house of an European resident injured several children. Two or three slight shocks were felt this morning, hut no casualities have been reported.

#### ANARCHIST EXECUTED

Vean Rull Pays Penalty for Attempt on King Alfonso's Life and Other Crimes

Barcelona, Aug. 8.—Jean Rull, who on April 14 was found guilty of complleity in a series of bomb-throwing and anarchistic outrages and sentenced to death, was executed here today. At the trial of Rull last April the evidence showed that he and his assistants were the authors of the attempts to assassinate King Alfonso at Madrid and Peris and of various outrages in and Paris, and of various outrages in different parts of Spain.

### The Abruzzi Affair.

The Abruzzi Affair.
Rome, Aug. 8.—The Giornale d'Italia today prints an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, according to which the cardinal is alleged to have said that he has never mentioned the subject of a marriage between the Duke & Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins to Pope Plus, considering that it was a private affair between the lady and the duke.

## AIR NAVIGATORS HARD AT WORK

Wilbur Wright Makes Successful Flight With His Aeroplane

#### MACHINE WELL HANDLED

Capt. Baldwin's Airship Passed Upon By Government

Le Mans, France, Aug. S.—Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, made a flight variously computed at from 2½ to 3½ kilometres with his aeroplane here this atternoon in three minutes and five seconds. Throughout the flight Mr. Wright had perfect control of the machine.

No attempt was made for a distance record, the only object of the flight being to try out the aeroplane while flying through the air; Wright demonstrated, or so it appeared to the spectators, that he was absolute master of the airship, first soaring, then shooting downward, and then mounting again at will, until finally, after completing two circles, he came down easily to earth.

The performance was greeted with a burst of cheers from a small number of people invited to view the experiment. Wright was warmly congratulated by all the spectators, including a few French aeronauts, two Russian army officers and a number of other experts, who styled it as a wonderful exhibition.

Weather conditions for the test were splendid. The sky was blue and without a cloud, and a gentle northwest breeze was blowing. The aeroplane was mounted on a small single-wheeled charlot, which, in turn, was resting on a single rail on the ground. By means of a falling weight rigged on a beam erected in the ground and connecting with cords running to it, the charlot was started running over the rail, and the aeroplane thus having been given a forward motion, suddenly left the charlot and ascended like a bird to the height of about 16 feet, then swerved and turned on its course and salled up the field. It dipped gracefully up and down, attaining a height of 60 feet, and then coming down to between 30 and 40 feet. Mr. Wright thus twice circled the field and then stopped the motor, bringing the aeroplane directly in front of the improvised grand stand, which was filled with wildly cheering spectators.

The descent was sure and easy and was carried out with great nicety without causing shock to either the machine or its operator. Afterwards Mr. Wright said to the Associated Press: "I a

Capt. Baldwin's Efforts.

Richard Yates for the Republican nomination for Governor by about 1,000.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Capt. Baldwin has succeeded in fulfilling the first requirement of his contract with the United States government for supplying a dirigible balloon for the signal corps, of the army. The board of officers who inspected the big airship today at Fort Meyer accepted it as far as the construction of the machine is concerned. The other requirements remaining to be fulfilled are in regard to speed and endurance. There was no official speed test today, but after the inspection of the balloon Captain Baldwin made a preliminary endurance trial. A total distance of about six miles was made at an average speed of 12 miles an hour. No effort was made at fast time today. The airship was under perfect control. If 20 miles an hour is made at the speed trial and the airship makes a successful endurance trial, Capt. Baldwin will receive \$6,500 for his balloon. Col. Baron DeGode, Russian military attache, was one of those most interested in today's flight. He made a close inspection of Capt. Baldwin's airship with a view to submitting a report to his government.

Richard Yates for the Republican nomination for Governo by about 4,000.

Goo. Edmond Foss, the present representative in the tenth district, had from the returns available at 10 octoes. Goo. Edmond Foss, the present representative in the tenth district, had from the returns available at 10 octoes. Goo. Edmond Foss, the present representative in the tenth district, had from the returns available at 10 octoes. Goo. Edmond Foss, the present representative in the tenth district, had from the returns available at 10 octoes. Goo. Edmond Foss, the present representative in the tenth district, had from the returns available at 10 octoes. Goo. Edmond Foss, the present representative in the tenth district, had from the returns available at 10 octoes. Goo. Edmond Foss, the present representative in the tenth district, had from the returns available at 10 octoes. Goo. Edmond Foss, the pres

### HURRICANE CAUSES DISASTER IN HUNGARY

Hundred Workmen Buried Under Ruins of Large Factory

Szegedin, Hungary, Aug. 8 .- During hurricane this afternoon a large factory collapsed and a hundred workmen were burled in the ruins. Four dead bodies and fourteen persons severely injured have been recovered from the debris. Seventy persons are still missing.

#### Bands in Discord

Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins to Pope Pius, considering that it was a private affair between the lady and the duke.

Schooners Missing

Ottawa, August 8.—The department of marine was advised that during a recent storm which swept the eastern coast of Nova Scotla two fishing schooners broke from their moorings at St. Paul's island and were carried out to sea by the gale. The customs cruiser Gladiator was at once ordered to proceed from North Sydney in search of the vessels, but up to the present time no report has been received as to the result of the cruises St. Paul's is a rocky island about two miles off the most northerly point of Cape Breton.

Bands in Discord

New York, Aug. 8.—The musicians of two rival bands mauled each other yesterday in Williamsburg during an Italian saint's day. Where two thoroughfares join, both bands, playing different airs came together. Immediately the fight was started. With their instruments the musicians purpose and to the robe of the fight was started. With their instruments the musicians of the fight was started. With their instruments the musicians of the fight was started. With their instruments the musicians of the result of two rival bands mauled each other yesterday in Williamsburg during an Italian saint's day. Where two thoroughfares join, both bands, playing different airs came together. Immediately the fight was started. With their instruments the musicians of the result of two rival bands mauled each other yesterday in Williamsburg during an Italian saint's day. Where two thoroughfares join, both bands, playing different airs came together. Immediately the fight was started. With their instruments the musicians of two rival bands mauled each other yesterday in Williamsburg during an Italian saint's day. Where two thoroughfares join, both bands, playing during an Italian saint's day. Where two thoroughfares join, both bands, playing during an Italian saint's day. Where two thoroughfares join, both bands mauled each other yes. The musicians of two rival bands maul

#### International Cricket.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The Wanderers Athletic club team held the Winnipeg II to a draw today, thereby winning irst honors in the international cricket

Ottawa, August 8.—The railway commission has issued an order to all railways calling for the protection of trestles by watchmen, and for fire alarm devices from May to Ogtober, inclusive. This is a month longfr than was provided for in the original order.

#### Old Age Annuities

Old Age Annuities
Oltawa, August 8.—Sir Richard
Cartwright is having actuarial tables
prepared and regulations drafted, preliminary to bringing into operation the
Old Age Annuities Bill. Agents will
be appointed to distribute the annuities
and explain their operation.

Search For Brutal Criminal

Search For Brutal Criminal
Salem, N.J., Aug. 8.—Armed posses
under the direction of Sheriff Allen
are searching Salem and adjoining
counties tonight for a negro who today committed a brutal assault on
Stella Lawrence, the 12-year-old
daughter of a farmer of Warrington
township. Stella left her home to
place a letter in a rural delivery mail
box at the end of a lane on her
father's farm, probably a quarter of
a mile from her home. She was about
to return when a negro selzed her and
dragged her into an adjoining corn
field. The girl was found later unconscious. She revived and told of the
terrible treatment she had received
at the hands of the negro of whom she
gave a meagre description.

### FAVORABLE REPORTS ON PRAIRIE CROPS

Statement Issued By Ogilvie Milling Company Shows Good Promise

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The Oglivie Flour Mills company gave the following review of the progress of the crop during the past week:

The weather has been moderate and quite favorable on the whole. Good showers have fallen in districts where they have materially assisted in filling out the grain. Cutting of wheat has been going on all week in different localities, particularly in the southwest. The amount of cutting is increasing daily, and towards the end of the coming week it should be general. Yields in the fall wheat districts in southern Alberta running as high as 45 bushels per acre, are reported. From the spring wheat districts reports are generally of a favorable character, and still indicate a crop of very satisfactory quantity and good milling quality.

#### ILLINOIS PRIMARIES /

Early Part of Count Shows Deneen and Lewis Leading in Gov-ernorship Vote

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Returns from the smaller towns and county precincts in the primary election in this state came in slowly after the polls closed.

In the city of Chicago, Charles Deneen, the present governor, leads Richard Yates for the Republican nomination for Governor by about 4,000.

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 8.—A conference of the Sinn Fein branches in the United States was held here today and presided over by Daniel F. Cohalan, of New York. Delegates from many cities were present. A constitution was adopted and the following officers of a grand council were elected:

elected:
President, Robert Temple, of New York; Vice-President, Peter C. York, of Oakland; Secretary, Charles Noon, of New York, Treasurer J. McGarrity, of Philadelphia.
Sinn Fein envoys from Ireland are coming to tour the United States immediately after the presidential elections to push the movement in this country.

#### FATAL TRAIN WRECK

Several People Reported Killed in Ac-cident on Southern Pacific Near New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Aug. 8.—A Southern Pacific passenger train, westbound was wrecked tonight shortly after leaving New Orleans.
Several people are reported to have been killed.

Edmonton's Public Utilities.

Edmonton, Aug. 8.—Municipal ownership in Edmonton is paying. The report from waterworks and telephone departments for the last six months at a the had, stop tist, aver is light rates were reduced recently and a new telephone system installed. The city now proposes to construct the control and Strathcona and Strathcona and Strathcona and Strathcona and believe they can make it pay. The lim will be in operation by November 1,

Count Zeppelin's Explanation.

Friederichshafen, Aug. 8.—Count Zeppelin today issued an explanation of the catastrophe to his adriship, in which he absolves his mechanics from any blame. Ho declares the defects in the motors and lack of experience trie light rates were reduced recently and a new telephone system installed. The city now proposes to construct the motors and lack of experience in the motors and lack of experience trie light rates were reduced recently and a new telephone system installed. The city now proposes to construct the motors and lack of experience in the motors and lack of experience trie light rates were reduced recently and a new telephone system installed. The city now proposes to construct the motors and lack of experience in the motors

## WILL TRY HARD FOR THAW MONEY

\_awyers and Other Creditors to Fight Bankruptcy Application

#### DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

Trial Claims Paid and Pending Amount to Over Seven Hundred Thousand

New York, Aug. 8.—That a deter-mined effort will be made by some at least of Harry K. Thaw's creditors to resist his effort to have himself ad-

least of Harry K. Thaw's creditors to resist his effort to have himself adjudged a bankrupt, was indicated today after his creditors had recovered from the confusion into which the first announcement of the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings in Pittsburg threw them.

The attempt to hold off the bankruptcy proceedings, indeed, is already, under way, according to Daniel O'Reily, of Thaw's counsel in the murder trial, who late today announced that he had decided upon the institution of proceedings through which he hoped to collect-the amount of his claim for, legal expenses. Mr. O'Reilly announced that he was preparing an application to be presented to the United States court on Monday for a committee of Mr. Thaw's estate and person on the ground that Thaw has been legally adjudged a lunatic, and as such has no right to go bankrupt. On obtaining the committee Mr. O'Reilly says he will sue the committee for the remainder of his claim. According to his statement this is a matter of \$3,700 over the \$11,000 stated in Thaw's bankrupty schedule. He asserts that the \$11,000 and more that Thaw paid him during the trial was largely expended for Thaw's benefit and under his orders.

Others of Thaw's creditors, although

him during the trial was largely expended for Thaw's benefit and under, his orders.

Others of Thaw's creditors, although expressing surprise that he had disputed their claims, were less definite than Mr. O'Rellly as to their probable procedure. Dr. Britton Evans, one of the allienists, commenting on the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings, sald: "It is a surprise to us. We had no intimation that he would dispute the bills or contemplated such a step. All I can say at the present time is that all the bills put in by me were just and moderate for the services rendered. From my knowledge of the case I can say none of the allienists who appeared at the defence overcharged Thaw, and that the bills were only fair compensation for the services they proffered for him."

A. Russell Peabody, who is still Thaw's personal counsel, was one of the creditors who looked at Thaw's move in a different light. Mr. Peapody gave it as his opinion that Thaw's act was a proper one and that all of the claims against the young man would be paid when they had been "pared down to proper proportions."

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—The orden of reference in the Thaw bankruptcy

Pittsburg Proceedings.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—The order of reference in the Thaw bankruptcy case of Harry Thaw sending it to W. R. Blair, referee in bankruptcy, for further proceedings, was made by William T. Lindsey, clerk of the U.S. district court, today. Referee Blair is now absent from the city, but will return on Monday. There was consderable speculation here today how Thaw would be able to visit this city. According to a provision in the bankruptcy laws, Thaw will be required to attend a meeting of his creditors before the referee in this district as a bankrupt. The petition for his discharge frombankruptcy must be made within a year unless additional time be granted.

Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, who last night was appointed receiver for Thaw, will hold a conference some time today with Stone and Stone, local counsel for Thaw.

Further Statement.

Further Statement.

Further Statement.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 8.—Harry K. Thaw made the following statement this morning in further explanation of the schedule appearing in his petition in bankruptcy filed in Pittsburg yesterday:

"The item at the foot of the column, giving amounts paid lawyers and allenists for expenses, marked 'cash in bank,' is money in bank that I have now turned over to the receiver in bankruptcy for the equal benefit of all concerned."

all concerned."

The sum of \$438,500 is represented as having been paid out by Thaw in connection with his trials, but this amount includes \$191,500 borrowed on a note from his mother, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, which amount appears again in the schedule of Thaw's liabilities. The sums he has paid and the claims, many of which Thaw says are exaggerated, will total over \$700,000.

#### Spokane's Bid for Fame.

Spokane's Bid for Fame.

Spokane, Aug. 8.—A \$2500 trophy cup and transportation to this city are offered by the Spokane chamber of commerce for a 400 metre race between Lieut. Haswell of the British army, and J. C. Carpenter of Cornell university, the race to take place at the Interstate fair at Spokane on Monday, October 5. They met at the recent Olympic games in England, Haswell winning through a claim of foul.

#### Count Zeppelin's Explanation.

"God's altar stands from Sunday to Sunday, and the seventh day is no more for religion than any other. IT IS FOR REST. The whole seven are for religion, and one of them for rest"-H. W. Beecher.

## Sunday Concert at Gorge Park

the shade of the greenwood tree and listen to the sweet strains of the band, while you inhale old Neptune's healthy breeze and watch the

Take Cars at Cor. Gov't and Yates Sts.

## Wallace's Is Headquarters for Fruit

Both domestic and foreign you'll find just what you require ere—a saving to every buyer:

Three Pineapples, large size for preserving. \$1.00 Free Stone Peaches, per crate \$1.25 Water Melons, from 25c up

Preserving Jars from 85c to \$1.35 per doz.

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

# Telephone 129

If you wish Your Baggage taken to and from the steamer or train



Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. BROUGHTON : STREET

#### "The Crimp and the Consequence"

is the Title of a Mighty Interesting Little Booklet on Washboards, that has Just Been Issued.

It tells the value of the Crimp in Washboards; the Features of the Ordinary Crimp, and the Features of the Better Crimp.

And it tells the Kind of Crimp-that is the better Crimp-AND WHY.

If You are Interested, a Post-card will bring this Bright Little "Eye-Opener" to you At Once.

Ask Yourself-Why not let us Send You a Copy To-

> The E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Canada

Always, Everyhere in Canada, ask for Eddy's Matches

Works like magic. Actually transforms old furniture into new. Renews the finish which has child can apply it. For sale by

MELLOR BROS., LTD.

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Anheuser Busch and Budweiser Beers

The most popular beer in the world. Costs more at the brewery than any other beer made. A royal brew of malt and hops, whose absolute sovereignty has never been challenged. Unquestionably

"The King of All Bottled Beers"

The beers are sold at all first-class dealers, bars, clubs, hotels and cafes. Bottled only at the Anheuser Busch Brewery, St.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

### STEAMER DISASTER ON LAKE WINNIPEG

Six Passengers and Two of the Crew of the Premier Are Burned

Winnipeg, Aug. S.—The steamer Premier, Capt. Stevens, of Seikirk, was burnt to the water's edge at Warrero's Landing, on Lake Winnipeg, on Thursday morning. Six of the passengers and two of the crew failed to make their escape, and were burned to death.

The docks, freezers and several buildings in the immediate vicinity were also burned. The fire started in the hold of the boat, near the engine room, and gained such rapid headway that escape was cut off for many of those aboard. The loss is roughly estimated at \$54,000, only partially insured.

The dead are:

Mrs. A. Couture, of Seikirk.

Walter Olsen, of Gimli, Man.

Miss Mary Povah, of Winnipeg.

Elmer Jones, son of T. J. Jones, manager of the Dominion Fish company, Seikirk.

oany, Selkirk. Osler Overon, Selkirk Leonard Fryer, Selkirk

All he above were passengers.
Gus Well, of St. Boniface, cook.
Norman Smith, of Selkirk, assist int cook. Injured: Mrs. M

urned on arm. Miss Isbister, back injured by jump-

ng overboard. The Premier left Selkirk for the

north on Monday at 11 p.m. with a crew and passenger list of 48. She reached Warren's Landing on Wednesday evening and unloaded her cargo during the morning. In the after-noon Capt. Stevens took on the return cargo, which included \$50,000 worth

of furs.

All was in readiness to sail on Thursday morning. At 1 o'clock fire broke out in the hold near the boilers, and before an alarm could be sounded had cut off escape by the main companionway. There were about 35 sleeping on board, and these were cut off before they had time to dress A off before they had time to dress. A few got away by the gang plank, but others were forced to jump into the tug Idell, alongside.

tug Idell, alongside.

Little is known as to how the victims of the tragedy met their deaths. It is supposed, however, that they were cut off in the cabin and were either burned to death or smothered before the flames reached them. Before the steamer could/be cut adrift and shoved into the lake, the flames, driven by a heavy wind caught in the dock. In the absence of fire-fighting appliances it was but a few minutes before the boat was completely destroyed. The trading post and houses of the settlement were saved and the tug Idell had a narrow escape.

The first word of the tragedy reached Selkirk last night by the steamer

the rail of the tug and was picked up unconscious. Careful work on the part of local physicians, however, re-stored her and she, will soon be as well as ever

Mrs. Messer, matron of the mission

the north. Mr. McKersle had all his clothes, effects and money with him, as he needed it to take a course in medicine at Toronto to fit him for medical missionary work. He saved nothing but his coat.

nothing but his coat.

The survivors are loud in their praise of the heroic work of the officers of the vessel and the crew. Capt. Stevens was the last to leave the steamer, he having crawled out into the anchor chains to escape the flames. Those who passed through the dis-aster are thankful that the fire did not break out some hours later while the steamer was out on the lake. Tho lifeboats were located in the immediof the funnel and were among the first fixtures to be con-

#### MOUNT SICKER FIRE

Townsite Devastated in Spite of Ef-forts to Stay the Flames— Caused by Carelessness

### Victoria Transfer Co. TELEPHONE 129.

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carried to a successful consummation, was destined to again become one of the important industrial centres of the province, was swept by fire on Tuesday and Wednesday last, despite the heroic efforts of a large force of fire fighters to save the town, says the Cowichan Leader. The workmen succeeded in saving the big hotel, the schoolhouse, Tyce office and several of the mine buildings, but the residential portion of the town is now in ruins, forty-three houses having been consumed by the flames by Thursday night.

The fire, which has been raging for over a week, and which has covered

exhaustion from their efforts.

The men were greatly handicapped as well as discouraged when the big Tyee water tank, holding 30,000 gallons of water, went up in smoke on Wednesday afternoon. It was then thought that the mine buildings were doomed but up to the present the men have succeeded in saving the plant which is now thought to be out of danger. The scene from the Tyee dump today is a desolate one with a view of blackened stumps on all sides and the burned-out residential section down below.

### CONSERVATIVE PICNIC TO BE GREAT SUCCESS

Nothing Being Left Undone to Make Celebration Best of

Little is known as to how the victims of the tragedy met their, deaths. It is supposed, however, that they were cut off in the cabin and were either burned to death or smothered before the fames reached them. It is supposed, however, that they were cut off in the cabin and were dither burned to death or smothered before the fames reached them. It is driven by a heavy wind caught in the dock. In the absence of fire-fighting appliances it was but a few minutes before the boat was completely destroyed. The trading post and house of the settlement were saved and the trug field had a narrow escape.

The first word of the tragedy reached Selkirk last night by the steamer Wolverine, which brought down the boundard progress of the settlement were saved and the trug field had a narrow escape.

The first word of the tragedy reaching his substances of the settlement were saved and the trug field had a narrow escape.

The first word of the tragedy reaching his substances of the settlement was the property of the Dominion Pish company of Selkirk, and Warren's Landing, which is at the extreme northerly end of the lake.

The trade Wirnbeg between Scilkirk, who were lost, had been playing about the ship the evening before and had retired to their stateroom early in the evening. They were new, started in other portions of the verses started in other portions of the verses, the state of the boat. He was a started to the first state of the day will be speeches from the state of the trade of the state of the way and enthusiastic committees are at work arranging details for the monster picnic to be held at Sidney

but it is considered that the province will be willing to co-operate with the Dominion.

In connection with the foregoing, Mrs. Messer, matron of the mission at Norway House, who also was one of the passengers, narrowly escaped as the result of her frantic attempts to save her clothing. She had to be removed from the stateroom practically by force, and she was severely burned. Aniong those who lost everything was a young missionary named McKersie, who was on his way to Toronto, after having spent four years in the north. Mr. McKersie had all his clothes, effects and money with him. the advisability of making a smaller join, and these provinces will doubt-less agree to reserving them perman-ently in consideration of a similar and concurrent agreement on the part of the United States.

the United States.

The proposal to make a boundary reservation came from the United States through the British ambassador at Washington, and the order gives effect to the making of the Canadian-Alaskan boundary reservation.

"No Longer Required'

New York, Aug. 8.—Unable to find work, Robert M. Miller, a carpenter, tied a rope to a bridge over the railroad tracks in the Bronx borough and placed the noose around his neck and jumped from the bridge today. His suspended body hung in the pathway of northbound trains and an early traight train was grouned by it after freight train was stopped by it after the engineer had whistled valuely for the man, whom the engineer supposed VICTORIA, B. C.

Distributing Agents.

Mount Sleker townsite, until recently the seene of great mining activity, and which, had certain negotiations which were pending, been could find no work.

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### RIVAL ISTHMUS ROUTE TO THE PANAMA CANAL

English Capital and Energy Has Worked Wonders at the Isthmus

was destined to again become one of the important industrial centres of the province, was swept by fire on Tuesday and Wednesday last, despite the heroic efforts of a large force of fire fighters to save the town, says the Cowichan Leader. The workmen succeeded in saving the big hotel, the schoolhouse, Typee office and several of the mine buildings, but the residential portion of the town is now in ruins, forty-three houses having been consumed by the flames by Thursday night.

The fire, which has been raging for over a week, and which has covered half the mountain side is said to have originated through the carclessness of some berry pickers who falled to extinguish their camp fire.

Starting in the Westholme road clear up to the mining camp, burning every bridge and culvert on the way. For 3 nights the men on the hill never went to bed and all were in a state of exhaustion from their efforts.

The men were greatly handleapped as well as discouraged when the big gulf is an absolutely negligible quanr been formed by the river of the same frame, which is a very broad and splendid water way, allowing only ten feet of water, and our tide in the Mexican sulf is an absolutely negligible quantity, while the larger steamers were forced to anchor alway out from shore and some distance beyond this bar, and to discharge their cargoes by means of lighters, a slow and not at all an inexpensive process. But the important firm of S. Pearson & Son of London, England, took hold of the enterprise a few years ago, in partnership with the Mexican government, and matters have mended mightily since. The railway has been placed in the best of order; new magnificent bridges of the finest modern types have been erected; the grades have been lowered and immensely improved. The plant throughout in every respect is up to date, and what is perhaps the most important change of all, and without which the other improvements would have been of little effect, the harbors at Salina Cruz, at the Pacific terminus, and at Coatzacoalcos, the Atlantic terminus, have been overwheimingly revolutionized.

"The new port at Salina Cruz is,

lized. "The new port at Salina Cruz is, however, wholly artificial, being formed by means of an immense and massive breakwater, while at Coatzacoalcos the channel has been sufficiently narrowed breakwater, while at Coatzacoaicos the channel has been sufficiently narrowed to create a current quite strong enough to keep a perpetual channel of thirty feet open. Previously, in order to facilitate the undertaking, the channel was dredged to that depth, and the river is now lined with steel wharves, seven in number, and the harbor is illuminated with electric light, while each port, is equipped with the best and most modern machinery, enabling the largest of steamers to be loaded and unloaded in the briefest possible space of time.

"All these improvements have worked wonders, and this route, which compared with Panama, shortns each trip several days, is rapidly growing in favor and has no serious reason at all to fear the competition of the Panama canal when that waterway is completed.

"And in order to complete this pert, to their liking they even cut for quite

"And in order to complete this port to their liking, they even cut for quitt a distance into the shore. The tides ou the Pacific are also practically nothing, rising and falling for only a foot or two.

a distince into the snore. The tales of the Pacific are also practically nothing, rising and falling for only a foot or two.

"The Isthmus railway is 19s miles in length, and the new roadway for it really after all comes to that, was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 12th of January, 1907. The 10,000 ton steamers of the Hawaiian-American line, which bring sugar for New York and other eastern points from the Hawaiian islands, now call regularly and the greater part of the immense sugar crop of these islands is now sent east by this route.

"Again, we have transported a very large proportion of the structural steel which was used in the rebuilding of San Francisco.

"As Fegards the Panama Canal, however, there is room for everybody. The coarser cargoes, such as coal railroad fron, etc., which can ill bear the cost of transshipment, will in the future naturally be sent by way of the canal, while the first class goods, respecting which time is of prime importance, will be despatched by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"The exact cost of the changes in both ports on the railway and at the terminals, I cannot at the moment give, but it was an immense sum, having eaten up many millions upon millions of pounds sterling... Indeed, taking it all in all, this is one of the most striking triumphs of modern science, foresight and courage, backed by human genius and unlimited capital.

"Porfirio Diaz, the present dictator of Mexico is really a great man and

by human genius and unlimited capital.

"Porfirio Diaz, the present dictator
of Mexico, is really a great man, and
deserves well of his country, which he
has veritably recreated and crowned
with brilliant and lasting prosperity.
He is, moreover, a perfectly honest
man, and despite his magnificent opportunities, not at all rich. And
when, some years ago, it became
necessary to economize and salaries
were generally reduced, his own salary
was the very first to pass under the
operations of the pruning knife.
His successor no one knows, but
every one down there would extraordinarily like to know his name and
office, when Diaz retires from his high
position, which duties he has dis-

every one down there would extraordinarily ilke to know his name and
office, when Diaz retires from his high
position, which duties he has discharged with such conspicuous and
distinguished ability, is as yet a most
profound secret.

"Ramon Corral, the vice president;
and the very able finance minister,
Senor Limantour, who is of French
extraction, are both prominently mentoned, but who really will take up the
reins of office when Diaz retires is
unknown.

"Senor Limantour a couple of years
ago carried to successful culmination
his scheme for standardizing Mexican
silver currency, giving to the peso, or
the Mexican silver dollar, the fixed
value of fifty cents, and his policy
has proved of the greatest value to
the entire country, as through the
stability which this standardization of
the currency las given to commerce,
trade is altogether taken from the
realms of uncertainty and pure
speculation."

#### LAMBETH ENCYCLICAL

Results of Recent Conference Embod ied in Letter Sent Out From Archbishop's Palace

London, Age, s.—An enverteal embodying the results of the Lambeth conference, was issued from Lambeth palace last night. From it, it is learned that the discussion of the two hundred and forty-three bishors composing the conference were based on the reports of committees, anxiety of the conference were based on the reports of committees. hundred and forty-three bishors composing the conference were based on the reports of committees appointed to consider the various subjects, and that they were secret. The congress lasted from July 27 to August 5.

Except in a few instances no intimation is given as to whether the 86 residence.

London, Aug. 8 .- An encyclical em

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erect your proposed new House. Phone' A750.

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tice of the artificial restriction of the family.

Socialism took up much of the bishops' attention. The conference recognized the ideals of brotherhood which underlie this democratic movement in this country and it called upon the church to show sympathy for the movement in so far as it strives to procure for all just treatment and a real opportunity to live true human lives.

English Grafters Convicted London, Aug. 8 .- Two municipal offi-

olutions adopted by the conforence were on subjects of wide differences of upinion or not.

Among the resolutions passed were the following: "In view of the tendencies widely shown in the writings of the present day this conference places on record the conviction that the historical facts stated in the creeds are torical facts stated in the creeds are torical facts."

the present day this conference places on record the conviction that the historical facts stated in the creeds are essential parts of the faith of the church."

The serious decline in the number of candidates for the ministry is deplored. Parents are urged to dedicate sons to the ministry and churches and to provide funds for the training of candidates. The conference resolved also that the purely educational systems are educationally as well as morably unsound and that no teaching can be regarded as adequate unless it be religious teaching limited to historical information and moral culture.

All races and peoples, whatever their language and conditions, must be welded into one body and the organization of different races living side by side into separate or independent churches on the basis of race or color is inconsistent with the vital and essential principle of the unity of Christ's church.

By a vote of 67 to 64, the conference decided that it was undesirable that the innocent party to a divorce for adultery receive the blessing of the church upon remarriage.

It denounced also the growing practice of the artificial restriction of the family.

Socialism took up much of the bisinops' attention. The conference received in the properties of the trial is estimated at \$30,000.

STAY THEIR HANDS

STAY THEIR HANDS

STAY THEIR HANDS

St. Petersburg, Aug. S.—The foreign office has sent to the Russian diplomatic representatives abroad copies of the sacent to the right at the provide at the stand the creads at \$30,000.

#### Anti-Asiatic League

Anti-Asiatic League
Washington, Aug. 8.—The National
Anti-Asiatic immigration league of the
United States was formed last night
in Weshington. A declaration of principles was made, a constitution was
adopted and officers were elected. The
league plans to have branch organizations in every state and will carry
on active work throughout the United
States.

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ns at Thoroughness, Sound Dis-cipline, and Moral Training.

a Christmas term will com-nce Monday, September 7th, at

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Esq., B.A., New College, (Oxford), J. M. Eaves, Esq. Koho
College, (Oxford), and A. W. Excellent accommodation for boarders, clientical modation of boarders, clientical modation for the university.

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### PRETTY CEREMONY AT CLUB HOUSE OPENING

Victoria Yacht Club's Handsome New Quarters Formally Opened

the handsome new Victoria Yacht b house at the foot of Kingston eet was opened yesterday afternoon a most auspicious manner. The ning ceremony was performed by s. Richard McBride, and it was a nd there was a very large attendance, on. Richard McBride, the premier, Victoria Day School

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Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 7, 1908.
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speaking on behalf of Mrs. McBride, made a short speech in which he expressed his good wishes for the success and prosperity of the yacht club. He spoke of how great had been the growth of the club's membership and urged the members to further success. There were now, he was told, 160 members of the Victoria Yacht club. Yachting had been revived in Victoria Yacht club. Yachting had been revived in Victoria Yacht club. Yachting had been revived in Victoria Yacht club Yachting had been revived in Victoria Yacht Chank Mrs. McBride on behalf of the said: "It gives me great pleasure for us to many friends and fellow-citizens present at our opening. It is, I think, a very happy augury for our future success. It is also a great pleasure for us to welcome the officers of the fleet of His Majesty the King of Italy from the cruiser Puglia, and also our friends for the catering. The tea tables were served, Mrs. Jenner being responsible for the catering. The tea tables were present and all were delighted with their reception, and the arrangements, which were perfect in every way. Miss Thain's orchestra was in attendance and played popular selections during the afternoon.

In the evening the pretty club house was the scene of a joily gathering when the officers and members of the club entertained a large number of guests at a most successful smoker. It was a perfect free and easy occasión and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyton to member and the member and played popular selections during the club oncertained a large number of the character of the welcoming the guests of the club entertained a large number of the character of the welcoming the guests of the club entertained a large number of the proposition of the contraction of the cou A quantity of Mahogany Furniture for sale privately. City Agents for the ATLAS ASSUR-RANCE COMPANY, of London, The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams, **Auction Sale** 

Tuesday, Aug. 11

Consisting of
PARLOR—4-piece Parlor Suite, up
holstered in silk tapestry; Morris Reclining Chair; Quarter-cut Oak Centre
Table; Small Occasional Table; Carpet
Square; Large British Plate Mirror; 3
Pairs Pictures; Rugs, etc.
BEDROOMS—Natural Bird Dresser
and Stand; with bed to match; 4: Iron
Bad; Handsome Oak Finished Dresser
and Stand; Bed Linen and Blankets;
Carpet Squares; Tollet Ware; Picture;
Clock; Wardrobe.

DINING ROOM—Handsome Sideboard; Extension Tables Dining Chairs;
Rocker; Inlaid Linoleum; Stool; Rugs;
Chandelier; Inlaid Linoleum in Hall;
Pictures. one, the merriment lasting until midnight.

Commodore J. S. Gibb presided, and
after welcoming the guests of the
evening and congratulating the club
on the success of the opening ceremonies whereby the new club house
had been so fittingly opened during
the afternoon, urged upon the members to do their utmost to bring the
royal sport of yachting up to the
level to which it was entitled in this
city. Commodore Gibb proposed the
toast to His Majesty which was enthusiastically and loyally honored.

Premier McBride also spoke briefly
expressing the hope that the club
would, in the no-distant future be
honored with a royal charter and he
complimented the members on the
success which they had attained—a
success exemplified by the renewed interest in the yachting and the completion of the new club house. Short
specches were also made by Mr. Piggott, secretary of the club and other
offlicers.

Several well rendered instrumental
and musical numbers were given by

Chandelier; Innau Enterprise Pictures.

KITCHEN—Nearly New Majestic Steel Range; Lamps; Dinnerware; Refrigerator; Chairs, Ironing Boards! Cooking Utensils; Kitchen Table, Inlaid Linoleum; Window Blinds; Portiers, etc. N.B.—These goods were only bought new in January, and are in first-class condition. House open for inspection Tuesday, JOHN BROWN - - AUCTIONEER

veral well rendered instrumental Private Sale of Several well rendered instituental and musical numbers were given by the Heuffman Bros. Mr. Bellow and Harry DeVera, of the Pantages theatre and several impromptu numbers were also given. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The Asiatic cholera continues to make steady although as yet not alarming progress in the Volga region. The chief centre of the disease is in Seatatov Province, where twenty-nine new cases and twenty deaths were reported today.

Work on Transcontinental.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Reid McManus, one of the contractors for the New Brunswick section of the National Transcontinental railway line, is in the city, and declares work on that portion of the new road is going forward apace. "All the road from National Research Company is at the Oregon boundary is at portion of the new ... "All the road from ward apace. "All the road from Moncton to the Quebec boundary is at present under construction," he declared, "and within two years will be a wardy for operation."

Russian Refugees.

Copenhagen, Aug. 8.—Menaced by starvation hundreds of Russian political refugees in Copenhagen have gone to rural districts to work on farms. Denmark consequently, sees the strange spectacle of educated students, teachers and journalists

"From the top of the second tree the basket swooped downward directly into an old barbed wire fence, where we broke the four strands of wire, then flying ends cutting my face and jabbing their barbs into my shoulders and arms and right hand. I began to bleed profusely. Capt. Peterson, in striking the fence, had sustained a broken rib. Looking down and from the flow of blood thinking me seriously injured, he grabbed the rip cord and gave it a mighty pull, which tore a twenty-foot rent in the side of the punaway bag and started it in its death throes. Up a hill we were dragged; over it and dawn the deep valley, striking another barbed wire fence, which lacerated the captain's right hand; grazed the side of another tree and thence through an oat field, basket on disside, anchor out and drag rope pulling behind us, we were pulled by the flapping mass of gas and cloth and netting ahead of us, flush against a woven wire fence which cooped us securely in our basket. The bag came to ground across the road beyond another fence. James Smith and his son and a number of others who had seen our sudden descent, came running to our escape from our cramped quarters."

George Grill was fined \$40 at Hamilton for being disorderly on a street.

HACKS

Driving loads, one or four persons, Over an hour and a half \$1.50 per hour, within city limits.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

Shah Raises Loan

St. Petersburg. Aug. S.—A special dispatch received here from Teheran says the Shah of Persia obtained a loan of \$250,000 from the Russian bank having deposited the crown jewels as security. The money wil be used in fitting out an expedition against Tabriz.

No Unskilled Laborers

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The foreign office has received from the Canadian government a warning against the emigration of unskilled laborers to Canada for female servants and experienced farm hands, financially able to purchase and lease land, but there is no work to be had on the rallroads.

Help for Zeppelin

Help for Zeppelin

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Crown Prince Frederick William has accepted the presidency of the Imperial committee which is raising a fund for Count Zeppelin, the airship inventor. Various estimates have been made of the total of the country's subscription to the fund, but it is impossible to place the amount. It is apparent, however, that \$400,000 has been raised. The Krupp family has donated \$20,000.

mane a higher percentage that any team that has gone from the Dominion, and came back satisfied with their work, the only fly in the offitment being the peculiar contretemps which harred Lieut. Spittni's bold bid for the King's prize. "As to this there are varying opinions, but none on the point that the range officer who interfered with hill when he was shooting in the inal at the thousand yards was at least untactful in his manner, while he followed his action up by bringing in two other range officers to watch Spittal for his concluding shots. Spittal is still highly indignant over the incident, but his fellow shots recognize that the range officer was bound to make some move, since a protest had been registered by the marksmen from the West Indies as to his method of shooting.

Cardinal Gibbons Visits the Pope Cardinal Gibbons visits the Kope
Rome, Aug. 8—Cardinal Gibbons had
so much improved this morning from
his recent indisposition that he was
able to go to the Vatican and call upon
the Pope. The Pontifi congratulated
His Eminence in looking so well in
spite of his illness.

Opium Commission. Washington, Aug. 8.—China has for mally accepted the date, Januar; 1 next, and the selection of the city, o I next, and the selection of the city, of Shanghai as the time and place for holding the meeting of the international opium commission. The commission is to make a preliminary investigation into the general question of opium traffic. It has no plenary powers, but will make recommendations for future action by the various countries.

Many Eagles for Scattle.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Nearly 10,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, many of them accompanied by members of their families, departed last night on the Burlington for Seattle to attend a four days' convention, beginning August 11. The itinerary includes stops at St. Paul, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake and Denver, and will consume fifteen days. The train will be parked for occupancy during the stay in Seattle convenient to the convention hall.

Giant Fir Tree.

Bellingnam, Aug. 8.—The record tree of the county, one which Bert DeHaven describes as "the great granddad of the whole tribe," was discovered by the deputy sheriff on a trip into the Wickersham neighborhood. He states that the monster fir is ten feet in diameter, thirty feet in circumference and shoots up at this uniform size to the height of 100 feet before the first gees seem lers, who also defeat which can be cut from the 100 or more feet of its length above the limbs.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies

and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

# NEW CORSETS



The great change in the cut and style of ladies' frocks and costume has caused an equally great change in costume shapes. We have just unpacked a splendid consignment of the new CB Corsets, the correct shapes for the new costumes—high busts—long fronts—fashion-able hips. Special price \$3.50



D & A CORSETS

Our D. & A. Corsets range in price from \$4.25 down to \$1.00 W. B. CORSETS

The "Nuform" in the new shapes

LA VIDA CORSETS In the new shapes, the Queen of all corsets, per pair ... \$6.25

PRIVATE CORSET FITTING ROOMS AND EXPERT CORSET FITTERS PROVIDED



### NEW NEMO CORSETS

The enormous popularity of the Nemo Corsets is a distinct proof received the New 1909 Nemo Corsets in both high and low busts. Price per pair. . \$3.50

PRIVATE CORSET FITTING ROOMS AND EXPERT

Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Gov't St.

\$1,800 on the land and \$300 on the im-provement. The tax on the building, which is a story-and-a-half cottage, was reduced to \$100.

Attempted Train Wrecking

Attempted Train Wrecking
Butte, Mont, Aug. 8.—An attempt
was made Wednesday night to wreck
the North Coast Limited train on the
Northern Pacific, near Blue Bird, a
few hundred yards west of the spot at
which the Burlington passenger train
was dynamited last spring and three
persons killed. Only the accidental
discovery of two huge boulders which
were wedged between the rails, prevented a catastrophe. There is no
clue to the perpetrators. The report
did not become public until today.

did not become public until today.

When King Edward Met the Czar,
King Edward's arrival in Reval, says
a special correspondent of the New
York Post, took place in fine weather,
and nothing could be more perfect in
the way of sea and sky than was the
Gulf of Finland when King Edward's
squadron appeared on the horizon. So
clear was the day that even when the
Victoria and Albert and the accompanying cruisers were still mere specks,
the royal yacht could be distinguished
by the infinitesimal dots-within-a-dot
which represented its yellow funnels,
and, thanks to the calm weather, the
approach in single file of the British
vessels was striking and majestic. Nature surpassed herself, however, on the
occasion of the serenade which took
place the night after the King's arrival.
On that occasion it was almost midpict before the gorreous coloring of

the arisings operated of chicated with ourselfs. The statement of the control of still sticking in it.

# Furniture Buyers Attention

Now is the time to buy Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum, but before making your purchase be sure to call and inspect our large and varied stock of

### REAL BARGAINS

Space permits only mentioning a few of our bargrins, but a call will convince you that our prices are low, and our goods just as represented. No inflation of prices, so as to show big reductions-just our every-day prices-with the reduced prices shown in plain figures.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR SOME OF THESE CUT-TO-THE-BONE BARGAINS

Tapestry Remnants At Less Than OneLinoleum Remnants A Few Left

HANDSOME CHIFFONIER, 14 cut golden oak, bevelled plate mirror, a beauty. Regular price \$24.00 Special

DRESSER AND STAND, golden 1/4 cut oak. Finely finished with large bevelled mirror. Regular price \$45. Special.....\$28.50

# Autumn term commences Sept. 7, 1908. For Prospectus, etc., apply to A. H. Scrivon, Esq., B.A., North Vancouver, B. C. Subscribe for THE COLONIST Autumn term commences Sept. 7, Car. Mrs. S. Jeffrey, of Edinburgh, injured in the Tradeau wycek, is dead at Winnipeg. Capt. John W. Fuller, many years chief bookkeeper in the G.T.R. shops, London, is dead.

### The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

### The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

Six months. . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50
Three months. . . . . . . . . 1.25 London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, August 9, 1908

#### NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA

The process of discovering British Columbia goes on apace. When it was proposed that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be extended across this province to the sea, it was contended on behalf of the company that extensive and exceptional aid would have to be given, and for two reasons. It was claimed, and rightly, that the road from the Rockies to the Coast would be costly, and it was alleged, although improperly, that there would be very little business along`the railway line to contribute to its traffic. A few people in the province, and we are glad to be able to say that Mr. Macpherson, M. P. for Vancouver, was one of them, informed the House of Commons that Central British Columbia was a region of great potential wealth. As its readers well know, this has always been a favorite theme with the Colonist. We have never lost an opportunity The process of discovering British ist. We have never lost an opportunity to point out that there is a great area lying north of the Canadian Pacific's sphere of influence that is fit for settwo, of laying before our readers some facts brought to light by the surveys undertaken by the provincial govern- what he meant by what he wrote. ment this year, and they more than bear out all we have ever claimed. The views we have hitherto expressed were based in part upon government surveys, but chiefly upon the statements made by private individuals, who were made by private more or less familiar with that part of have no elaborate system of defence the province, and it is therefore specially satisfactory to have those views officially confirmed. We can now, with greater confidence than ever, tell the world that along the route, which the British Columbia, there will not be a long uninhabited stretch of unprofitthe vast natural wealth of the region. This is the new British Columbia, and there is yet another to be explored.

CANADA AND BRITAIN ple, for it assures us that the contrary commercial, industrial and banking seish capital is the life blood of the business of the Dominion, and it says that if this were more generally understood, the commercial value of British conmistakes in geography, provided they soil as a basis of intrigue, and the ef- and after a year's trial the road show are ready to lend us good coin of the fect of this upon the popular mind of ed no signs of wear. The use of tar realm. To this we take no exception, the North was not at that time offset is recommended in preference to oil and we really do not think that, as a by the fact that thousands of young in countries where there is considerrule, Canadians have any other feel- Canadians bore arms in defence of able rain, for the reason that the oil ing than amusement at the curious errors made by some of their English influential section in England towards damaging to vehicles and clothing. friends. On the principle that people, the North during the war created great who live in glass houses, ought not to bitterness in the United States. It places in which neither tar nor off throw stones, the inhabitants of the Dominion as a whole ought to suspend nized and extended sympathy to the their criticism of the "ignorant" Eng. South; it did not please the South belishmen, for nine-tenths of them have cause it did not go far enough to lead gineer, who has four hundred miles of only a very meagre idea of their own

#### DOG-DAY PROBLEMS

We are very much afraid that the St. John Times is disposed to poke fun at this far Western Outpost of Empire, but as the matter is one upon which we would like others to form an opinion, we quote its language: It

Then follows a reproduction of a part of the Colonist's report of the proceedings of the city council, wherein the observations of Alderman Hall are quoted at length. The views of the other Aldermen are summarized, and then the Times goes on to say:

hydrophobia, the obltuary notice will be a perfect model of sympathetic appreciation.

After due consideration, we have concluded that this is too serious a matter to be dealt with by a mere tlement and possesses resources suf-ficient to form the basis of great pros-duty to the city and the Aldermen, perity. We have contended that the development of this region would mean sion of the observations made by the veny much to Victoria, if it were car- St. John journal. We are glad that ried out from transportation lines lo- the water question has been disposed advantages resulting from the opening view of the aforegoing. If we may the pleasure, during the past day or Alderman Gleason shall be instructed to stop off at St. John on his return

#### AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD

The United States and Canada are

coterminqus across a whole conting

ent, but there is nothing to prevent a

force) from one invading the other. We

against our neighbors; they have no

elaborate system of defence against us

Grand Trunk Pacific will follow across the two countries are, and will doubtless remain, distinct nationalities. We have our differences, but we settle able mountains and plateaux, but an almost continuous belt, many miles in but them amicably. Little frictions arise, but the oil of common sense soon there will be thousands of farms and This is a very remarkable thing, and many industries engaged in exploiting it is all the more so because it is a condition of things that has grown "Canada," a weekly paper printed in ple came into what is now Canada is prepared by plowing, harrowing impressed, although it regrets that England, mentions that Lord Avebury from the revolted colonies. Their and rolling until there is a layer of referred not long ago to Halifax and feelings towards the country, whose finely pulverized soil from 10 to 12 St. John as ports in the United States. independence had just been acknowl- inches thick all over the surface. On As Lord Avebury, better known as Sir edged by England, were intensely hos-John Lubbock, has written many books tile. They had stood for what they spread, and when the road is dried and on geographical subjects, is a member of the Privy Council, and says that his fixed much. Very many of them were the sand. The oil is first heated to chief recreation is travel, his error is forced to abandon homes of comfort from 175 to 300 degrees. From 100 to about as inexcusable as anything can for a life of privation, and had the 300 barrels of oil are needed for a mile Our contemporary says that chagrin of seeing what they and their of such road, 18 feet wide, and the cost from England are not by any means well be. Our contemporary says that chagrin of seeing what they and their or such road, is teet wide, and the cost there are people in England who think fathers before them had labored to said to average between \$15 to \$20 averse to being Canadianized, and the initials B. C. stand only for "Becreate given to people, whom they referred the initials B. C. stand only for "Becreate given to people, whom they restand why they should appear in contraction of the other hand the people of the new second coating of oil is given. This Eastern Provinces, British Columbia. nection with the names of places; but Republic entertained bitter feelings to- kind of road costs one and a half we hope this is only a bit of sarcasm wards the Loyalist emigrants. They cents per square foot, and as 1,500 on the part of "Canada's" editorial hated them with an intensity not ex- miles have been laid in California, it writer. Our contemporary warns Cantended to the people of the Mother adians against being misled by the Country. They could understand why is successful. In some towns in Alastounding ignorance about the Do-minion occasionally met with in Eng-thirteen colonies, but not how any of land into supposing that no interest is the colonists themselves could take of tar and oil is used with very satistaken in the Dominion by British peopart against what they claimed was factory results. The tar is applied a movement for freedom. Less than a temperature of 210, and only during the case. The amount of British thirty years after the exodus of the dry weather. A sprinkling of sand is capital that has been invested in Do- Loyalists, the war of 1812 was precipi- laid on the tar to keep the surface minion, provincial, municipal, railway, tated. Its very inconclusiveness, from from being slippery. From such roads a military and naval point of view, dust and mud are eliminated. In Engcurities, it reminds us, runs into many accentuated the feelings of bitterness, land, tar is freely used, and the enmillions, and it adds that no good loan which the descendants of the Loyalists gineer of Bristol has adopted the pracfrom Canada has ever had to go beg- had inherited from their fathers and tice of sprinkling roads with tar as a ging on the London market, at least in mothers, and by no means contributed remedy for the dust nuisance, and with "Canada" thinks that towards the softening of the feeling of complete success. The tar is forced Canadians do not appreciate that Brit- the people of the United States to against the surface in the form of a

> During the war of Secession many the Union. The position taken by an and rain form an emulsion which is incensed the North because it recog- can be advantageously employed.

America.

tributed to drive the two ; soples apart but it is not necessary now to go in particulars, for what we are concerned with now is the fact that the relation between the people of the United States and those of Canada friendly to a degree that would hardly have seemed possible a half-century The city of Victoria is far-famed as the city of homes, and the paradise of the man who desires to live in peace amid surroundings of surpassing loveliness. But even Victoria has its dog broblem, exhausting the vocabulary and taxing the resources of the city fathers. At a recent meeting of the city council a bylaw to amend the bylaw relating to the tax on dogs was made the subject of a long and sad debate, and was finally held over for another week. We read with breathless interest the report of its proceedings. Then follows a reproduction of a may be in the majority, but the detailed for the same and the paradise of the same the visual properties and the proper system of repair is promptly adopted and intelligently carried out, there is no reason why such roads cannot be made to last indefinitely. The road question is one of very great importance to Victoria. We need roads that will stand traffic, and that will be free from that we have may be in the majority, but the descendants of other races form a very large minority. We incline to the idea that this growing friendliness is due to the operation in the two nations of reason whatever why we cannot have the same institutions, for dismissing them. all questions of form, the institutions of the British Empire and those of the United States are the same. We call things by somewhat different names, we reach results by somewhat different methods, but the basic principle in each is the same, and it may be said in a few words to consist in personal cerned. liberty. While it is not quite true that the inhabitants of the two great English-speaking nations are the only people who possess the right of self-government, it is true that nowhere els is that right so fully developed. In which of the two nations the best results have been attained is a matter that need not be discussed here. We

are both working in the same direction. That there is a growing understandnations is one of the surest and most satisfactory aspects of the progress of current events. Whether the dream in which some people indulge, that a Canadian nation may become a bond of union between the United States and all British lands, will ever come true it is premature to discuss. We differ from our neighbors in one respect They, in the exuberance of their pa triotism, are inclined to think that what they have done and are doing is cated with a view to giving the older of, for the council is now free to take the consummation of things political, sections of the province some of the such action as may be necessary in On our side of the boundary line we are more inclined to recognize that the of that great country. We have had venture a suggestion, we propose that process of political growth, if it is fe we look to the future for the solution of national problems, and are less free with our opinions as to the final out come of things than our Southern friends. But of this we feel very certain: the English-speaking race has a great work before it, and all things point to the probability that by and bye there will be a closing up of the ranks to meet a common enemy.

#### ROAD-MAKING

The problem of road-making is receiving much attention in many parts of the world. The use of motor vehicles has created a fresh interest in it, and all information upon the subject is eagerly scanned by those in charge of such matters. We commend to the attention of the Victoria Aldermen an editorial in the Scientific Americans of November 9th, 1907, and an article in the same paper by Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh. The paper up notwithstanding influences that can be found in the Public Library. We might have had a very different ten-At the close of the war of the in the construction of which oil is top of this a thin layer of sand is wards the inhabitants of British North fine spray, and it makes a water-tight skin, which preserves the roadbed, and can be estimated, this gas can be derenders watering needless. Roads so things occurred to create an unfriend- treated last much longer than ordinnection would be better estimated in ly feeling in the United States towards ary macadam. In a New Jersey city, this country. It thinks that busy Eng- Canada. To a limited extent, the Con- a mixture of tar, cracked stone and lishmen can be pardoned for making federate States made use of Canadian screenings has been tried extensively,

It is obvious that there are many

### TRUCKS

Trucks for removing furniture or heavy material at, per hour..\$1.50

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

that will stand traffic, and that will be free from dust. From what we have been able to gather from a somewhat extensive reading of current articles on the subject, there seems to be no

The Eastern weather prophet, to whom we referred a couple of months ago as foretelling a hot summer after the eclipse of the moon, does not seem to have been far astray, so far as the greater part of the Continent is con-

The Mail and Empire's Ottawa corespondent is confident that the elections will be brought on early in Octoer. He says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make a quick trip through the West, then tour Ontario and close the campaign by a series of meetings in Quebec. He adds that vast quantities of campaign literature have been already prepared for circulation, which, ing between the two English-speaking if true, indicates that an early strug-

> Black and White has a picture deigned to represent Canadians welcom ing the Prince of Wales as he sailed up the St. Lawrence on the Indomit able. Of course, the picture is intended to be symbolical, for it represents something that could not possibly oceur, but to the average Canadian it will appear laughable. The most anachronistic figure in the group is an Indian in blanket and earrings, who has apparently arrived on the scene in a Peterborough canoe.

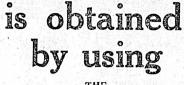
Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, told the London Peace Conference that the British government can see no signs of war, and that, "on the contrary, they believed that Great Britain, France Germany and the United States understood each other, and were on better terms." Nevertheless, he said it was necessary for Great Britain to keep up her armaments. The Prime Minister said that genuine progress has been made in recent years towards the pronotion of peace, but he added the significant statement that he did not believe in offensive and defensive alli-ances, "which were sometimes hindrances to peace rather than helps." There are some people who will construe this statement of Mr. Asquith's as indicating that, if he is in power when the Japanese treaty expires, he will not be favorable to its renewal or existing terms.

The Hamilton Spectator deals at length with the lessons of the Tercentenary, with special reference to the vie@s expressed by the Colonist, with there may be a little danger of this province becoming "absorbingly British and only faintly Canadian." We do not think there is any ground for such a fear. We are gradually becoming more Canadian. The new generation of British Columbians do not look upon things in quite the same light as their fathers did; the -new-comers will yet be one of the greatest strongholds of true Canadian sentiment, and Eastern contemporaries 'would our contribute to the growth of that sentiment, if they would give a little more attention to the subjects which chiefly occupy our attention in this part of

The British Columbia Timberman

describes a process of manufacturing gas from wood, which seems likely to come into practical use. It is a byproduct in the manufacture of wood pulp, and the inventor is Mr. J. C. W. Stanley, of Vancouver. The gas is made from the liquid in which wood chips have been boiled. It is said to be equal to coal gas in heat, light and power properties. The writer in the Timberman says that as nearly as livered to the public for less than 40 cents per thousand feet, and he looks forward to the time when "every hamlet and town, where there is a sawmill, will be able to have a gas system and gas supply at a very moderate cost." This is certainly very interesting. is stated that a plant is to be established in connection with one of the Vancouver sawmills for the industrial application of this invention. That gas could be made from wood is not a new discovery, but that it can be made of quality, in quantity and at a price that will enable it to be used commercially had not been demonstrated, as far as we are aware, until Mr. Stanley took the matter up. If what is claimed for own to a recognition of Southern independ-nacadam road under his jurisdiction, the new process is true, it ence. Other causes might have con-informed the recent Engineering Con-covery of far-reaching value. the new process is true. It is a dis-

# Distinctive Comfort.



### Most Comfortable Chairs.

For genuine comfort nothing beats the English Willow Chair, in addition to being strong and spacious the natural elasticity of the willow supports the body without that nasty feeling of rigidity. We have a splendid selection just received from the Old Country:

2-INCH SEAT CHAIR\$10.00	
4-INCH SEAT CHAIR \$11.00	
6-INCH SEAT CHAIR \$12.00	
o-INCH SEAT CHAIR	
Unholstering extra in accordance with material used	

### FOR THE BAIRNS

We also supply a distinctly artistic and comfortable chair in rattan, just the right height from the 

# SMALL FLOWER VASES

You have been waiting for these and will be glad you did wait for the new designs are



extremely dainty. The sizes are just right and the glass is that clear. crystal so necessary for table decoration. They are in five sizes, from 41/2 inches to 12 inches. Plain glass each 15c cut glass from 85c to 25c

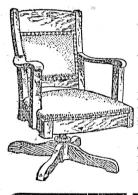


# TAG PRICES

WEILER BROS SAVE

OUR TAG PRICES

CONTINUED THIS WEEK



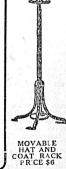
## **WHAT ABOUT** YOUR OFFICE?

Is it fitted with up-to-date desks and chairs, the sort that save time and worry, or is it fitted up in any old way? If the latter, we cordially invite you to inspect our splendid new sanitary office desks in early English oak. The prices will not hurt you. They start at .. .. .. .. .. .. \$25



# SOUVENIRS

Visitors to Victoria are respectfully reminded of the fact that Weiler Bros. exhibit, one of the finest and largest collections of Art China and Art Fabrics on this continent, amongst which are thousands of beautiful souvenirs, ranging in price from . .. . 15¢



# SILVERWARE

Our magnificent aggregation of fine Silverware should be inspected by every householder in British Columbia, as by so doing they will be convinced of the beauty and durability of the goods and the

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Look for the RED TAG REDUCED PRICES in our Third and Fourth Floor Showrooms

FURNISHERS

--OF HOMES HOTELS

CLUB3 Completeant Good



THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

--OF-FURNITURE ANDOFFICE

MAKERS

FITTINGS That Ara Better

an analysis of the Chamberlain oratory which for force and simplicity is not readily matched. A melancholy note is the reference to the great man as one

whose course is run. We quote: 'No modern Parliamentarian exercis so much influence as did Mr. Cham deed, in his wonderful debating mood, could expeund pernictious principles by the hour, without any fallure of form. He might be sophistical, but he was beid. Even in mid-career his style, so far from being verbose and turbid—like the oratory of other men in sudden spate—was sometimes like a sparkling shower-bath of short sentences. But that turn was a matter of temperament and in its nature inimitable. Pitt, with talent as unapproachable, but with an ordered intellectual method that might be copied, pursued his shining and for despite the beauty of his oratory, was best in expressing those first principles with which the ordinary routine of the House of Commons and the usual exigencies of electoral campaigns are very little concerned. Mr. Gladstone was distinctly of the old school in the unrestrained amplitude of all his verbal methods. Mr. Chamberlain delivered the nation from a plague of obscurity. There was never a sentence of his which required to be read twice. There was no wastage of words. Again, he had the same command over the intractable matter out of which had speeches are made. The most important element in a good address is perhaps the order in which the various heads of the argument are taken. Mr. eads of the argument are taken. hamberlain was unexcelled in simplest forms, and to pack it into the cewest and most forcible words. We lewest fild most forcine words. We have dwelt upon these inspiring recollections because the more Mr., Chamberlain's vitalizing energy and directness in all his political proceedings is imitated by the leaders of all parties, the better will it be for the nation."

Vancouver World proclaims the sad tidings that the tentacles of the Standard Oil Co. are about to close around the raw resources of the Dominion, He

of dollars in the way of surplus carn-ings piled up by the Standard Oil com-bination. These have to be placed, and

#### FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, August 10, 1868

Two large vessels were seen in the Straits last night.

Dr. William J. Holland, the director of the Carnegle museum at Pittsburg, has returned from a trip to Germany and France on behalf of Andrew Car-

#### BRITISH OPINION

partidge shooting begins today. Elk and deer shooting has already commenced.

Prospecting—The boring apparatus for the Baynes' Sound Coal Company was taken up by the Douglas on her last trip, and will be put to work immediately.

Strong Wind—A severe wind was experienced at Nanaimo on Wednesday, stronger than known for some, time past. It seems, however, to have been partial and confined to narrow limits.

The steamer J. L. Stephens arrived at Esquimalt last evening at 7 o'clock with forty passengers and a cargo of general merchandise, The English mail and express were small. She experienced foggy weather in entering the straits.

From Comox and Way Ports—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived on Saturday evening from Comox and way settlements with twenty passengers. Reports from all sources say the crops are beyond average yield and will be ready in a few days for the sickle. At Nanaimo the steamer, Pacific would have taken her coal by Saturday evening to leave for Sitks. The Isaac Jones and the Flying Eagle were also in port taking cargoes.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Mrs. E. E. Teape and her daughter, Mrs. Mackelvie, recently accomplished the feat of a 4600-mile trip in an automobile from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, without the presence or assistance of men.

Count Sergius Witte is not only no longer at the helm of the Russian government, but stands almost alone.

the feat of a 4000-mile trip in an auto mobile from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, without the presence or assistance of men.

Count Sergius Witte is not only no longer at the helim of the Russian government, but stands almost alone even in the council of the empire. Neverthe less a strong feeling prevails that Count Witte's day is not done, that he will be recalled in the first emergency.

Charles A. Keath, who holds one of the American Rhodes scholarships, recently returned to Philadelphia to join the St. Louis baseball team of the American league. He has put in one year at Oxford and has two more ahead of him. Keath said the only practice he could get at Oxford had been with other American Rhodes men.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, who is to give a series of lectures at the universities of Copenhagen, Stockholm and Christiana, was received with honor on his arrival in Paris, He visited the Palais Bourbon as the guest of Baron D'Estournelles de Constant and met a cordial reception from the French parliamentary arbitration group which went to the United States last year.

Dr. William J. Holland, the director of the Carnegle museum at Pittsburg, has returned from a trip to Germany and France on behalf of Andrew Carnegles to present life-size plaster casts

and strong spread out over the earth and a mixth as anywhere in the world. The same army spread out over the earth and strong spread out over the earth and spread out of the carmede museum at Pittuberg, and the never spead a controlled of this so far as the movy of the carmede museum at Pittuberg, and the spread of the spread of the so far as the movy of the carmede museum at Pittuberg, and the spread of the spread of the so far as the movy of the spread of the spread of the so far as the movy of the spread of the s

# Monday's Prices Liberally Little



gains to interest economically inclined housekeepers. If there is a window, a door, or a corner in your home that needs lovely art goods to enhance its attractiveness, now, when dollars are worth double here is the time to purchase.

## Draperies and Curtain Muslins

ART CRETONNE, handsome floral designs to match or harmonize with any furnishings. Regular value 20c per yard. Mon-PLYMOUTH DENIMS, a fine variety to select from, very choice shades. Regular value per yard 25c. Monday's Price .. .. 15¢ ART DENIMS. These will please the most fastidious feminine fancy. Regular value, per yard 40c. Monday's Price . . . 25¢ BURLAPS In red and green; splendid value at their regular sell-

SILKOLINES. Very fine quality; a full range of newest color-schemes and designs; fine value at their reg-

MADRAS CURTAIN MUSLINS, Very newest color-combinations, tasselled.

Regular price, per yard 4oc.
Regular price, per yard 5oc.
Regular price, per yard 55c.
Regular price, per yard 75c.
Regular price, per yard 75c.
Rodow Monday's Price

HENRY YOUNG & CO., 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

O CO CENTRAL CONTRAL C

not know at present who are the real leaders of the revolutionary movement. When the elections have been held he will. After that things will very likely begin to happen quite fast. The magniloquent verblage in which the Sultan's intentions are made known suggests that one of the most subtle artists in Europe is already enjoying immensely the prospect of what the future holds in store. It remains to be seen whether (therinvitation to walk lato the parlor will be accepted with equal rapidity. If so, wer venture to prophesy that the Sultan will be no loser by his concessions.

#### AT THE CITY HOTELS

Mrs. H. T. Walker, Scattle.

Mrs. H. T. Walker, Scattle.
Mrs. K. N. Walker, Scattle.
George Low, Scattle.
S. Stroinski, Oakland, Cal.
S. A. Ross, Scattle.
K. E. Stone, Vancouver.
Thomas O'Brien, Golden.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Judorn, Rochester,
Mlss K. and D. McFarlane, Oak Lake.
Leon H. Smith, San Francisco.
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. H. Beyer, Scattle.
Miss Edith M. Beyer, Scattle.
M. Westelberg, Vancouver.
Henry, Berry, Montreal.
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bagrus, Vanouver.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bagrus, Vacouver.
Miss Meiross, Glasgow, N. B.
Miss J. Meiross, Glasgow, N. B.
Miss J. Meiross, Glasgow, C. C. Michener, New York.
H. H. Michener, New York.
Jas. P. Locke, New York.
Jas. P. Locke, New York.
Mrs. F. J. Carroll, Hamilton.
D. S. Thompson, Vancouver.
A. H. Bederburg, Portland.
Miss M. Lutz, Portland.
Miss M. Roab, Portland.
Miss B. C. McKnight, Seattle.
J. H. O'Nell, Seattle.
Miss A. M. Yuill, Regina.
R. E. Howland, Regina.
Mrs. C. T. Purlee, Everett.
Mrs. S. Hyde and son. Everett,
Mrs. S. Hyde and son. Everett.
J. G. Roberts, San Francisco.
Miss Andrew, Ayr, N. B.
J. B. Simmonds, Portland.
Hamilton Brown, New York.

At the Driard-

At the Driard—
Drakes Didman, Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones and son, Fresno, Cal.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B Clarke, Fresno, Miss Georgia Clark, Fresno.
Miss Evay Clark, Fresno.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Kenlig, Lancaster, Penn.
Arthur Hamilton, Vancouver.
Nathan W. Williams, Seattle,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Benson, Portland.
J. H. Cummings, Seattle,
J. K. Webster, San Francisco,
J. C. McChandler, Vancouver,
Miss Barnard, New York,
Geo. Elder, Vancouver,
J. Smith, Sydney, N. S. W.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Keen, Seattle,
Geo Worthington, Seattle,
A. J. Matzler, Los Angeles,
J. J. Taylor, Loadon, Ont,
Geo. Brignall, Vancouver,
At the King Bāward—

At the King Edward-

Geo. Brignall, Vancouver.

At the King Edward—

Chas. Eygobwood, Helear.
Mrs. Eygobwood, Helear.
Mrs. M. Alsgaard, Millon.
Miss A. Alsgaard, Millon.
Miss A. Alsgaard, Millon.
Miss A. Alsgaard, Millon.
R. Dunn, N. Vancouver.
F. Hooper, N. Vancouver.
H. H. Jones, N. Vancouver.
H. H. Jones, N. Vancouver.
M. O. Stables, Maryland.
Geo. Fraser, Seattle.
Chas. E. Howitt, Guelph.
J. E. McElden, Guelph.
A. Drummond, Liverpool, Eng.
Geo. West, Vancouver.
Geo. M. Bull, Vancouver.
L. J. Mathews, Vancouver.
Fred Russell, Scattle.
J. Gourlay, Vancouver.
Harry Rogers, Seattle.
J. L. Longhead, Vancouver.
Mrs. Longhead, Vancouver.
Mrs. Jessup, Vancouver.
A. Jessup, Vancouver.
Mrs. Jessup, Vancouver.
A. Jessup, Vancouver.
Mrs. Jessup, Vancouver.
Mrs. John Laufersweller, Fort Dodge.
A. R. Loomis, Fort Dodge.
A. R. Loomis, Fort Dodge.
Capt. White, Seattle.
Mrs. E. W. Bader and child, Seattle.
C. Ugaforage, Tacoma,
Mrs. Ugaforage, Tacoma,
Mrs. Ugaforage, Tacoma,
Mrs. Ugaforage, Tacoma.
H. W. Newton, Pt. Townsend.
H. W. Newton, Pt. Townsend.

### BAGGAGE

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

Charlotte B Huff, Portland.
R. J. Hutcheson, Huntsill.
Mrs. Hutcheson, Huntsill.
C. M. Hall, Vancouver.
J. A. Boden, Vancouver.
G. A. Whitman Scattle.
Rachel Miller, Toronto.
Mary Townsend, Toronto.
G. 55. Clark, Vancouver.
A. N. Conger, Toronto.

At the Dominion-

S. Malcolm, New Westminster.
D. McElroy, New Westminster.
D. A. Marshall, New Westminster.
O. Peele, New Westminster.
H. Galbraith, New Westminster.
A. Robertson, New Westminster.
A. Robertson, New Westminster.
W. J. Warwick, New Westminster.
C. E. Warwick, New Westminster.
A. Smut, New Westminster.
A. Smut, New Westminster.
A. Smut, New Westminster.
A. Smut, New Westminster.
G. Spring, New Westminster.
G. Spring, New Westminster.
J. Lewis, New Westminster.
G. Swanson, New Westminster.
J. Lewis, New Westminster.
J. E. Munn, New Westminster.
J. Lewis, Minniper. T. J. Spafford, Toronto,
Mrs. Spafford, Toronto,
Mrs. Spafford, Toronto,
Mus. Lyles, Winnipeg.
Edgar Brewer, Vancouver.
G. J. Robers, New York.
Clas, Dale, New York,
Jos. Kelsey, New York,
W. P. Rowland, Bernis, Mo.
Mrs. Rowland, Bernis, Mo.
C. H. Caincross, Bernis,
Mrs. Caincross, Bernis,
H. Lacey, Scattle.
Clark Bourrough, Burrough Stock Co.
Mrs. Clark Burrough,
Harris Mc Joit, Duluth,
Mrs. J. A. Smith and family, Lester,
Wash.

Vash.
E. A. Ross, Seattle.
W. M. Marshall, Seattle.
S. Shromiski, Oakland.
H. J. Ross and party, Los Angeles.
N. Cluses, Seattle.
Dan Mullally, Stock Co.
E. S. Clapin, England.
H. E. Graham, Seattle.
Mrs. Graham, Seattle.

At the Balmoral-

A. W. Harvey, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Standley, Scattle.
A. D. Hogg. Scattle.
Mrs. Blain, Taconna.
Mlss Blain, Taconna.
Mrs. A. J. Bower, Tacoma. At the Victoria-

H. E. Barnes, Charleston, Wash, Chas. Parks, Louisville, Ky. E. J. Hawbury, Vancouver. J. Fowler, Vancouver. E. J. Hawbury, Vancouver.
J. Fowler, Vancouver.
J. G. E. Bentley, Edinburgh, Scotland.
L. Livingston, New Westminster.
J. Livingston, New Westminster.
L. Monroe, Tacoma.
B. Richards, Spokane.
C. Winters, Vancouver.
J. P. Brennan, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Brennan, Columbus, A. R. Badger, South Bend, Wash.

# We're Handing Out Dollars

If there's any difference between handing a man \$5.00 and selling him one of our new and handsome \$20.00 suits what we are doing here these days, handing back money on every sale we make.

It's our Mid Summer Clearance Sale and every buyer

## Are You Getting Your Share?

If you're not, the fault is not ours. Come, see the crowd of pleased buyers that attend our sale daily,

## Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET

F. N. McHolland, Portland, Mrs. McHolland, Portland, Mrs. McHolland, Portland, Henry Refel, Nanaimo, C. J. Carter, Vancouver, G. Butterworth, Tacoma, J. A. Hollingsworth, Portland, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Portland, Hr. A. Simms, Vancouver, P. C. Hatton, Toronto, C. R. Fraser, Bellingham J. E. Gornan, Tacoma, M. J. Bonner, Vancouver, Mrs. Bonner, Vancouver, Mrs. Bonner, Vancouver. M. J. Bonner, Vancouver, Mrs. Bonner, Vancouver, Mss Eva Rowen, Winnipeg. D. I. Horsman, Scattle. A. J. Pearsall, N. Yakima. W. A. Shields, San Francisco. Thos. Burns, Collingwood, On Mrs. Burns, Collingwood, Geo. A. Hoshaw, Scattle. A. E. Miller, Seattle. A. E. Miller, Seattle. A. Chas. Cooper, Pt. Townsend, Robert Baker, Springfield, O. Mrs. Baker, Springfield, E. G. Watters, Seattle. John J. Ebbs, Tacoma.

Horse Flesh as Food in Paris According to the latest statistics norseflesh as an article of diet is un doubtedly increasing in favor among the Parisiens. Last year 49,398 horses were killed for food, which is 5,000 rape than in the previous year. These animals yielded 26,600,000 pounds of

This increase in hippophagism, as This increase in hippophagism, as the consumption of horsefiesh is curiously if classically called, coincides with the sudden and extraordinary development of the taximotor, which is rapidly replacing the cab of former cays. One is forced to the painful conclusion that Paris is cating up her superseded and unwanted cab horses. Yet to anyone who has witnessed the maltreatment of the cab horse by his ignorant and brutal Parisian driver the mattreathen of the cab horse by his ignorant and brutal Parislan driver the conclusion is not so pulnful after all, since surely a sharp, quick stroke with a skilful butcher's knife is preferable to the years of semi-starvation, utter exhaustion, and continuous beat-ings that the Paris cab horse has been condemned to bear heretofors

ford to pay the exhorbitant prices butchers who sell it are supposed to show a wooden horse's head over the tomers, and there are butchers

tomers, and there are butchers who sell as beef and mutton flesh of the cab horse or any kind of horse.

Many stories are told of American students living in the Latin quarter, who have a French woman to keep house for them, and do all their marketing, and who have boasted of her virtues, her economies, etc., then one painful day have discovered that Marie's garnished dishes have frequently been disguised horse meat. The happiest are those who never discover them.

Stop Thief.

Love sat down like a tired tinker, Asking only a shady seat. Feaster neither he was, nor drinker, Wine nor bread would he sip or cat.

Love slept well in the April weather— Laid him low where the sweet fern grows; Gold of gorse and the purple heather, Pink of poppy and rose of rose.

Love stole off in the misty dawning, Casting never a look beilind; Calling never a gay good morning, Went his way where the white ways wind.

Ye who watch for the mad marauder, Faring far with his gains ill got, Stay Love's steps ere he cross the bor-der-Love has stolen—Iknow not what. —Herman Knickerbocker Viele, "Ran-dom Verse,"

Miss Ellen Tompkins has just won the Curins prize for oratory at the State Presbyterian College, Hastings, Nebrasko.

#### FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Moden furnished bungalow with all conveniences, with two lots and all ready for occupancy, on very easy

FOR SALE—Lots at Oak Bay at \$250 each.

## ROR RENT

FOR RENT-Seven roomed house, Esquimalt Road, with all conveniences, \$30 per month. FOR RENT-Suite of offices on first floor, centrally located.

For further particulars apply to

### Yachtsmen and Motorists

#### THERMOS BOTTLE

keeps ten, coffee, soup, etc, hot as can be swallowed for 24 hours or ice cold liquids ice cold for 72 hours. No more need of, "stopping off" for refreshments. Many yachts and automobiles carry as many as two dozen Thermos Bottles, finding it an economy. Come in and see them.

Pints \$3.50 and \$5.00 Quarts \$5.50 and \$7.50

### CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

# Ship Chandlery

E. B. Marvin & Co.



We are building up our business on the worst form of dandruff or hair falling out; will make it grow thick, return its brightness of color, giving it new life and strength and a lustre like slik. Returns grey hair to its natural color, contains no dye or oil. Auda oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, sallow skin, liver spots and scars. Hair destroyer kills the hair builb and ends your superfluous hair. Obesithal, source external destroyer of fat obesity, 517 Cormorant street, above Blanchard.

We are building up our business on the goods we sell, at Ringshaw's, corten the worst form of dandruff or hair falling out; will make it goods we sell, at Ringshaw's, corten the worst form of dandruff or hair falling out; will make it goods we sell, at Ringshaw's, corten the worst form of dandruff or hair falling out; will make it goods we sell, at Ringshaw's, corten the good want, the enigmatical letters within brackets, "N.G."

Will Hold Review

Victoria Hive, No. 1, Ladles of the Malloc of the Mills of the Sunsline, 12 hours, 30 minutes.

Trying to Keep Comfortable?—why don't you put a screen door on your house? They only cost a few tents, and we close at 9:30. Wersels and members are particularly requesting the provided want, the enigmatical letters within brackets, "N.G."

Trying to Keep Comfortable?—why don't you put a screen door on your house? They only cost a few tents,

### APPRECIATES BISHOP'S GIFT TO CONGREGATION

Bishop Cridge's Gift Speaks of Influence of a Good Wo-

man

Rev. T. W. Gladstone in his sermon this morning in the Church of Our Lord will make the following reference to Bishop Cridge's gift to the church of a lectern:

"Our church today is beautified by the presence of an elegant brass lectern, the gift of our beloved bishop, in remembrance of her who was the partner of his life, and whose sweet memory he thus desires to perpetuate in our midst. I will not spend many words in eulogy of the brave and loving woman whose labors by the side of her husband through so many years did so much for him and so much for this church, so much for him and so much for this church, so much for this city and its neighborhood.

"Anyone of us may well esteem himself or herself highly honored of God if he or she is enabled by His Grace to do one-half of what Mrs. Cridge did in her day, for the good of the generation which she served and of succeeding generations who will be blessed in consequence. And it is fitting that a permanent memorial should exist of so noble and so useful a life, while it is also fitting that this church which was so dear to her should enshrine that memory, and what more graceful and what more appropriate form could such a memorial take than the desk from which the word of God is read to the congregation.

"I believe in preaching. It is the power of God to salvation. It is God's appointed instrument for the salvation of the world, and therefore I honor the pulpit. I believe in the united power of the congregation, in the outpouring of our minds at the throne of Grace, and therefore I honor the desk from which the prayers are read and I believe in the reading and in the hearing of God's word. I love to uter its mighty messages of love and prayer with a due sense of their importance and a proper manner of delivery in order that the hearers may be edified. And as the entrance of God's word gives light, therefore I honor the lectern."

# CAMPAIGNERS WILL

A special meeting of the British Campaigners association held at the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Friday evening was unanimously decided to commemorate the glorious yietories achieved by the British forces at the nattles of Alma, Inkerman and the fall of Sebastopol, by glving a baniet to all the Crimea and Mutiny vettins of Victoria and Vancouver, only coming anniversary of the battle Inkerman, November 5, he banquet will be held at one of leading hotels of the city. Invivided the control of organization throughout 1 madian of fer.

#### SMITH PREMIER Typewriters Rented TYPEWRITERS Repaired

A. M. Jones, Sole Agent Phone Bloas. Ribbons, Etc Room 18, 1006 Government St.

#### LIVERY

The first single or double traps in Victoria horses, suitable for lady to drive, always available. Plant absolutely new and well kept.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

#### NEWS OF THE CITY

St. Paul's Services.

Rev. Mr. Cosgrave will take both services at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, today.

#### Will Erect Dwelling.

Yesterday a building permit was taken out by Dr. C. G. Hartman for a dwelling to be erected on Cook street at a cost of \$4750.

Christ Church Services.
At Christ church cathedral Rev.
Canon Beanlands will preach the sermon at the morning, and the Ven.
Archdeacon Seriven the sermon at

#### No Concert at Park

There will be no concert at Fars.

There will be no concert at Beacon Hill park this afternoon on account of the Fifth Regiment being in camp. The band will give a concert at the camp, Macaulay Plain, this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

F. S. Hussey, superintendent of pro-vincial police, who was sent down to Fernie to take charge of the relief measures rendered necessary by the Fernie fire, is expected back tonight. He is returning in order to make a personal report on the situation to the executive.

#### Satisfactory Operation.

Satisfactory Operation.

A very successful operation for appendicitis was performed yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital, upon Christine Clark, a child of five years of age, who comes from the village of Shirley, on the west coast. Her parents accompanied her, and an early and complete recovery is confidently expected.

Lever's Y-Z(Wiso Head) Disinfectant Scap

ATWENTY FIVE CENT

# SALE

Summer Corsets Lawn Blouses Hosiery Undervests **Corset Covers** Embroidered Bonnets,

Etc. All of which we are offering at

25c Each

G. A. Richardson & Co. VICTORIA HOUSE 636 YATES ST.

# LADIES' HAND

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases

Bill Books, Letter Boxes, etc., 75c to ......\$2.50

Varieties that will tonish you in Souvenir Goods. Every Dellar spent here means 100 cents worth of satisfaction.

### W. H. Wilkerson

915 Government Street. Next Weiler Bros. Phone 1606.

# Today's Menu

Poodle Dog

and wholesome one, daintily served, as it always is at this

#### A New Parisian Chef

famed for the excellence of his French, Italian and German Dishes, polite waiters and a

W. F. D. SMITH, Propietor.

645 Yates Street, Victoria

## Royal Dairy

ICE CREAM

PHONE 188 1004 Broad Street.



The New Way of Eating Ice Cream now being demonstrated MISS FIFIE MALOUP At Dennis Harcrop's.

Next Queen's Market, Government St. Call and see the process of making it while you wait.

concert of the Arion Club at the Gorge Tuesday, the 11th. Fifty cents return

Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-

# Saturday Special

One-third off regular prices on all our

## Hand Bags, Belts and Combs

They are all new goods and this discount makes them real bargains.

### REDFERN'S

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Col-lleries. At current rates. OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE 647.

Doors and Woodwork of all Kinds

P. O. Box 298.

J. A. SAYWARD. LUMBER

Dressed Lumber, Laths, Etc.

T. ELFORD, Manager.

Telephone 162

THE SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER CO., Ld. MILLS: SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. of the best quality. Seasoned Kiin-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

Office and Yards: Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

### For Lumber, Sash, Doors and all, . Kinds of Building . Material, .go to The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

NOTICE---Companies Act, 1897. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Taylor Pattison Mill Co., Limited, intends to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for permission to change the name of said Company to the "Cameron Lumber Company, Limited."

Taylor-Pattison Mill Co., Limited

Dated the 18th Day of June, A.D. 1908, Per D. O. CAMERON, Secretary.

should be fed either morning or evening if you want eggs.

\$1.50 perbox of eighty pounds.

\$1.50 perbox of eighty pounds.

#### Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1404 Government St., cor. Johnson Street.

AUTO FOR HIRE A 4-passenger, 20 horsepower car, \$4 per hour. Ring up Wood Bros., Phone 241, and ask for HARR MOORE

careful driver with the best riding car on the rent.



best value on the market. S Hudson's Bay Co.

Distributors

There is no need for you to do your own Kodak inishing. We have had 15 years experience in that line and our prices are 25 per cent, lower than any other firm in Victoria, and our work second to none in Canada.

Second to none in Canada.

THE WIDE AWARE KODAR STORE
712 Fort Street.

(Four doors from Douglas, in Balmoral
Annex.)

Men's Balbriggan Underwear—Erg-lish make. Well finished shirts and drawers. Regular price 65c. Specia price 50c garment. Robinson's Casl Store, 642 Yates street.

Amherst shoes are solid leather.

See captain of sternwheeler for reserved seats to remain an boat during

Clearance of cotton hose. Special price 2 pairs for 25c. Robinson's Cash Store, served seats to remain an boat during

Best English Underskirts, extra full, all shades, from \$1.50, at the Beehive, Douglas street; lovely Silk Skirts from \$5.00 up. Good cotton Vests, 2 for 35c. English Hosiery, 25c. Men's Socks, 25c. Children's Dresses from 60c. English Blouses just In,



### The Collar for Summer Comfort

The"Wideawake" is Tooke's latest and coolest collar for summer wear.

Anchor Brand quality 2 for 25c.

"ALEXIS" - same style in Iron Frame Brand, 3 for 50c.

TGOME BROS. LIMITED MONTREAL.

Great clearance sale of summer waists—Regular prices \$3.50, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.75. Now all one price, \$2.35, Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Advance fall styles in ladies' waists,

wrappers, house dresses, lounging robes and flannelette wear. Special values at Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

\$1.00 to Vancouver by fast S.S. Chip-newa daily, except Thursday, at 4:30

# Wind Mills All

Red Jacket Pumps



The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

### CLAY'S **METROPOLITAN** TEA & COFFEE ROOMS

das, Fountain Drinks of All Kinds Flavored with all varieties of

### PURE FRUIT JUICES

Afternoon Tea Parties, Outing and Picnic Parties Supplied on Short Notice

### CLAY'S

CONFECTIONERY

FINE HEALTHY

**Celery Plants** 

Now is the time to plant Phone 1024, or call at

Jay & Coy's. Store





### effect upon Malthoid Roofing

Sulphur fumes around smelting plants, eat up a metal roof in short order, and very few other materials can withstand the attack. Multhoid Roofing does the business. Engineers and owners of property in districts affected by these fumes will save money by looking carefully into the merits of Malthoid. Write for special booklet.

R., ANGUS

### "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

'1847 ROGERS BROS.'E they are the best the money and

long experience can produce. In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO.

McClary's New Steel Range, "Sask-lta," has the latest improvements, is the best and handsomest ever built in Canada. Call and inspect it at Clarke & Pearson's, Yates street.

Merchants lunch 25c at the Grand Cafe, Imperial Hotel, 1120 Douglas

When you want a messenger ring

Nothing like the Globe Werincke Sectional Book Case for keeping books in good trim. Agents, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Visiting Cards. Printed or engraved. Ask to see our samples of type, Beautiful work guaranteed.—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Hasty messenger at all hours. Phone

For messenger or parcel delivery phone 907.

# The Reason Why We Sell More

Than any other firm in Victoria

BECAUSE WE HAVE

## 1. The Right Pianos

Gerhard Heintzman, Bluthner, Estey, Mendelssohn,

## 2. The Right Prices

\$250. \$275, \$300, \$350, \$400 and up. Second-hand Instruments, \$50, \$75, \$125 and up.

# 3. The Right System

Of courteous treatment, prompt delivery and careful attention to our customers' wants and wishes.

INVESTIGATE THESE CLAIMS

SEE FOR YOURSELF AND BE CONVINCED

# FLETCHER

1231 Government St.

### HANBURY'S Mother's

Bread

IS A HIGH CLASS FAM-ILY BREAD

## TRY IT.

VEY BROTHERS Machinists and Engineers

713 Vancouver St. A-1697 Automobile and motor boat repairs, installing or repairing machinery of every description will receive our prompt and personal attention.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

# Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. PO. BOX 263 LEMON, GONNASON & CO.

### THIS PROVINCE TRULY SPÓRTSMAN'S PARADISE

Noted European Big Game Hunter Charmed With Brit-

"I do not think that there is a country quite the equal of this great province of British Columbia in the whole wide world for the hunting of big game," said Philipp Oberlander, a noted sportsman who is stopping at the Empress hotel.

"I left Vienna on the 21st of last July," femarked Mr. Oberlander, who is a Bohemian and whose specialty is big game hunting, "I came straight through to the coast by way of New York, stopping off, however, for a few days at Banff. I crossed the Atlantic on the SS, Crown Princess Cellia, and we made a record trip, achieving the passage from Cherbourg to New York, a matter of 3100 knots, in five days fifteen hours and twenty-three minutes, and the fine average of 22.33 knots an hour. I come from Hronow, in the northern part of Bohemia, and expect to remain here for at least two months, in search of big game.

"About two years ago the fancy

and stare at you.

"I did not travel extensively in that quarter owing to the great lack of

water.

The visitor, in point of fact, must regulate his journeys by the springs and water holes and as they are by no means numerous, this fact must seriously hamper his movements. While in addition I was forced for many days to drink brackish water altogether. I was down there in the months of January and February, and although it was hot during the day it was, at night, below the freezing point, at a comparatively moderate elevation.

"One curious circumstance about that region, which is not generally known, is this: that part of it is several hundred feet beneath the level of the sea—some two or three hundred feet at least. Its mountains are exceedingly rough and rugged, and owing to the lack of moisture, the vegetation is very scanty; and all this makes the work of climbing awfully difficult and hazardous. I don't think that at any time I was up over 5,000 feet. Besides the mountain sheep I got a number of antelopes and mule deer, but the latter are rather scarce. There are, however, any number of the tame, domestic pigs, which have run wild; and can be got only with the aid of the rifle. "One curious circumstance about

run wifd; and can be got some aid or the rifle.

"That country is not now as thickly populated as it was 100 years ago. Some disease has killed off the inhabitants, who are known as the Kucopu Indians. They are very peaceful,

and, like all Indians, very lazy,
"I had the satisfaction of shooting
two buffaloes in Yellowstone park, two
old bulls, who had become cranky and rather dangerous to the park warden rather dangerous to the park warden, and consequently, as the government was inclined to dispose of them, I paid \$775 for them, and shot them; and in due course I had them mounted. One of these old bulls, an exceeding fine specimen, was called Teddy Roosevelt, while the other animal bore the name of William Jennings Bryan. "There is very little game in Japan; nothing worth while going after; and

#### STERILIZED BARBER SHOPS A Famous Shop in the Carrolton Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

Baltimore, Maryland.

The barber shop in the Carrolton hotel, Baltimore, sterilizes everything it uses in the shop. The sterilizing is done by heat. The towels, the razors, the strops, the soap, the combs and brushes are all sterilized before being used on a customer. Where there is no sterilization, have the barber use Newbro's Herpicide. It kills the daudruff germ, and it is an antiseptic for the scalp and for the face after shaving. All leading barbers everywhere appreciate these potent facts about Herpicide and they use it. "Dostroy the cause, you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government Street Seadel

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government Street, Special Agents.

I finally went home via the transsiberian railway, staying over for a few days successively in that most interesting city of Oriental type, Moscow, and then in Warsaw. But what is rather interesting, I had strongly desired to, see Port Arthur. The Japanese, however, placed all sorts of difficulties in the way in order to prevent my going there; representing that I could go, if I went at all, only in the rude box cars, which were in use during the war; that no trains could be run during the night time; that no responsibility, either for my personal safety or for the safety of my luggage could be taken, and so finally I thought it better to give the project up altogether and went on the Vladivostock. The cars used on the trains which pass between Vladivostock and Harbin had a very queer appearance, being heavily expored being covered with sets. The not think that there is a country of the control of the country in the countr

At a meeting of the council of the board of trade yesterday morning, after a brief and rather informal discussion, a committee consisting of the president, Simon Lelser, who was in the chair, and Messrs. L. A. Genge, the vice-president, D. R. Ker and J. J. Shallcross was appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Fernie fire. Work will be begun tomorrow morning, and pressed as rapidly as possible to a conclusion, in order that the funds collected may be forwarded at the earliest possible moment to Mr. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, for immediate use. It is confidently expected that by means of a general and urgent canvass a very considerable sum will be secured writhin a few days.

### MONDAY LAST DAY FOR FLOWER SHOW ENTRIES

ntending <u>E</u>xhibitors Have No Further Time-Great Success Promised

Those intending to exhibit at the flower show this year are reminded that tomorrow is the last day or which exhibits will be received. Up to date exhibits of all kinds have been coming in freely, but there is always a rush at the last moment, and the management is particularly anxlous that no intending exhibitors should in-

management is particularly anxlous that no intending exhibitors should inadvertently be too late.

The show itself is to be held in the drill hall on Wednesday and Thursday next, and bids fair to be an even greater success than were its successful predecessors. There will be more exhibitors than even this year, and the prize list is proportionately attractive. One of the most charming features of the show will be the decorated tables. A great many ladies have entered tables for the special prize offered by Mrs. Beaven and they will made a very lovely addition to the ordinary features of the show. Last year some of the decorated tables were models of tasteful, delicate beauty and this year, with the larger number of entries, this feature will be more attractive than ever.

Refreshments will be served by an number of Victoria's most charming maddens' and excellent music will be provided. The band of the Fifth Regiment has been engaged, and they have prepared a very attractive programme.

Arion Club Concert 

Proudly as the Eagle ... Spohr Happlest Land ... Hatton Lutzou's Wild Chase ... Hatton From a By-Gone Day ... Osgood Prayer of Thanksgiving ... Kremeer Strike the Lyre ... Cooke Holy Night ... Beethoven Two Cavalier Songs ... Bantock Sea Song ... Lloyd Winter Song ... Ballard

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains; rust, dirt or tarnish -- but won't wash clothes

### FISH COMMISSIONERS **EXPECTED THIS WEEK**

L. Bastedo and Dr. David Starr Jordan About to Start Investigation

S. T. Bastedo, of Ottawa, and Dr. David Starr Jordan are expected in Vancouver on the 15th of this month to start their investigations into the international fishery situation. On April 11 of this year a convention was signed by Ambassador Bryce on behalf of Great Britain and Ellihu Root on behalf of the United States providing for a commission to agree upon a settlement of all matters relating to fisheries, a settlement which the high

and manner of use of nets, engines, gear, apparatus, and other appliances; a uniform system of registry by each government in waters where-required for the more convenient regulation of commercial fishing by its own citizens or subjects within its own territorial waters or any part of such waters; an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish; and such other provisions and measures as the commission shall deem necessary.

Article 3.—The two governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislation and executive action, with as little delay as possible, the regulations, restrictions, and provisions with appropriate penalties for all breaches thereof, and the date when they shall be put into operation shall be fixed by the concurrent proclamation of the governor-general of Canada in council and of the president of the United States.

And it is further agreed that jurisdiction shall be exercised by either government, as well over citizens or subjects of either party apprehended for violation of the regulations in any of its own waters to which said regulations apply, as over its own citizens or subjects found within its own jurisdiction who shall have violated said regulations within the waters of the other party.

Article 4 provides that the regulations shall apply, among other waters

regulations within the waters of the other party.

Article 4 provides that the regulations shall apply, among other waters, to the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, lying between the parallels of 48 degrees, 10 minutes and 49 degrees, 20 minutes, and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the international fisheries commission and approved by the two governments, and continues:

It is agreed on the part of Great

It is agreed on the part of Great Britain that the Canadian governments will protect by adequate regulations the food fishes frequenting the Fraser river. The two governments engage to have prepared as soon as practicable, charts of the waters described in this article, with the international boundary line indicated thereon; and to establish such additional boundary monuments, buoys and marks as may be recommended by the commission. Article 6.—The regulations, restrictions and provisions provided for in this convention shall remain in force for a period of four years from the date of their executive promulgation, and thereafter until one year from the date when either the government of Great Britain or the United States shall give notice to the other of its desire for their-revision; and immediately upon such notice being given the commission shall proceed to make a revision thereof, which revised regulations, if adopted and promulgated by the governor-general of Canada in council and by the president of the United States, shall remain in force for another period of four years, and thereafter until one year from the date when a further notice of regulations, if adopted and promulgated by the governor-general of Canada in council and by the president of the United States, shall remain in force for another period of four years, and thereafter until one year from the date when a further notice of regulations.

Belifast Preacher to Preach.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will take the services in the First Presbyterian for the commission, to make modifications at any time in the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the recommendation of the commission shall prove the date of the prover of the two governments by joint or concurrent action upon the recommendation of the commi

"If It's Correct, Christie Has It."

# SPECIAL SANDAL SALE

Great Reduction in SANDAIS. Now is the time to get a GENU-INE BARGAIN for the hot weather,

60 pairs MISSES' SANDALS, sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$1.35. Saturday's price 

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

CHRISTIE'S Cor. Gov'ment and Johnson Sts.

### **Every Dog Has** His Day

According to the new by-law, Chains and Collars will be the order of the day.

Chains from . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25c Collars, good strong ones, from....50c

Dog owners will find here everything they need at right

### DRAKE & HORN

608 Yates Street

Hardware Merchants

# SMALL PRICES

That Bring Big Business to the Anti-Combine Grocery

Alberta Dairy Butter, per

Tetley's Loose Tea, 4 lbs. for......\$1.00

CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR, per sack....\$1.75

Combine price \$2.00, money refunded if not satisfactory

Ginger Snaps, 3 lbs. Alberta Creamery Butter, for.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .25¢

per lb. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 30¢

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# COPAS & YOUNG

**Anti-Combine Grocers** 

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Artistic Slik and Linen Embroidery Drawn Work, Ladles' Shirt Waist Plecer and Mandarin Coat. Brass, Satsuma, Ivory, Cloisonne Wares and other unique articles, etc., also Slik and Cotton Creps sold by the yard. J. M. NAGANO & CO.

1438 Government St.—Phone 1628 1117 Douglas St.—Ph



#### HAIR DYING **COMBS**

Mrs. Kosche's Hairdressing

may cease.

ORPHANS ENJOY OUTING

Victoria Ladies Give Inmates of Home a Glorious Day's Outing

On Friday afternoon through the generosity and thoughtfulness of Mrs. Henry Croft and Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, the children of the Protestant Orphanage, forty in number, enjoyed a happy holiday at the beautiful residence of Mrs. Croft, which at present is looking the perfection of loveliness.

DON'T FORGET THAT

Inginanco 

### HEISTERMAN & CO.

1207 Government St. Established 1864

# Open Air Fete

### Gorge Park Tuesday, August 11,

From 3.00 to 10.30 p. m.,

Under the Auspices of The Daughters of Pity, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

assessib auoitoelni teniaga brangolassa

Tea, Refreshments, Aquatic Display and Water Polo, Illuminated Boats, Grand Concert by the Arion Club, \$30 p. m., the collection from which will be devoted to the Fund for a Maternity Ward at the Hospital.

Through al-fine fooluge to be a moisselver I have a moisselver I have been ed, yd bebuemmoow

# ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

On Sale Saturday and Monday, August 8th and 10th

## REFRIGERATORS

GULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
\$40.00	\$30.00
14.50	11.00
12.00	9.00
11.00	8.00
10.00	7.00

We have only a few left. Don't miss this chance to purchase a refrigerator.

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## Modern Methods of Housekeeping

The cost to operate is very moderate and pays for itself many fold in what it saves in time, labor and health.

No housewife should miss seeing our electrical display of every practical device of Cooking, Heating, Ironing, for Nursery, Kitchen, Sick Room, etc., that we are now showing in actual use at our offices. Come whether you wish to purchase or not.

## HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD. 911 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

### Y. M. C. A. Special Summer Membership

July 15th to Sept. 15th, \$1.00

ONE DOLLAR for full privileges, Reading and Game om, Library, Gymnasium, Baths, Summer Camp and Room, Library, Swimming Club.

See General Secretary Today 'Phone ooo

#### Copper Plate Printing

Visiting Cards, At Home Cards, Wedding Invitations printed from plates at THE COLONIST OFFICE

#### Anti-Suffrage League

The arguments on which the Women's National Anti-Sufrage League rest their cause are given below. It will be remembered that Mrs. Humphrey Ward is the leader of the women in England who oppose the movement which would give to women the franchise.

"(a) Because the spheres of men and

chise.

"(a) Because the spheres of men and women, owing to natural causes, are essentially different, and, therefore, their share in the public management of the State should be different.

"(b) Because the complex modern state depends for its very existence on naval and military power, diplomacy, innance, and the great mining, constructive, shipping, and transport industries, in none of which can women take any practical part. Yet it is upon these matters, and the vast interests involved in them, that the work of parliament largely turns.

"(c) Because by the concession of the local government vote and the admission of women to county and borough councils the nation has opened a wide sphere of public work and influence to women, which is within their powers. To make proper use of it, however, will tax all the energies that women have to spare, apart from the care of the home and the development of the lindividual life.

"(d) Because the influence of women in sociel causes will be diminished

troduction of political differences into domestic life; or (3) by the adoption domestic life; or (3) by the adoption of adult suffrage, which seems the in-cytable result of admitting the prin-ciple, place the female vote in an overpowering majority.

"(g) Because, finally, the danger

which might arise from the concession of woman suffrage in the case of a state burdened with such complex and far-reaching responsibilities as England, is out of all proportion to the risk run by those smaller communities which thave adopted it. The admission to full political power of a number of voters debarred by nature and circumstance from the average political knowledge and experience open to men, would weaken the central governing forces of the State, and be fraught with peril to the country. Women who hold these views must now organise in their support. which might arise from the concession

On September 7 Miss MacNaughton-Jones, who has just returned from England, will open a home for nurse on the corner of Cook street and Burdette avenue. While away, Miss Jones had every opportunity of visit-ing and inspecting the management of these homes both in England and America.

America.

The home will be under the personal supervision of Miss MacNaughton Jones, herself a trained, certificated nurse, and the gold-medallst of her year, graduating from the Royal Jubilee hospital. The home has been most heartily endorsed by the Doctors of Victoria and the training staffs of the Royal Jubilee and St. Joseph's hospital.

the powers. To make proper use of the howers, will tax all the energy of the howers, will tax all the energy of the hower to spart apart from ment of the individual life.

"(d) Because the influence of women most clauses will be diminished rather than increased by the possession of the parliamentary vote. At present ago." It is, indeed, well worthy the attention both of mothers and children in social causes will be diminished rather than increased by the possession of the parliamentary vote. At present and they are present and they are they stand, in matters of social reform, apart from and beyond party politics, and are listened to according to their education and common-sense. But the deciding power of the Parliamentary vote should be left to men, whose physical force is ultimately responsible for the conduct of the Stand poor—will always be also proportion to accomplete the possible of the conduction and common-sense. But the deciding power of the Parliamentary vote should be left to men, whose physical force is ultimately responsible for the conduct of the Stand poor—will always be also proportion to a possible provided the proportion of the responsible for the conduction and common-sense. But the deciding power of the Parliamentary vote should be left to men, whose physical force is ultimately responsible for the conduction of the laws relating to women and children during the past century. The channels of public opinion are all the vote, as is proved by the general history of the laws relating to women and children during the past century. The channels of public opinion are allowed the provided the provided the provided the provided to the provided the provided

will find our carriages a convenience at \$4.50 for three hours.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO. LTD. Phone 129

Mother. Again the shining chestnut braids
Are soft enwreathed about the

Thy

#### WOMAN'S WORK

The Daughters of Pity, and all friends willing to assist them with their Hospital Fete at the Gorge park on Tuesday next, are asked to meet in

In Woman's Realm

### HERE AND THERE

The man Charles White who was on Tuesday sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary claims to have a good mother. Indeed the only redeeming feature of the whole miserable affair has been the man's refusal to bring disgrace upon an honest name. By what strange system of reasoning this man, in the prime of youth, convinced himself that the course upon which he entered could of reasoning this man, in the prime of youth, convinced himself that the course upon which he entered could result in anything save ruin and disgrace, if not a snameful death, it is impossible for one ordinarily constituted to conceive. That he did not add the crime of murder to that of robbery was owing more to circumstances and perhaps the temperament of the man that what would seem to have been his intent.

Early education and training count for much in a man's career but every day affords painful evidence that the efforts of the very best of parents to implant right principles of conduct in their children have failed. Yet this does not relieve others of the responsibility of doing all in their power to make their sons and daughters useful members of society.

Every year thousands of brightfaced lads and bonny lasses leave school to begin their life's work. As they enter workshool, store or office convinced himself that upon which he entered

members of society.

Every year thousands of bright-faced lads and bonny lasses leave school to begin their life's work. As they enter workshop, store or office what is the ideal that they have consclously or unconsciously formed? For what goal are they striving? Is it not to be feared that in far too many cases their minds are far more occupied with the idea of the compensation to be received than of the work to be done? Too many set out in life with the hope of attaining riches rather than of doing the best work they are capable of doing in the very best way. It is this feeling that the money to be gained is more important to the individual than the service to be rendered that is at the bottom of many of the crimes against society. The attempt to get something for nothing is by no means confined to the wretch is by no means confined to the wretch who stands with pistol to your head and bids you hold up your hands. In all the many forms of gambling which have come to be a part of the life of society the fruits of labor are gained by those who have given nothing in return. Men are not ashamed to take the money that should clothe and feed the wives and children of the losers and appropriate it to their own use. There are men in high social positions who are known to have gained their wealth by promoting fraudulent schemes in which men and women have lavested their savings and received no return. Such things are done by those who either had the sanction of the laws or who manage to evade them. by no means confined to the wretch

to evade them.

There are other occupations which are profitable to the individual but dangerous to society. What shall we say of the traffic which makes of seven out of every thousand men in our own province physical and moral wrecks? If the women of the country realized that the desire to get rich was at the bottom of so much that is evil in our social system the succeeding generations would be more honorable and upright than the present and the work of the nation's upbuilding would be better done.

be better done.

But if this is to be done Canadian But if this is to be done Canadian women must learn to live more simply. Children are keen observers and it would be useless to try to convince them that they should not put money first when we show in every action of our lives that we value comfort and luxury above everything else. As long as we try to live beyond, or even up to the limit, of our means, as long as we show that the mere possession of wealth gives men and women a title to our respect, if not to our, reverence, our children will believe that the acquisition of money is the most important thing in life, and if in trying to gain it they use dishonorable means the fault will be ours.

In issuing instructions to the schools,

were the fault will be ours.

In issuing instructions to the schools, the board of health have admitted a conscience clause. No one who believes that vaccination will permanently injure the health of a child, and who takes the trouble to say so, will be crying need of this city and of the present age." It is, indeed, well worthy the attention both of mothers and children:

"Never in the history of the constitution of the present in the history of the school of the course."

The fault will be ours.

In issuing instructions to the schools, the board of health have admitted a conscience clause. No one who believes that vaccination will permanently injure the health of a child, and who takes the trouble to say so, will be campelled to have him or her vaccinated. While this provision may be wise, it is to be hoped that too large appropriation of the school children will not take advantage of it.

There is a laways a danger of small-pox in a scaport town, or indeed in any other city. The disease is not in a support town, or indeed in any other city. The disease is not in the fault will be ours.

the parlor of the Driard hotel tomor-row at 10 o'clock promptly. This call is urgent and a full attendance is re-quested.

The members of the Alexandra clu are asked to contribute any clothing they can spare to send to the relie of the inhabitants of Fernie who have lost all their household possessions in the recent fire. Parcels may be sen to Mrs. Berkeley, Vernon hotel Dourlas street.

#### IN AID OF HOSPITAL

Daughters of Pity Will Give Fete fo a Good Purpose on Tuesday

It is hoped that the "impromptu" fete being organized for Tuesday next by the Daughters of Pity, in aid of their working fund, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will command a very goneral national will common that the their working fund, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will command a very general patronage and support by the public and visitors. The fete will be held at the Gorge park from 3 to 10.30 p.m., and various attractions are being arranged for the afternoon and evening. The Y.M.C.A. will give an aquatic display and water polo from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. The Arion club will give its speedal annual open air concert at 8:30 o'clock, the collection from which will be devoted to the fund for a maternity ward at the hospital. The Daughters of Pity will serve afternoon and "high" tea, lee cream, candies, etc. There will be a special car service, and the stern-wheeler, Craigflower" will leave the causeway every hour during the afternoon, at 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 o'clock. The J.B.A.A. will turn out in force and have very kindly undertaken to illuminate some boats. The scene should be a gay one as the moon will be at its full, and the weather promises perfect conditions.

All friends disposed to contribute cake, fruits, candy, articles for the fish pond, flowers, etc., are asked to send the same on Monday or not later than 11 o'clock on Tuesday, to Mrs. Henry Clay, Fort street, who has consented to take charge of the same.

#### When Embroidering

Embroiderers are often at a loss to know whether to use a single or double thread when working in filo

ther and more delicate the work and material the finer should be the thread.

Thus, on sheer handkerchief linen or mull, or for a very small design on a heavier fabric, use a single thread of illo throughout; otherwise the work will look rough and coarse.

Sometines, indeed, the single thread is split for the shading in the centre to give a more delicate effect. This, however, is two threads of filo, at least for the outer edges. Frequently the entire flower is done in the double silk, but quite as often rarely necessary. It is a fairly safe rule, for large designs or heavy materials, to use the outer portions and the foliage are worked with the two strands, while for the shading toward the centre the single thread is used. This treatment gives both greater richness and depth to the work, besides filling more rapidly—always a desideratum in an intricate plece of embroidery. In using two strands of silk it is important to thread the needle properly. Do not fold over a single thread in the eye, as it will cause the silk to twist, roughen and out. Instead, draw out from the skein two threads of exactly the same length and thread the needle with both together.

Napoleon and Music

#### Napoleon and Music

Napoleon and Music

"It is not," says the British Medical
Journal, "generally known that no less
a person than Napoleon seems to have
been a believer in the therapeutic
virtue of music. A general order issucd from headquarters at Caliro on
Nivose I., An. VIII. (Dec. 21, 1798),
runs as follows: "Every day at noon
there shall be played on the places opposite the hospitals by the regimental
bands different airs which enliven the
spirits of the patients and recall to
them the glorious moments of past
campaigns.—(Signed) Bonaparte."

#### The House Fly

"Sir James Crichton-Browne agrees that the house fly is a prolific source of disease. As many as one hundred thousand bacilli have been found on the legs and mouth of a common fly," he says. "He hopes, for the safety of the public health, they will succeed in exterminating the fly, and that eventually they may have to take their grand-children to the British Museum to see the only specimen of house fly."

At twilight here I sit alone Yet not alone; for thoughts

As, all undimmed by death and night, Remembrance out of distance brings Thy youthful loveliness, alight With ardent hopes and high imagin-lags.

Ah, mortal dreams, how fair, how fleet!
fleet:
found;
Lethe long hath laved thy feet,
d on thy slumber breaks no troubling sound;

Yet distance parts thee not from me, For beauty—or of twilight or of morn—
Binds me, still closer binds, to thee,
Whose heart sang to my heart cre was born. --Florence Earle Coates, in Century.

#### We Have Four Saddle Horses

for hire, suitable for ladies. HORSES FOR SALE Two hundred head to select from

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

#### ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

Not All Women of Britain Favor Re cent Agitation for Female Suffrage

workers have completed the organization of the anti-suffrage league and in a forthight Lady Haversham obtained 37,000 signatures to a petition against women suffrage.

These ladies say that while their sense of self-respect forbids them to resort to the tactics which some of the suffragists employ they will "in all honorable and womanly ways come forward and proclaim the opinions and the feelings which they entertain upon a matter that vitally affects their position and privileges, and with these the whole constitution of English society."

In the London Times the antisuffragists have a powerful organ. It concludes an article on Woman suffrage with the following paragraph:

"The real reason why women ought not to have the political franchise is the very simple reason that they are not men, and that, according to a well-known dictum, even an act of parliament cannot make, then men. Men govern the world, and, so far as it is possible to foresee, they must always govern it. That necessity arises from the fact of sex. The state depends for its existence, as Mrs. Ward says, on the physical power of its citizens to defend it by force of arms, and next upon the "trained and "specialized knowledge," which men alone are able to acquire. Women cannot fight for their country or acquire this kind of knowledge, because they have to bear children and to rear them. That is as necessary to the state as that men should meet its enemies in battle. But it fixes by the act of nature a great and impassable gulf between the activities of men and the activities of women. Women now possess a wide sphere for the exercise of those activities in the departments of public life for which they are particularly qualified. They not only have the vote in municipal elections, but they are themselves qualified to act as poor law guardians and school managers. The only complaint made by men who fill these offices is that they cannot get enough women of the requisite antainments and gifts to act with them. The influence of women even in the larger

The Carlyles

Masson as a young man was a welcome visitor to both Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle.

"I shall," he says, "never forget the first impression made upon me by the appearance of this remarkable lady, as she sat, or, rather reclined, on a corner of the sofa—so fragile inform, with a delicately-cut and rather pained face of dun-pale hue; very dark hair, smoothed on both sides of an unusually broad forehead; and large, soft, and lustrous eyes of a gypsy black. She was one of the most brilliant of witty talkers, full of light esprit, and, though generally suppressing herself when her husband was present, quite as delightfully-copious as he was, both in themes and words, when she had to be his substitute. Though her style and manner of thinking had undoubtedly been influenced by lim, an aboriginal difference had been preserved."

A Walk With Carlyle
Perhaps the most striking memory in the whole book is that which describes what passed between Carlyle and Masson one night in Hyde Park of all places.
"One summer night, about 11 oclock," says Masson, "we had passed our usual parting-point at Hyde Park

and Masson one night in Hyde Park of all places.

"One summer night, about 11 o'clock," says Masson, "we had passed our usual parting-point at Hyde Park Corner, and had strolled into the Park Itself, lured by the beauty of a specially soft and star-brilliant sky overhead. The softness and stillness around and the starry brilliance above had lowered his tone to its finest and gentlest depths. All roughness, all querulousness, were gone; he was in a mood of the simplest and most sage-like serenity. As we sauntered to and fro on the grass, the sole human beings peripatetic, where but a few hours before there had been the roar of the carriages in stream and the parallel gallop of the equestrians, it was the stars and the silence that seemed to work upon him and to suggest his theme.

"From the mystery and the splen-

"From the mystery and the splendour of physical infinitude he passed to what ought to be the rule of human behavior, the conduct of one's own spirit, in a world framed so majestically and so divinely. There was too much jesting in it, he said—too much of mere frony and laughter at the absurd, too little of calm religiousness and serious walk with God. In speaking of the over-prevalence of the habit of irony, sarcasm, and jesting, he used a sudden phrase of self-humiliation which I have never forgotten.

"Ah! and I have given far too much in to that myself—sniggering at things." These are his exact words. I can now recall out of that quarter of an hour of his varied talk, all in the same veln of deeply-moved meditation, it is the solemn charm of the whole of the little colloquy that remains in my memory. If ever one man spoke to another absolutely spirit to spirit, it was Carlyle to me in that quarter of an hour of our walk to and from hour of an hour of his varied talk, all in the same of the colloquy that remains in my memory. If ever one man spoke to another absolutely spirit to spirit, it was Carlyle to me in that quarter of an hour of our walk to and from the head. "From the mystery and the dour of physical infinitude he

The Beauty of Children's Dancing

It appears that among the women of England there is to be a bitter campaign on the question of the suffrage. Lady Jersey, Mrs. Ward and their co-workers have completed the organization of the anti-suffrage league and in a fortnight Lady Haversham obtained 37,000 signatures to a petition against women suffrage.

questions of politics is immense, but it is immense largely becaese it is indirect. If it were to become direct, the country would soon discover that public life was being organized on a wholly artificial basis. A reaction would inevitably follow, and in the end women, we feel assured, would fine that they had lost far more than they had gained."

#### The Carlyles

was Carlyle to me in that quarter of an hour of our walk to and fro in that star-silvered and tree-skirted solitude in the middle of London."—Public

The Beauty of Children's Dancing
Mr. Austin Harrison writes in the
Observer of the beauty of the children's dancing at the Duke of York's
theatre. He says "the dancing of
sixteen children is the most beautiful
sight I have seen on a stage for many
years. Shakespeare, who knew everything, has a line: 'When you do dance,
I wish you a wave of the sea.' These
children, mites from about eight
years upwards, assuredly are 'waves
of the sea.' They appear, one after

### MINCUPATE CO. OFFI THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN B.C. ESTABLISHED 45 YEARS. 44 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

agents for (ye olde firm) Heintzman & Co., Steinway, Nordheimer, Palmer, New Scale Williams, Dominion

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### Can Your Left-Over Soups, Meats, Puddings, Etc.

### Economy Jars Unrivalled For Canning Fruit

### The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government St.

### "Margery, Margery Make the Tea" Singeth the Kettle Merrily

Just received a large shipment of very choice Ceylon Tea. Our patrons can economize on this fine brand, fully equal to any 50c lb. tea

Special 5 lb. Box \$1.75

### The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. Where You Get the Best. 561 Johnson St.

# Excursion Rates

To Nanaimo and the Gulf Islands by V. & S. Railway and Steamer "Iroquois"

To Nanaimo Monday and Thursday, returning by different route next day-150 miles of beautiful scenery. Wednesday and Saturday, returning the same day-this is a charming day's outing. Next Sunday the steamer makes the entire round trip of the Islands.

the other, from opposite corners of the stage, bare-armed, bare-legged, in zephyr waving tunies. On they run, head back, with all the virginal grace of childhood and the art of prose movement. It is an entirely beautiful sight. They move with a seraphic lightness, deftness, grace, abandon, youth and pleasure. Here, again, their cheironomic action is superb. There is not an awkward motion with either hands or feet. They come on like rippling, light-tossed waves. It makes one happy—it makes one better—to see them. A graceful girl child is perhaps the most beautiful thing in the world. These little dancing creatures are the incarnation of human beauty, life, love, innocence, and spontancity. One would like to see them very day."

house dresses are made with short endowed with the best hyglenic condisieves. In making the apron provide it with an immense pocket in which can be carried a small dustcloth. Often one notices dust places on the furniture, windows or banisters while doing the morning work, and the dust-cloth is at hand. Again, one has to pick up numerous little articles to throw into waste baskets, and the cloth is at hand. Again, one has to pick up numerous little articles to throw into waste baskets, and the pocket holds such articles until the waste basket is reached. It is equally handy for holding a few clothespins while hanging out the clothes; in fact, the large pocket is recognized as something decidedly useful in the kit-

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Lady Randolph Churchill, who is re garded as something of a matchmaker, will no doubt see both of her sons married, as Winston Churchill is reported engaged and announcement has just been made of the engagement of her second son, John Spencer Churchill, to Lady Gwendoline Bertle, daughter of the seventh earl of Abingdon. Lady Randolph Churchill is now Mrs. Cornwallis West, but continues to write under the name of ther first husband, her reminiscences under that name proving most interesting in one of the magazines.

The day was hot and she becamo thirsty, so she went to a nearby cottage and asked for a drink of water. The mistress of the house was froning. "I would gladly give you a drink," she said, "but I have no water in the house and I haven't time to go to get it, for I'm ironing a dress for my daughter to wear this afternoon when she goes to see the Queen's daughter." "Then," said the Queen's daughter," "If you will get me the water I will go on with the ironing."

Queen Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolalevitch, has displayed from her youth that love of science which distinguishes so many aneity. One would like to see them aneity. One would like to see them every day."

The Kitchen Apron.

The kitchen apron should cover the kirt and front of the waist, though tot necessarily the sleeves, as most ourse dresses are made with short leaves. In making the apron provide tions, and every medern applience and every medern applience and the seeden and the seeden and the should have a great hospital endowed with the best hygienic conditions, and every medern applience and the seeden and the

Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, the Americana sculptor, who opened a studio in London last season, is reported not only to, have all the orders for work that she can execute, but to the winning a name for herself as an after-dinner speaker. In January the Lyceum club gave a dinner to Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, as representing women workers in the field of art and literature. Both women delivered speeches and Mrs. Johnson's was particularly; admired. On Washington's birthday the American section of the same club gave a luncheon at which Mrs. Johnson,

Single stall \$20.00 per month. See the new electric cleaners in opera-tion. Inspect the sanitary conditions. Further particulars,

Phone 129. VICTORIA, TRANSFER CO., LTD.

# Men's Straw and Panama Hats at Great Reductions

There is not to be found a better line of Hats for the money. All our high priced hats hand sewn and hand blocked, and they will retain their shape till the last minute of wear.

1	\$1.50 straws for	50¢
1	\$2.50 straws for	\$1.75
1	\$3.50 straws for	\$2.50
	\$5.00 straws for	\$3.00
1	\$6.00 straws for	\$4.00
	PANAMAS HALF PRI	CE
1	\$25.00 for	\$12.50
1	\$20.00 for	\$10.00
1	\$15.00 for	\$7.00
1	\$10.00 for	

# Finch & Finch

# The Sporting World

# GALA DAY AT

Yesterday's Sports at Shawnigan Lake Attracted Large Crowds

#### RESULTS OF THE EVENTS

Interesting Races Between J B. A. A. Crews on Inland Course

It was a gala day at Shawnigan Lake yesterday. The occasion was the third annual regatta arranged by residents of that popular resort with the co-operation of the rowing committee of the James Bay Athletic association. The special train, which left the E. & N. depot at 1:45 o'clock,

left the E. & N. depot at 1:45 o'clock, was crowded with pleasure seekers while the regulars of both forenoon and afternoon carried hundreds bound for the lake.

And none who decided to take in the sports regretted it. The programme, which included, not only many open and some novel events, was the more interesting because of the presence of the J.B.A.A. oarsmen. At some inconvenience they had shipped their lapstreaks from the city in order that they might bring off their monthly club contests in connection with the Shawnigan fete, the step being taken at the invitation of those in charge in order that the success of the affair might be the more assured.

Animated Scene

#### Animated Scene

Animated Scene
The scene from Keenig's hotel was
beautiful. The grounds on all sides
were covered with holiday folks, gay
and animated in spirit; the water was
dotted with handsomely decorated
launches and smaller craft—row boats
and, canoes—no less prettily adorned;
bunting, flags and Chinese lanterns
being liberally used and with artistic
effect

#### Three Classes

Three Classes

The races, which were carried through in a very creditable manner, might be divided into three classes—those under the auspices of the J.B. A.A., aquatic events in the hands of the general committee, and the field competitions also managed by the Shawnigan Lake representatives. This trio of attractions was kept constantive on the move from the time the special train arrived from Victoria until late in the evening. Indeed, one of the chief features of the day's sport had been called before then, and the majority of the Victorians missed the apportunity of witnessing it. The opportunity of witnessing it. sailing contest for a handsome p nent challenge cup is referred to.

Splendid Sailing

For some years keen rivalry has been developing among the lake's yachtsmen. It reached its highest pitch several months ago and so eager was one aspirant to prove his claims to the premier place that he set to work and constructed a daintily modeled craft, especially for the event. The winner was R. Dundas. The course was about a mile and a half in length. Fortunately there was a splendid wind or the struggle which took place would not have been possible. Up to within a short distance of the finishing line the boats were pretty will bunched—at any rate few would have ventured to select the victor. At that critical moment the Dundas executed some sharp, quick tacking which cuted some sharp, quick tacking which puzzled his opponents and enabled him to nose his craft up to the point with a short lead over the others. His clev-er performance was greeted with

Log Twirling.

Of the miscellaneous aquatic contests, that which probably attracted most attention was the log-twirling. There were three or four entries, and of them Messrs, McFarlane and Burton proved the best. Their skill was nothing short of remarkable. Before Burton fell before McFarlane the log had been carried from the landing well into the centre of the lake. Then a quick change in the direction of the circling by the will McFarlane three his opponent off his feet, and with a plunge he made a deep, ugly gash in the surface of the lake. The winner was reface on the care that the follow:

Advertise in the provincian capital without even having enough time to sacumulate dust to shake from off their capital without even having enough time to sacumulate dust to shake from off their capital without even having enough time to sacumulate dust to shake from off their capital without even having enough time to sacumulate dust to shake from off their capital without even having enough the to sacumulate dust to shake from off their capital without even having enough time to sacumulate dust to shake from off the gent True. The later of the lace, their capital their capital ends to shake from off the game, but what's possible for vancouver should not be difficult to lictorians. Walke up before it's too later. The hit clean, and went to second. The later with a cult

The Swimming.

Other exciting races were the swimming, in which the contestants made good time, and the diving, the victorious lad, White "surpassing the natives" by the height of his jump from the spring board and the length of time he remained in the depths. Mention also should be made of the ladies' and gentlemen's sculling, in which R. Elford and Miss Robinson were successful, They rowed with a will from the start, and by a united and strong stroke, continued regularly, they rapidly drew away from the others, winning out by a nice margin.

Other Contests.

Meanwhile several compeltions were being held on shore. For instance, a greasy pig had been let loose, with a contingent of energetic young athletes at his heels. They grabbed and grabbed again, but always the squealing porker slipped from the grasp. At least that is what happened until Wille, the original pig-catcher, got busy. One jump and he landed on his quarry, and amid much excitement, led him away before the envious eyes of the throng. Afterwards Wille brought the romance of the Shawnigan Lake pig to a close by auctioning him, Phil. Austin lending his official services as master of ceremonies, to the highest bidder. Climbing the greasy pole was another interesting competition, but perhaps the best was the tug-of-war between the Lake and Cobble Hill teams. The sturdy youths of the two districts fought hard, and it was only by very strenuous work that the lads from the Hill were able to win.

J.B.A.A. Races. H. Brown, C. G. White, A. E. Morris, and S. H. Kuhn.

Log twirling (boots or bare feet). Entries, Frank McFarlanc, W. Brendon and S. Humber—1st, F. McFarlanc; Z. McKarlanc, Z. McFarlanc; Z. McKarlanc, Z. McKarlan

J.B.A.A. Races.

The piece de resistance, undoubtedly, was the J.B.A.A. club races. These were brought on in heats, and everyone was marked by exceptionally close finishes. The course was a half-mile in length, from a point opposite Koenig's hotel, to the latter's boat-house. Thus the progress of the boats could be followed by the crowd, which lined the banks almost from the start. And, as they swung along, they were watched with breathless interest, especially as, as stated, in interest, especially as, as stated, in most instances there was no appreciable difference in the respective positions until the last few yards of

"Man Overboard."

An incident occurred which, while it might have been serious, fortunately had no worse results than to give several gentlemen, all unprepared, awholesome dip. While turning a canoe two men were capsized, one was able to swim and the other was not. The latter shouted for help and T. Lindy, head waiter at the Empress hotel, throwing off his coat, jumped to the latter should be a support of the coat, jumped to the latter should be a support of the coat. head waiter at the Empress hotel, throwing off his coat, jumped to the rescue. Swimming to the struggling man he endeavored to pull him ashore. It was a hard fight for a few minutes, but both, finally, were dragged to the

#### Presented Prizes.

Presented Prizes.

Immediately after dinner prizes were presented by Mrs. (Justice) Hunter, each successful competitor being given his award with a few gracious words of congratulation.

Then dancing was indulged in a pavilion constructed on the lawn adjoining the hotel for the purpose. It was continued until the special train left at 11.30, which was the signal for the cessation of the day's festivities.

Those in Charge. Those In Charge.

Those in Charge.

Those in charge are deserving of praise for the very able way in which they solved the problem of carrying through such a lengthy and varied list of events. Those on the committee follow: L. Garnet, C. Copley, C. Armstrong, F. Bartlett, F. Elford, R. Elford, P. Austin, T. Gelger, P. G. Cudlip, W. H. Cullin, Alex. Peden, R. D. Finlayson and Thos. G. Dundas.

The prize winners follow:
Sailing race, 1 mile. Entries, R. Dundas, J. C. Jerow, Frank Elford, T. McClung—1st, R. Dundas; 2nd, J. C. Jerow.

#### Other Contests.

#### J.B.A.A. Races.

Mearns; 2nd, Miss Robinson and Miss Carter.
Greasy pig. Entries, Messrs. Barry, Brenton, Humber, White, Hartt, Christiansen, Todd, Nortuta, Wille, Starks, Dean, Scanlin, Dougan, Donaldson, Carroll, Store, Simpson, Funnell, Lawson and Seager—First, Wille.
Swirming race, 100 yards. Entries—C. G. White, S. Humber, A. White, P. Humber and S. H. Kuhn—First, S. H. Kuhn; second, S. Humber.
Lady and gentleman's double scull, half mile. Entries—E. Geiger and Mrs. Burdes, R. Burnes, D. McGary and Mrs. Burdes, R. Elford and Miss Robinson, Mr. Carter and Miss Robinson; second, D. McGary and Mrs. Burdes.

#### J. B. A. A. Results the course remained to be covered.

positions until the last few yards of the course remained to be covered.

The Final.

When the final was reached there were Monteith's and Lawson's crews in the running. The latten was composed principally, of young and comparatively inexperienced oarsmen, and so the sympathy was with them. But, they proved unable to meet the fast and consistent pace set by Monteith and his stalwarts and so the honors of the day, as far as J.B.A.A. events are concerned, fell to the last mentioned.

"Man Overboard."

An incident occurred which, while the wight have been serious fortunated.

"Man Overboard."

An incident occurred which, while the province of the day as far as J.B.A.A. events are concerned. Fourth heat—Monteith's crew won.

Fourth heat—Monteith's crew beat Bayliss' crew.

Mrs. Burdes.

bow.
Third heat—P. Lawson, stroke; B. Scott, 3; S. Behnson, 2; C. Thomas,

bow. Fourth heat—Winners of 1st and 2nd heats.
Fifth heat (finals)—Winners of heat
4 and 3rd and 4th heats.

"The Vancouver Rugby Union is go-"The Vancouver Rugby Union is going to lose in time in preparing a team to do battle with the All-Britishrugby team here next month and Coach Morin has issued a call for tonight," states the News-Advertiser of yesterday. Now it's up to Victoria to do something in the same direction. Will the officials of the home club "issue a call," and will they endeavor to take a hand in the entertainment of the Britishers while they are in British Columbia? If they don't at least try they will be forced to swallow the sight of the touring fifteen passing hastily through the provincial capital without even having enough time to without even having enough time to accumulate dust to shake from off their feet. True, September is early for the game, but what's possible for Vancouver should not be difficult to Water the feet.

### LACROSSE GAME WON RY NEW WESTMINSTER

Fast and Exciting Game Play-ed at Royal Athletic Park Yesterday

Jessop, coxswain, Mrs. Hall, T. P. Barry and R. Elford, coxswain, Miss Garnett, G. A. Chuke and W. P. Scott, coxswain, Mrs. Chuke—1st, T. P. Barry and R. Elford; 2nd, G. A. Chuke and W. P. Scott coxswam, Mrs. Chuke—Ist, T. P. Barry and R. Elford; 2nd, G. A. Chuke and W. R. Scott
Shawnigan Derby on barrels, 100
yards Entries, N. A. Jessop, P. B. Hall, W. P. Scott, W. Brenton, C. G. White, C. Dean, F. Simpson, Geo. Koenig, T. Lemon, P. Humber and C. Carroll—Ist, C. G. White; 2nd, S. Koenig.

but New Westminster got away again, and in two minutes had also scored. They registered once more on the scoring board not long before the call by time. The goals for Victoria were scored by Carr (2), Young, Roscamp and Hancock.

The teams put up a clean, fast exhibition, of lacrose, which was well worth going to see. There was very little rough work and no foul tactics. But one man was ordered to the fence, and he was sent off the field for two minutes just one minute before the game ended. S. Malcolmson officiated, as referee, and after the game the visitors were entertained at the Dominion. The line-up:

.... Galbraith
... Robertson
.. Mannering
.. W. Warwick
.. E. Warwick Pettigrew

## Eastern Lacrosse

### **ERRORLESS BALL GETS** WELL WON VICTORY

Peerless Ones Shut Out Seattle Aggregation—Fans Enthusiastic

gone out of business.

For there was a shut-out game at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The Websters of Seattle, who defeated the Wonders by 7 to 1 a few weeks ago and came from the City of Destiny yesterday with a stronger gang to double the score against the Peerless Ones, went home this morning to tell Joe Schlumpf that the Pride of Victoria had beaten them by a score of 4 to 0.

There were several features of the game which should be properly emblazoned on the rolls of fame that those who run may read. Surplice pitched the best ball he has so far handed out. He struck out fourteen men—which, as Shakespeare might have said, is going some. Lang also repeated his performance with the bat. He hit a long fly almost to the fence and stole home on as pretty a squeeze play as one would want to see. There was, too, an unwonted absence of errors. There was but one made in the game, and Plummer got that. Until the 7th the Peerless Performers played errorless ball.

Mr. Lorimer, the umpire, had an

### LIVERY

HORSE AND TRAP-Week days half a day ......\$2.50 Saturday, Sunday and ordinary holidays, half a day.....\$3.00

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

The New Westminster Intermediates beart the local team at Royal Athletic parts by 9 goals to 5 yesterday aftersoon, after a fast and exciting game, which was not nearly so one-sided as the score might indicate. As a matter of fact the visitors had nothing on the local team in field play, and the Victorians had the ball for probably the greater part of the game, but when the time came to score the local members of the first limes throwing a good many chances away.

The visitors on the other hand showed error in judgment at such a constituent these throwing a good many chances away.

The visitors on the other hand showed error in judgment at such a constituent they for the first half of the first pall were the repeated of the pall with the second the first goal, as a result of some pretty combination, after five minutes after went abead with a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria Intermediates are a very strong team.

New Westminster scored the first goal, as a result of some pretty combination, after five minutes after went abead with a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria had decidedly the best of it, then New Westminster scored a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria had decidedly the best of it, then New Westminster scored a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria had decidedly the best of it, then New Westminster scored a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria had decidedly the best of it, then New Westminster scored a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria had decidedly the best of it, then New Westminster scored a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria had decidedly the best of it, then New Westminster scored a second goal. For the first half of the first quarter victoria had evidence the first interval, the second quarter beginning that the first half of the first quarter victoria had evidence the first interval, the second quarter beginning t

### SCHOOL SWIMMING EVENTS

Splendid List of Events for St. Clair Day at the Gorge

Aug. 15 promises to be a red letter day in aquatic sports, when the swimming competition, open to the children of all the city schools, will be held at the Gorge. "St. Clair Day," the occasion has been called in compliment to Ian St. Clair, physical instructor of the public schools, to whose initiative the coming event is due. The following events will be on the card, all events, except where otherwise stated, being for children under sixted, being for children under sixted, being for children under sixted, sixtoke for girls, diving, boys; diving, girls; life saving practice for boys, life saving practice for boys, life saving practice for girls, emergency swimming for boys and girls under sixteen years of age, boys' and girls' swimming race, twelve years and under; relay race, school teams; tub races, handleap; consolation races for boys and girls.

#### MAPLE LEAF PLAYERS FOR VANCOUVER CLUB

Senior Club Intends to Make Strong Endeavor to Lift Minto Cup From Royal City Vancouver Aug. 8.-The Vancouver

the game, and Plummer got that. Until the 7th the Peerless Performers played errorless ball.

Mr. Lorimer, the umpire, had an off day. He almost precipitated a riot when he called McQuade back from first alleging that a nice drive just inside the third bag was a foul ball, and some of the decisions on balls and strikes were as high as last year's sauerkraut. If the Peerless Ones had not been on a winning streak and cowed the Websters by their big doings the umpire might have been lynched to judge from the noise from the bleachers.

He survived.

The first linning was used to warm up. In the second Surplice began to show what he could do, and one after another the Webster's hit air and retired wonderingly to the bench. "What's he got?" asked Capt. Westernman, looking at Surplice with some awe.

"Everything," replied the Teuton noble, with evident pride.

He had, and as the innings went on, the strike-outs multiplied until the final score showed no less than fourteen.

The game was won in the second. Northcott started it. He hit clean, and went to second when the pitcher threw through first in an effort to to the strike out to grant and been materially strengthened by the inclusion of sevening them has been materially strengthened by the inclusion of sevening them has been materially strengthened by the inclusion of sevening them has been materially strengthened by the inclusion of sevening them has been materially strengthened by the inclusion of sevening them a hole business team has been materially strengthened by the inclusion of sevening them has been materially strengthened by the inclusion of sevening the batter players of the Maple Leaf club, and a determined effort will be made to lit the Malpte up this sear players of the Maple Leaf club, and a determined effort will be made to lit the Malpte up this sear players of the Maple Leaf club, and determined effort will be made to lit the Malpte up this sea

#### CHAMPIONSHIP TAKEN BY VANCOUVER SWIMMER

Clegg Makes Good Time in 220 Yards and Quarter Mile—Victorian Second in One

# **Everybody Works But**

#### Carpenters' and Mechanics' Tools

poor investment when "quality" is overlooked—especially upon his tools depends for his daily wage.

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## GUN REPAIR

. Shooting season. Don't wait until the last minute.

WE GUARANTEE FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

### JOHN BARNSLEY & COMP'Y

Tennis Racquets Restrung

the swimming gala at Coal Harber today. Swimming in the 220-yard, British Columbia championship, he won in
3 minutes 13 seconds, E. J. Ereaut,
Thistle Footbali club, Vancouver, was
second and Godfrey of Victoria third.
Clegg then swam in the quartermile, which was the next yevent, and
won in 7 minutes 51 2-5 seconds. Xiddle, Victoria, beat Lamb of Vancouver
Y. M. C. A. for second place by a
touch, his time belng 8 minutes 62-5
seconds.

Ereaut, Vancouver, won the mile, and Vancouver Athletic club beat Victoria at water polo 6 to nil. **ALBIONS PROVE EASY** 

# VICTIMS FOR VICTORIA

Local Cricket Aggregation Play Interesting Match—Demon

Interesting Match—Demon
Bowling of Yorke

Saturday's match between the two coal clubs played at Beacon Hill recipited in an easy win for the Victoria XI by the large margin of 168 to record attendance of spectators were present, each clubs supporters urning out in force. The Albion XI watted first, and fared disastrously against the excellent bowling of York, who took wicket after wicket with toleful regularity, securing eight vickets for a total cost of twelve runs. local clubs played at Beacon Hill resulted in an easy win for the Victoria XI by the large margin of 168. A record attendance of spectators were present, each club's supporters turning out in force. The Albion XI batted first, and fared disastrously against the excellent bowling of York, who took wicket after wicket with doleful regularity, securing eight wickets for a total cost of twelve runs. Briggs batting carefully saw his side out, carrying his bat for a well compiled 28, being the only batsman to withstand the bowling.

piled 28, being the only bassman by withstand the bowling.
For the Victorias, Barnacle hit up 35 in short order, while Meredith captured the batting honors with 96, four short of the coveted century. His innings included two sixes, five fours and five threes.
The full batting and bowling analytic targenerates

Albion C. C.

B. Deaville D Gooch
Tichardson b W. York
Gardner b. W. York
Extras

Ilams
T. B. Tye not out
W. P. Gooch b. Trimen
Extras

Albion Bowling Analysis.

### BASEBALL RESULTS

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—Clegg of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. made a clean At New York—New York, 4; sweep of the championship events in Chicago, 1.

At Brooklyn—First game, nati, 8; Brooklyn, 6; Second Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 3. At Philadelphia — Pittsburg, Philadelphia, 2.

American

At Detroit-Detroit, 18; Washing ton, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 1. delphia, 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Boston 5
At Chicago—Chicago, 1; New York, 4.

At Baltimore—First game, Baltimore, 6; Toronto, 3; Second game, Baltimore, 0; Toronto, 0. (Tie—game called end ninth).

At Providence—First game, Providence, 1; Buffalo, 0; Second game, Providence, 1; Buffalo, 2.

At Newark—First game, Montreal, 3; Newark, 1; Second game, Montreal, 3; Newark, 2.

At Jorsey City, First game, Roches-er, 3; Jersey City, 2; Second game, Rochester, 3; Jersey City, 1.

The bankers will engage in a

With characteristic complacency the With characteristic complacency the Vancouver sportsmen announce that the touring British football team will play the only game in which they will participate while in Canada at the Terminal City. Will Victoria rugby players allow themselves to be thus "passed up" exvithout even a mild rebellion? It is asserted by the president of the home club that it is the intention to organize for the season

A Los Angeles despatch says that the Jeffries Athletic club, of Los An-geles, has secured the Billy Papke-Stanley Ketchell fight to take place on Labor Day, September 7. The men Total 33

Victoria Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W. York 10.3 3 12

W. P. Gooch D. Trimen 31

J. F. Meredith C. Deaville b. Baker 45

J. H. Gillesple b. Gardner 11

L. S. V. York c. Broadfoot b. Menzies 51

Rev Collison run out 31

J. W. York C. Richardson b. Williams 32

D. Gillesple c. Richardson b. Williams 34

W. P. Gooch b. Trimen 35

W. P. Gooch b. Trimen 35

Victoria G. C. 23

Example Ketchell fight to take place on Labor Day, September 7. The men were fully signed up last night, Jack were fully signed up last night, Jack far as Ketchel is concerned. Papke had already signed with Baron Lang in Chicago. The men are to make 158 pounds at 9 o'clock on the morning of the fight, which is an afternoon affair, and will fight for 60 per cent, of the receipts, divided 60 per cent, and 50 per cent. Undoubtedly the club is obliged to make guarantees to the will fight Joe Thomas before Jack Gleason's club on August 18.

Those who have the interest of as-Those who have the interest of association football on the Pacific Coast at heart most sincerely hope that, in opening the season, the representatives of the island and the mainland will agree to co-operate with more unanimity than heretofore. Such bickering and disagreeable sectional feeling as has been evinced should be banished and a united front presented in the endeavor to boost the popular winter pastime in the Canadian West. They have good teams at Calgary and throughout the prairie country, and it won't do fey the British Columbia petty squabbling as, they will require to be on their best behavior, if it is the hope to defeat the lads from the wheat belt.

(Additional Sport on Page 16)

#### Northwestern League At Vancouver - Vancouver, 7;

At Spokane—Seattle, 12; Spokane 6.

(Additional Sport on Page 16)

Seattle EACH 25C

S. S. Princess Victoria sails daily except Tuesday at 1.30 a.m.,

returning sails from Seattle daily except Tuesday at 8 a. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THIS IS THE PARK SEASON YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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# On the Waterfront

# FROM ANTIPODES

Has Small Shipment of Stone for Use in Bank Building at Vancouver

#### WILL ENTER THE DRYDOCK

Spoke Sailing Ship Marion Inglis on Way From Guaymas to Puget Sound

The steamer Indravelli, Capt. Cullington, of the Canadian-New Zealand line, arrived yesterday from Sydney and New Zealand ports via Honolulu and Hilo, with a light cargo and will go into the dry dock at Esquimalt to be cleaned and painted. The Indravelli had very little cargo, a shipment of stone from New Zealand to be used in the construction of the new Molson's bank building at Vancouver. She brought coal to Hilo from New-castle and after discharging some general freight at Honolulu went to the port on Hawaii to discharge. She arrived at Hilo, the terminus of the Hilo railroad, a line running to the sugar plantations on July 23 and continued her voyage on July 31. While at Hilo, Capt. Cullington and some of his officers visited the volcano of Kilauea which has recently renewed its activity. The volcano offered a magnificent sight.

Andrea which has recently rehewed its activity. The volcano offered a magnificent sight.

The Indrawelli brought one passenger, Arthur M. Burns, well known in Victoria and Vancouver, who for the past few years has been running a newspaper at Hilo. Mr. Burns, a son of School Inspector Burns, of Vancouver, was formerly connected with the Vancouver Province and left that city six years ago to enter the newspaper field at San Francisco. He was engaged on the San Francisco Bulletin and San Francisco Chronicle and went from the Bay city to Honolulu, whence he afterward migrated to Hilo and for the past few years has been running the Hilo Herald.

The Indravelli sighted the British ship Marion Inglis, on August 3 at 1,30 a. m. in latitude 33.5s north and 141.2s west longitude, 37 days out from Guaymas bound to Puget Sound. The Marion Inglis which reported all well, was sailing with a light north east wind in a moderate sea and reported having light trade winds and a calm belt of 200 milles.

#### NORWEGIAN STEAMERS UNDER BRITISH FLAG

Ship Brokers Advertise Plan to Keep Foreign-Owned Ships in the Canadian Trade

Unless the Dominion government is willing to go as far as to debar vessels registered in Great Britain from participation in the coasting trade of Canada the order-in-council effective on January 1, 1909, whiah says that certain foreign vessels, among them Norwegian, shall not enjoy coasting privileges, will not accomplish the purpose aimed at—the preservation of Canadian trade for Canadian vessels, says the Vancouver Province.

The reason for the federal orderin-council in question is that many Norwegian tramp steamers are British

in-council in question is that many Norwegian tramp steamers are British built and though they now fly the Norwegian flag they may be placed under British register without the payment of duty. Once granted British register these vessels are perfectly free to enter the coasting trade of Canada.

Recognizing this loophole in the

Canada.

Recognizing this loophole in the Canadian order-in-council a number of ship brokers are now advertising in the shipping papers Norwegian vessels which are open to charter. It is pointed out in the advertisements that the register of the steamers may be changed to British on or before January 1 next at very little expense, a merely nominal charge in fact.

Several Norwegian vessels are now plying on this aoast and in all probability next season will see a number of Norwegian owned, but British registered, craft at work in these waters. The most recent amendment to the Canadian coasting regulations, the resolution moved by the minister of finance and passed last month is as follows: "Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Canada Shipping Act, chap. 113, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, by repealing see. 958 and substituting therefor: "558. The governor-in-council may from time to time," "(a) by order-in-council declare."

governor-in-council may from time to time,

"(a) by order-in-council declare that the foregoing provisions of this part shall not, while such order-in-council is in force, apply, either throughout Canada or in any specified waters of Canada, to the ships or vessels, of any foreign country in which British ships are admitted to the coasting trade of such country, and to carry goods or passengers from one port or place to another in such country; and

"(b) revoke or vary such order-in-council.

""(b) revoke or vary such order-incouncil.
"2. That the act founded on this resolution shall not come into force until his Majesty's pleasure thereon has been signified by publication in the Canada Gazette."
Sec. 958 of the Canadian Shipping Act, which is to be amended as above, reads as follows: "The governor-incouncil may from time to time declare that the foregoing provisions of this part shall not apply to the ships or vessels of any foreign country in which British ships are admitted to the coasting trade of such country and to carry goods and passengers from one port or place to another in such country."
"The foregoing provisions of this

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Foggy, wind
southwest, 12 miles an hour.
Neah Bay, noon—In, steamer
Maverick at 11.50; steamer Victoria at 12.15 p.m.
Neah Bay, 1 p.m.—Inward, the
steamer Indravelli at 9 a.m.
Tatoosh, noon—Foggy, wind
southwest, 15 miles an hour. Out,
steamer Titania.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind

steamer Titania.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southwest, 12 miles an hour. In, steamer President at 5.30 p.m.

By Wireless
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Foggy, wind, southwest, 12 miles an hour. Bar. 30.24, temp. 50. No shipping.
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Thick fog, northwest breeze. Bar. 30.25, temp. 54. Steamer Quadra at Hesquoit.
Pachena 8 a.m. Porce (\*\*)

riesquoit.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Dense fog, a westerly breeze. Bar. 30.29, temp. 53. Sea smooth. No shipping.

temp. 53. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, and light north wind. Bar. 30.10, temp. 70. Sea smooth. Fishing steamer Chicago, south bound, in communication 8 a.m.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear and raim. Bar. 30, temp. 67. Iroquois in at 8 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Foggy, wind south, 15 miles an hour. Bar. 30.17, temp. 52. No shipping.

Estevan, noon—Clear. Bar. 30.26, temp. 59. Sea moderate. Steamer Quadra and launch arrived at 11 a.m.

Pachena, noon—Dense fog, a light northwest wind. Bar. 30.12, temp. 67. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, wind

north. Bar. 30.10, temp. 84. Sea moderate. Fishing steamer Chicago passed south at 9 a.m. Point Grey, noon—Clear and calm. Bar. 30.05, temp. 81. A heavy smoke from bush fires is hanging over the sea, obscuring shipping.

heavy smoke from bush fires is hanging over the sea, obscuring shipping.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, and southwest wind, 15 miles an hour. Bar. 30.14, temp. 55. In, steamer President at 5.30 p.m.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Hazy, strong northwest breeze. Bar. 30.09, temp. 56. Sea moderate. Steamer Tees, up, at 2.15 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind northwest. Bar. 30.23, temp. 57. Sea moderate. Quadra's launch passed, bound to Hesquolt, at 12.30 p.m.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear, and strong north wind. Bar. 30.04, temp. 65. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 30.02, temp. 70. No shipping.

Note—Steamer Victoria passed up to Seattle, reporting to the local station at 4 p.m., and steamer Pennsylvania reported at the same time from the straits, out-bound.

also provided that no goods or passengers shall be carried by water from one port of Canada to another except in British ships.

On January 13, 1907, an order-incouncil was passed repealing after January 1, 1909, various orders-incouncil under which the ships of Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and the Argentine Republic were admitted to the Canadian coasting trade on the same terms as Canadian vessels, and declaring that after January 1, 1909, the vessels of those countries should not carry any goods or passen-

sels, and declaring that after January 1, 1909, the vessels of those countries should not carry any goods or passengers by water from one port of Canada to another. The effect of the minister of finance's resolution, and the act founded on it, will be that the government may again extend Canadian coasting privileges to Norwegian and other vessels among others, and is an entire reversal of the, policy put into effect in January last. In speaking in the Common's on July 10, the minister of finance said that the amendment was intended only to provide for allowing, certain classes of Norwegian vessels to continue their present operations in the carriage of coal down east and for a limited time. In an interview which a deputation of the Dominion Marine association had with the minister of customs, he claimed that Canadian vessel owners monopolized the coasting trade. Members of the deputation pointed out that this was not the case, and that correspondence on file in the department showed the necessity for amendment to the coasting laws to conform to those of the U. S., and to prohibit the sarriage of goods in anything but British bottoms over any part of the route. At present grain is permitted to be brought in U. S. vessels from Fort William, Ont., to Sarnla, Ont. route. At present grain is permitted to be brought in U. S. vessels from Fort William. Ont. to Sarnia, Ont. via Port Huron, Mich., the passage of the river being made in cars. Other violations of a similar nature, which occur in other lines as well, were pointed out, and the minister promised to have the law amended to conform to the U. S. statute.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the government of the Dominion of New Zealand has declined council.

"2. That the act founded on this resolution shall not come into force until his Majesty's pleasure thereon has been signified by publication in the Canada Gazette."

Sec. 958 of the Canadian Solpping Act, which is to be amended as above, reads as follows: "The governor-incouncil may from time to time declare that the foregoing provisions of this part shall not apply to the ships or vessels of any foreign country in which British ships are admitted to the constigit trade of such country and to carry goods and passengers from one port or place to another in such country."

"The foregoing provisions of this part," referred to in sec. 958, provide that no foreign built British ship, whether registered in Canada or elsewhere as a British ship, shall after September 1, 1902, engage or take part in the Canadian coasting trade unless it has first been ilcensed by the minister of customs, who shall issue such license on application and upon the payment of 25 per cent, duty on the fair market vehicle of the ship. It is the catalled on Canada. to contribute jointly with the Can-

### WILL MEET TO ARRANGE RATES

Trans-Pacific Shipping Lines to Make Arrangements for Future Business

Steamship agents engaged in the transpacific trade will meet shortly to discuss the situation which has arisen as a result of the proposed enforcement of the interstate commerce commission's ruling on November 1 next, and it is probable that some of the steamers will be withdrawn. The, C. P. R. system will feel the effect of the change least, and the new French line, owing to its traffic arrangement with the C. P. R., will also have an advantage over those lines whose traffic arrangements are with United States railroads. Some of the steamship services operating from Pacific coast, particularly those with freighters under long-time charters, will be likely to lose heavily if the United States railroads persist in their announced decision of abandoning the Oriental trade. The steamship companies, as a result of the new ruling, will probably insist upon defivery of goods at their terminals and instead of a through rate the shipper will be called upon to pay two freights, for the railway and for the steamship haul. A conference will be held to decide on the action to be taken. A number of the steamship companies, particularly the Portland and Asiate line, have freighters under time charter some of which will not expire for a year or more, and these will have to be kept in regular service regardless of the decision of the transcontinental railroad companies to cut out export and import freight after November 1. With this as the situation the navigation concerns having chartered steamers on their hands are desirous of reaching some sort of understanding with the railroad interests before they put their new order into execution.

Should the railroad peeple carry out their threat to the letter of having nothing more to do with the export and import traffic, it is argued by the steamspi agents of the Pacific coast that it will entail unnecessary hardships on them. It is explained that they will be obliged to keep their freighters in service whether any traffic is pleked up for them or not, unless it should be be decide

#### LONSDALE BEING MADE READY TO SAIL

Will Leave for Mexican Ports on Au-gust 25—Negroes Replace Chinese

the Detention at South Ameri-can Ports

Delays on the West coast of South America are dealt with in a report made by Capt. Olsen of the Norwegian steamer Cecil, which recently dis-charged nitrate at the outer wharf made by Capt. Olsen of the Norweglan steamer Cecil, which recently discharged nitrate at the outer wharf to his owners. Captain Olsen states that at nearly all ports that he visited along the West coast ships are subjected to annoying and costly delays. These are due largely to the lack of facilities for handling cargo. At Mollendo the stevedores do assemant work as at any other port, but the wharves are too small for the traffic. The docks are capable of being chlarged to accommodate the business. The wharves at Callao are in a constant state of congestion, he says, the docks also being too small. Many vessels were in all the ports and nearly all had the same delays and detentions.

While the Cecil was at Mollendo a small strike took place but it was speedily ended. The dock laborers were dissatisfied regarding pay for overtime and they quit work. However, the soldiers were on hand without delay to prevent violence. Capt. Olsen learned that an attempt had been made to blow up the house of a boss with dynamite but the plot alied.

At Callao the insurgents were busy and during the night there was a constant tatte of muskerty. The fusilader was evidently started by rebels who were intent on intimidating those of the ports and rattle of muskerty. The fusilader was evidently started by rebels who were intent on intimidating those of the ports, the same being an this shark when he returns from the trips to the banks, but the farm explaining in this shark when he returns from the trips to the banks, but the marine reporters of vancouver-have informed him that they refuse to handley with a little over 100, 400 pounds of halibut all the over 100, 400 pounds of halib

country.

The Cecil's charter to W. R. Grace & Co. has expired, but Capt. Olson has a devil fish. He is now thinking of a written at length to his firm explaining conditions as he found them in some of the ports, the same being an extract from the vessel's log. This is effic Coast Steamship company reached difficulties which masters and charteres have to meet along the West coast.

The steamer President of the Packing of Considerable interest as howing the deport last night from the Golden Gate with about 300 passengers and 1secretary for the coast.

In part Capt. Olson says: "We are rived at Payta, Peru, March 25 with a cargo of lumber, flour, etc. When we called at Punta Arenas, Costa Rico, we took on 500 tons of cedar logs. Then we visited another port where the doctor and port captain visited the ship and all the holds were funigated with the exception of No. 4, which was entirely covered with lumber from Tacoma. We had cargo for Yayta and, after discharging, the ship was given a clean bill of health for ports between Payta and Calkoo.

"The ship then proceeded to Sechura and discharged a parcel of cargo for that port. Next we called at Pascamayo and Salaverry and on April 7 arrived at Huacho. The authorities visited us and about forty minutes visited us and about forty minutes later the port doctor came aboard. He went through the papers, examined the crew and found all well and hearty. He allowed people from the shore selling fruit to come aboard and made no objection to two of the crew going ashore with him and the captain of the port.

"At 5:15 p.m., before the doctor left, a lighter came alongside to receive

"At 5:15 p.m., before the doctor left, a lighter came alongside to receive cargo and he also allowed this to be moored. As it was late in the evening and nothing could be gained by starting at that time it was considered best to start discharging early next morning.

ed best to start discharging early next morning.

"In the morning neither lighters nor laborers came out, but at 7:30 o'clock the same port doctor came aboard and said he could not allow the Huacho cargo to be landed or put in the lighters before lie had communicated with his superiors. He also gave a written certificate that the Cecil had been duly examined by him and all found well, but as his instructions were not to allow cargo from San Francisco to be discharged he would not allow this to be done until he had received instructions.

"This cargo consisted entirely of lumber loaded on Puget Sound and carried on deck. At San Francisco the ship did not touch a wharf or pler but lay in the stream twenty-two hours."

The port doctor communicated with the purport of the light and one of the port doctor communicated with

thirty hours."

The port doctor communicated with the authorities at Lima and permission was given to discharge the cargo after a detention of nearly a day and a half. Captain Olsen is of the opinion that the doctof was entirely too technical in his construction of the port regulations and he cannot understand why the surgeon did not think of these rules when he first visited the Cecil. The captain has his own opinion regarding the doctor's queer action.

#### MOTOR AUXILIARY FOR THE SAILING SHIPS

Suggested That Oil-Burning Machin-ery Would Cause Revival of the White-Winged Fleets

The motor auxiliary windjammer is now suggested to revive the white-winged vessels on the world's waters. The Motor Boat of New York says: Many of the smaller sailing vessels have already had motors installed, and these are paying their owners greater dividends than ever before. How long will it be before the owners of all similar vessels will see the profit in motor equipment? It was the same with the fishing fleets. Several years ago there were only a few of years ago there were only a few of them fitted with motors; now the motorless fishing boat is an anti-quated thing and her owner is in the "moss back" class.

moss back" class.

The auxiliary freighter will have the advantage of her, sails, when winds are fair, when the engine may remain idle, but, it is always ready for service, instant service, in case of calm or unfavorable winds. Thus the ship can proceed directly to her port. Steam equipment is unsuited for auxiliary purposes, owing to the weight, the valuable space it, occupies and the time that is required to get up steam. The internal combustion engine is virtually as quick as an electric motor. It requires but a small amount of space, weighs a mere fraction of a

The Canadian-Australian liner Lonsdale, which has been in the stream for some weeks, this morning berthed at the Johnston's wharf, where engineroom repairs are being carried out, says the Vancouver. Province. The vessel is expected to sall about August 25.

The Lonsdale carries a crew of West Indian negroes on deck, as they are good seamen and do not give any trouble.

Originally both the Lonsdale and Georgia carried Chinese crews on deck and in the stokehold, but the experience of the Georgia, which lost four Chinamen within a week and had to pay 32000 as a result, led the management to replace the Gelestials on the Lonsdale, with the Jamalca men. Chinese are carried in the stokehold.

The Lonsdale out next voyage, as Captain McCalmont has gone on the Georgia.

DELAYS TO SHIPPING

ON SOUTHERN COAST

Capt. Olson of Steamer Cecil Writes of the Detention at South American Ports

The Canadian-Australian liner Lonsdale and the stream of the grace occupied amounts to practically nothing.

With the development of motors for the use of the coarser, lower priced liquid fuels, and with the perfection now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the gas producer, which latter has now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the gas producer, which latter has now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the gas producer, which latter has now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the gas producer, which latter has now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the gas producer, which latter has now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the gas producer, which latter has now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the gas producer, which latter has now been tried out pretty thoroughly in stationary engine practice, suction for the management to replace the Celestials on the unde

#### MANHATTAN DORY SMASHED TO PIECES

### MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

The state of the s
Vessel. From. Due.
Vessel. From. Due.
npress of China Aug. 15
ilnano Maru Aug. 19
From Augrealia
oana Aug. 27
anuka Sept. 24
From Mexico.
eorgia Sept. 16
From Skagway.
incess Beatrice Aug. 4
incess May Aug. 11
Northern British Columbia Ports.
mosun Aug. 5
nur` Aug. 10
udso Aug. 9
enture Aug. 16
From West Coast.
es Aug. 4
From San Francisco.
esident Aug. 8
overnor Aug. 13
ty of Puebla Aug. 13
Sailing Vessels.
Lert. Date.
ta Newcastle
ynance, LiverpoolApril 5
addon Hall, Liverpool, April 2
Reached Montevideo in distress June 9)

Steamers to Sall. For the Orient.
Line.
of Japan ...... For Australia. Marama .... Local Steamers. Vancouver-Victoria.

Vancouver-Victoria.

Princess Royal.

Leaves Vancouver J a.m. daily except
Wednesday.

Arrives Victoria 2 p.m. daily except
Wednesday.

Steamer Charmer leaves Vancouver 

Leave Victoria 1-30 a.m. anny except Tuesday.
Arrive Seattle 6.30 a.m. Leave Seattle 8 a.m.
Arrive Victoria 17 aoon.
Leave Victoria 12-36 p.m.
Arrive Vancouver 4.45 p.m.
Leave Vancouver 6 p.m.
Arrive Vancouver 6 p.m.
Arrive Victoria 10 p.m.
Chippewa.
Leaves Victoria dany (except Thursday) at 4:30 p. m.
Arrives daily, 1:30 p. m.
Thuser Fraser Elver.

Upper Fraser Elver.
Beaver.
Leaves New Westminster 3 a. m. Monoay, Wednesday, Friday.
Leaves Chilliwack 7 a. m. Tuesday,
Thursday, Saturday, Cadling at landlings between New Westminster and
Chilliwack. Lower Frasor River.

Lower Frasor Elver.

Transfer.

Leaves New Westminster Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday and Saturday, 7 p. n.; additional trip Monday a m.
Leaves Steveston Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a.

m. Friday 6 a. m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p. m.

Vancouver-analimo (E. & N. Ry.)

Joan
Leaves Nanalmo (a. m.
Leaves Nanalmo (a. m.)
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily
(except Sunday.)

Victoria-Kanaimo.

Nanalmo-Comoz-Union—(E. & N. Ry.)

City of Nanaimo.

Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a. m. Arrives Nanaimo Ticsday 7 p. m.

Leaves Nanaimo Sturray 2 p. m.

Arrives Victoria, Saturay 2 p. m.

Arrives Victoria, Saturay 7 p. m.

Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Union Bay and Comox Wednesday, 7 u. m.

Arrives Union Bay and Comox Thursday, 7 u. m.

Arrives Nanaimo Thursday, 2 p. m.

Arrives Vinion Bay and Comox Friday, 2 p. m.

day, 2 p. m. Leaves Union Bay and Comox Sat-urday 7 a. m. s

Taku 40s 42 6d
Callao 142 6d
Direct to Nitrate pts. 142s 6d 43s 9d
Vaiparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Pleague 2s 6d less direct. 45s to 46s 2d
South Africa ports. Cape Town,
Delago Bay Range. 51s 3d
Direct port United Kingdom . 52s 6d
Cork for orders to discharge at a safe port, United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H... 55s
Grain. Grain.

30 per cent.
British ship Sokoto, 148 days form
Port Tallbot for lquique. Reinsurance 10
per cent.

Port Talbot for lquique. Reinsurance 10 per cent.

Recent Charters Reported by Hind, Rolph & Co.

"H. K. Hall."

31s. 3d., Puget Sound to Sydney.

"James Tuft."

28s. 9d., Puget Sound to Sydney.

"Kaiulanl."

28s. 9d., Puget Sound or Chemainus to Sydney.

33s. 9d., Puget Sound or Chemainus to Melbourne or Adelaide.

"W. H. Macy."

28s. 9d., Eureka and San Francisco to Sydney.

Sydney.

30s. Puget Sound or Sydney.

Sydney. S. S. "Zungari."

30s., Puget Sound or Columbia River
to Shanghai. "Melville Dellar."

Ablon to Guaymus. Private terms.
S. S. "Craigvar."

Puget Sound, etc., Pacific Ocean 2s.
6d. on d. w.

The steamer Hornelen passed out yesterday from Ladysmith with a cargo of lumber shipped at Tacoma for Callao, Mollendo and other southern ports.

Kerr, Gifford & Co. have chartered the British steamer Janet to trunsport a cargo of wheat from Portland to a Mediterraneam port. She will arrive for September loading.

Morkey Brand Soap creams Techen utomaila, steel, iron and tinwar knives and torke, and all kinds of outlers of Mediterraneam port. She will arrive for September loading.

Victoria, B. C.

Steamers to Arrive. From the Orient.

Invercibde, Santos.....July

Princess Victoria Leave Victoria 1.30 a.m. ually except

Victoria-Manaimo.

urday 7 n. m. Arrives Nanaimo Saturcay, 1:30 p. m. Sidney to Gulf Islands.
Iroquois, teaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday on arrival of V. & S train.
Freight Eates.

Continent, between H. & H.. 558
Grain.
For Portland or Paget Sound loading stammers are being paid 238 9d for the United Kingdom or Continent, and saliers 256d. For Japan pores, Shanghal or Taku. (atrs.) \$3.75 to \$4.

British Ester, 243 days from Amsterdam for Macassar, 65 per cent.
British bark Carnedd Lleweilyn, out 168 days from Caleta Buena for Falmouth, 90 per cent.
British ship Samoean, 151 days from Caleta Buena for Cananel. Reinsured at 10 per cent.
British ship Toxteth, 156 days from Port Talbot for Tocopilla. Reinsurance 30 per cent.

6d. on d. w.
S. S. "Strathlyon."
25s., Portland or Puget Sound to Cork
f. o. U. K. (Optlon Mediterranean.)

Ask your nearest Northern Pacific Agent regarding train service, fares, etc., or address F. F. BLACKWOOD. A. D. CHARLTON. Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, Portland, Ore. General Agent, 1234 Gov't St., Victoria, B. C.

### For Prince Rupert S.S. VADSO

CHICAGO, \$72.50.

Will sail on Wednesday

August 12th

Calling at Bella Coola JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.

Agents KLONDIKE

and the TANANA

Train

Puget Sound

Puget Sound Steamers from Puget Sound and Brit

Prince Rupert and Port Simpson

Berths and passages at Com-pany's offices, 1105 Wharf street. Freight must be delivered before 5 p.m. on day of sailing at office or at Outer Wharf.

First-Class Fare, \$18.00. Second-Class Fare, \$12.00.

## S.S. CAMOSUN On Wednesday, Aug. 12th, and every Wednesday after. Port Essington (For Hazelton)

daily, except Thursday, arriving Victoria at 1.30 p. m.

## Fare \$1

Great Northern Railway Special Round Trip

To all Points East

INCLUDING

Winnipeg . . . \$60.00 St. Paul . . . \$60.00 Chicago . . . \$72.50 St. Louis .. .. .. \$67.50 Ottawa . . . . . . . \$108.50 New York . . . . . \$108.50 Boston . . . . . . . . . . \$110.50 Tickets good for 90 days. Will be on sale July 22-23;

August 6-7-21-22.
For full information call on or address E. R. STEPHEN. General Agt., Victoria, B. C.



#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO Leaves Victoria 7.30 p.m.

S. S. City of Puebla, President or Governor, August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO

ST. LOUIS, \$67.50

ALSO TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND EVERY FIVE DAYS ALASKA EXCURSION ROUTE.

S. S. Spokane, 11a.m., Aug. 16. FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Connecting at Skagway with W. P. & Leaves Seattle at 9 a.m., S.S. City of Seattle, Cottage City, or Humboldt, Aug. 6, 12, 17, 22, 27.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico, and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or salling dates.

TICKET OFFICES—1222 Government St. and 61 Wharf street. R. F. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

112 Market St., San Francisco.

## SEVOIEROUIE

Dock, behind Postoffice, daily, except Thursday, at 4,30 p.m., calling at Port Townsend, arrives in Seattle 9.30 p.m. Returning leaves Seattle at 8.30 a. m.

The Canadian-Mexican Pacific Ss. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE Under contract with the Canadian and Mexican Governments

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS To Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Sa-lina Cruz, Guaymas and other Mexican ports as inducement offers. SAILING FROM VICTORIA. B. C. THE

LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH For freight or passage apply to the offices of the company 619 Hastings street, Vancouver and 1105 Wharf street, Victoria.



SLEEPING CARS CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON, And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

ngest Double-track Route under on nagement in the American Continent

For Time Tables, etc., address
CEO. W. VAUX,
Assistant Gen'l Passonger and Ticket Agent,
135 Abame St., CHICAGO, ILL.

# 

RODUCTION OF ORL
BY MINES OF B. C.
Figures of Output for the Past
Week and For Year to
Date

Nelson, Aug. 8.—Following are the shipments of the ore and receipts at the smelters of the various districts of southeastern British Columbia for

	the past week and year to	date:	A. Sart.
	Boundary shipments:		X
	Mine. Wo	eek.	Year.
	Granby 16	.000	640,566
	Mother Lode 10	.406	89,034
1	Oro Denoro 3	.970	29,338
	Rawhide	930	9.230
	Brooklyn	550	5,990
	Cungot	621	3.439
	Mountain Rose	60	330
ĺ	Other mines		621
١	n d Chinmonte.		1
	Centre Star 3 LeRoi Le Roi No. 2 Homestake	,451	101,073
ľ	LeRoi	482	46,542
	Le Roi No. 2	449	17,779
	Homestake	414	14
			14 587
j	East of Columbia River	r:	
	CIL Threens	500	12,812
	St. Eugene	280	8,820
	Whitewater, milled Poorman, milled Queen, milled Idaho	250	7,100
	Queen, milled	185	5,725
	Idaho	126	273
	Richmond	27	1,140
	Arlington-Erie	24	927
	Standard	22	824
	Rambler-Cariboo	20	770
	Vancouver	22	584
	Silver Cup	61	513
	Hewitt	21	220
	Reco	22	207
	Monarch	68	129
	Grant	19	38
	Other mines		18,379
l	Smelter Receipts:		

 Grand Forks
 16,000

 Greenwood
 14,376

 Boundary Falls
 2,164

 Trail
 6,465

 Northport (Lerol)
 1,639

The prison administration received a telephone message purporting to come from the chief of the city police, saying that the Governor of Warsaw desired the transfer of the ten prisoners from the Paviak to the citadel. They were to be conveyed by an officer, who would bring his own guard.

The message was taken in good faith. One evening a man in the uniform of a gendarme officer appeared at the prison and presented an official document ordering the transfer. In the whole proceeding there was nothing to arouse suspicion. The officer had brought six policemen with him and no other escort was sent. The gendarme certified that the prisoners had been delivered to his charge. The prisoners were placed in the carriage. The only prison servant with the party was the coachman. As the prisoner was being driven down a deserted street the coachman was chloroformed, and the next morning was found inside the van, while around were lying prison clothes, uniforms and swords, all that was left of the ten prisoners and their escort. All efforts to discover the culprits were unsuccessful. unsuccessful.

. Malacca Belles.

said to be so frightened by the rustling of the paper that they will not
approach the spot again, preferring to
die in the burrow.

Ottawa covers 5119 acres, or eight
square miles.

Hamilton would like a permanent
artillery corps.

Sixteen Vessels Under Adimral

Malacca Belles.

Eastern standards of beauty differ,
like the customs, from those of the
West. In Malacca the small waist and
velvet eyes do not count, but instead
the length of the neck is the criterion
of beauty. The longer it is the more
ca at a very early age is fitted with a
metal collar which compels her to keep
her head erect, and as sine grows the
collar is increased in size, and by this
means the neck is gradually elongated.

The Imperial Trust

CO., LIMITED

Has entered the City of Victoria for the purpose of carrying on a general trust company business, and is prepared to act as executors, administrators, liquidators and assignees under creditors' trust deeds, to arrange loans on first mortgage, to procure investments for clients and to take entire management of estates.

## THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

Are greater for the amount of stock issued than that of any similar company in the west, its real estate holdings alone being sufficient to give a value to its shares of 25 per cent. more than their present price.

THE DIVIDEND EARNING POWER OF THIS COMPANY

Is not excelled by any financial corporation in Canada.

The Magnificent New Homes of the Company in Victoria and Vancouver, two of the finest buildings in the Dominion, when erected will enable the Company

### TO PAY UPWARDS OF 15 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED

The general business of the Company (in addition to the above) is now being conducted at a net profit of at least 6 per cent.

THE IMPERIAL TRUST CO.

Will not sell a share of stock that is not covered by its revenue-bearing real estate assets in the heart of the business sections of Vancouver and Victoria.

The company represents on the mainland the following corporations:

The Caledonian Insurance Co., of Edinburgh (Fire)

The Home Insurance Co., of New York,

The Lloyds' Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York.

The London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd., of London, England.

The Canada Accident Assurance Co., of

The National Life Assurance Co.

### THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

Is conservative in the extreme, realizing the obligations imposed upon a Trust Company, and is in the hands of the following:

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT-James Stark, Esq., President James Stark & Sons, Ltd. FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT - Edward

Cook, Contractor.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT-Arnold E. Kealy, Esq., Mayor of City of North Van-

MAN. DIREC. AND SEC .- J. W. Weart, Esq., Barrister and Solicitor.

Vice-President of Southeast Kootenay Ry., Co., President of Burton Saw Co., DIRECTOR—A. E. Whyte, Esq., Secretary New Westminster Board of Trade.

DIRECTOR-Ewen W. McLean, Esq.,

ACTUARY-Henry Lye, Esq.

AUDITORS-Clarkson, Cross & Helli-

A local Board of Directors will be appointed in a few days.

Mr. J. W. Weart, general manager, is a British Columbia Barrister of wide business and professional experience and gives all matters his personal attention and supervision.

The stock of this company offers an absolutely safe investment for large or small capitalists, with double the usual rate of interest.

For all information apply

## THE IMPERIAL TRUST CO. LIMITED

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Local Manager

616 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

"The New Vancouver Island."

# Wark the Developments

## IN AND AROUND ALBERNI

We have still a few lots on Anderson Street in Lot 45 for sale at \$150 each; 1/4 cash, balance in 4, 8, 12 months without interest.

WE CAN ALSO SELL 160 ACRES OF FINE LAND

Within two miles of townsite on main Nanaimo and Alberni trunk road for \$50 per acre. It will be worth double in 12 months. We can also sell

TWENTY ACRE BLOCKS, AT \$65.00 PER ACRE ONE MILE From townsite, with three years to pay for it. We know what we are doing at Alberni, and know where you ought to buy.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY

616 FORT STREET 

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Crossley has gone to Seattle or short visit to friends there.

. Hooper left this morning on the neess Victoria for Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bethune and Missethune of Montreal are in Vancouver Mrs, F. J. Carroll, of Hamilton ont., is registered at the Empress.

Mrs. L. McMillan of Vancouver is visiting friends in this city. W. H. Hayward left this morning n the Charmer on a short business

Frederick Dundas left this morning the Princess Victoria on a wee the Princess Victorip to Seattle.

Miss O'Connor of Vancouver and Miss McCoy of Ingersoll, Ont., are guests at "Laureldene."

Miss May Dominey left this morning via the C.P.R. on an extended trip to Halifax and other eastern points.

Mrs. C. F. Lay and son left this morning via the C.P.R. on a visit to friends at Winnipeg.

M. A. Wylde, who has been a patien the Jubilee hospital for some weeks now convalescing at his home.

Miss J. Garret, of Scattle is staying Nictoria, the guest of the Misses cooley, Lampson street. A. Bowman, of Toronto, who has been making a business trip to the toast, left this morning on his return.

Miss Melross and Miss J. Melross Glasgow, and Miss Andrew, of Ayr otland, are staying at the Empress

Mlss Annie Chambers leaves today on the Princess Victoria and the Northern Pacific on a visit of a few weeks to Portland, ore. Mrs. Spratt was one of the many ostesses of last week, and entertaind a few of her friends at bridge a Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus P. Graves, of Calgary, who have been visiting in the city for the past week, left this norning on their return home.

W. M. Brewer left last night on the rincess Beatrice for Ketchekan on usiness connected with his mining

Miss Naomi Harris and Miss Violet oberts, of Toronto, came over last of Toronto, came over last rom Vancouver and are staying at the Driard.

Among the passengers on the Charm-this morning were A. L. Black, iss Cutter, W. A. Ward, A. J. Cam-e, P. R. Green, Miss Routledge, A.

rs. M. H. Rathour and Fred ekford returned to Victoria on lay from a visit to their sister, Herbert Macklen at her summer

cottage on Mayne island. ev. Dr. Campbell spent the past ple of days with his family, who camping near Cadboro Bay, with and Mrs. Thornton Fell, and are

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Banfield of Van-ouver announce the engagement of leir elder daughter, Miss Mac, to T. t. Nickson The wedding will take lace on September 9, at the residence Mr. and Mrs. Banfield, Bute street.

On the Princess Victoria this morn-

and Mrs. William C. Painter, daughter, of New Westminster,

The Misses Kate and Ethel Mac-enzle, Dorothy Lawrie and Lenna (eLennan, of William street, Victoria /est, have gone on a ten days' visit o Vancouver, where they will be the lests of Mr. and Mrs. Alec. McLen-

of the British

Miss Winona Troup made a very retty hostess at a five hundred arty, followed by an impromptu Winona Trock hostess at a fry hostess at a fry followed by an impromy Monday evening.

Monday evening.

We were: The Miss D.

Don't tempt other people to edge away when they see you conling. A Notable Honor Paid by Old Col-Cleanse your liver with Dr. Hamilton's leagues to Mr. Asquith. Cleanse your liver with Dr. Hamilton's pills; give your stomach a chance to become sweet and wholesome. It's worth while to make a business of it by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are vegetable, that's important; they are vegetable, that's important; they are cleansing, that's why they are so good; they are mild, that's a comfort. Nothing for sick stomach, headache, bill-ousness, so quick to cure as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try them—25c a box.

ada, including visits to Montreal and Quebec. They will live at Regina.

amild a wealth of flowers and the b was a remarkably pretty one, the immediate friends of the le were present. After the cere-Mr. and Mrs. Dunn left for the on a three months honeymoon On their return they will take

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Henry Croft and Mrs. J. S. H. Matson entertained the children of the Protestant Orphanage, who were all driven down on a transfer tally-ho to "Mount Adelaide," the beautiful residence of Mrs. Croft, where a most delightful afternoon was spent. All sorts of games were indulged in. The tea table, which was arranged on the Perkin roses. At 6:30 the tally-ho returned to take the happy little ones back to the orphanage, and before leaving they gave three ringing cheers for their kind hostesses who had provided such a charming afternoon's amusement for them.

Mr. and Mrs. George Complex of the charming dame in the charming dame in the charming dame in the description of the charming dame in the charming dame in the description of the charming dame in the charming d

In pale pink carnations and smillax. The guests were: Mrs. and the Misses Irving, Miss Pooley, Miss Day, Miss V. Pooley, Miss Pitts, Miss Galt, Miss Mason, Miss Galett, Miss Eberts, Miss Troup, Miss Little, Miss Peters, Miss Troup, Miss Little, Miss Peters, Miss Coombe, Miss Mason, Miss P. Irving, Miss Monteith, Mrs. Genge, Col. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Luxton, Miss Newcombe, N. Mara and Messrs. Rithet, Eberts, Pitts, L. Mara, Hebden, Foot, Arbuckle, Camble, W. Newcombe, Todd, Hagerty, Captain McDonald, Parker, McDougal, Musgrave, Meredith, Wilmot, Johnstone and many others.

#### WRECKERS LOOTED THE STEAMER NORMAN ISLES

mali Natives, Assisted by Italian Coastal Police, Pirated Stranded Norwegian Freighter

Further advices have been received regarding the disaster to the Norwe-glan steamer Norman Isles, well known here, off Cape Guardaful on the Somali coast. Coming from Bangkok with a iet storm on to a sandbank, but did not sustain any damage. The captain thought, therefore, that he would be able to refloat his vessel next morning; but a number of boats and Somall cances appeared on the scene, the commander of which carried on his cap a ribbon with the words, "Polizia della costa," while the Italian flag was hoisted over his boat. This individual ordered the captain to allow the Somalis to carry away whatever they wanted, under pain of death. All he arms that were on board the "Norman Isles" comprised a revolver and a sporting gun, so the crew were unable to bifer any resistance. The Somalis to carry away all the navigating instruments, and to break up the cabins, out of which they con-

"Umschau,' a German review article which gives a detailed t of the latest scientific investi-Miss Winona Troup made a very pretty hostess at a five hundred party, followed by an impromptu dance last Monday evening.

Among the guests were: The Miss-ses Blackwood, Miss V. Bolton, Miss D. Day, Miss Galt, Miss Dorls Mason, the Misses Eberts, Miss G. Irving, Miss P. Mason, Miss G. Irving, Miss P. Mason, Miss G. Irving, Miss P. Mason, Miss J. McKay, and Messrs. Ross, Arbuthnot, Arbuckle, Montetth, Gillespie, Arbuthnot, Etchon, McCurdy, P. L. I. Keefer, Cambie, Rochfort, Pitts, Wilmot, McKay, Heyland, Jephson and others.

Roland Arthur Laird, formerly a newspaper man of Montreal, Winnipeg, Rossland and Spokane, now secretary of a coal mining company with headquarters at Regina, and Miss Nettle Adria Gifford, until recently connected with the editorial department of the Spokesman-Review, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr, and Mrs. John Gifford, Spokane, in the presence of relatives and immediate friends, on August 3. Mr, and Mrs, Laird left for Vancouver and Victoria, whence they will begin a tour of Canbon, The Bellious.

Don't be Bilious.

## THE BAR AND THE PREMIER

vain enough to take it merely as a personal tribute to himself. He thought it had a much wider significance. Their life, by the very necessity of their profession, was full of constant and incessant conflict. They found every day an atmosphere of eager, and unsparing controversy. The gathering that night was surely characteristic of the temperand traditions of the English Ban Around those tables in friendship, and brotherhood they had united in doing honor to their common profession, to whom fortune had been kind. Those of them who knew the real spirit of the Bar, the ardour of the struggle, blowgiven and received, the exaltation of victory, and the sting of defeat which were their daily experience could testify that far from breeding division and ill-will these things bound them but the more closely together by ties of comradeship, for which they would look in vain amongst any other of the rivalries and ambitions of man.

The Power of the Press.

A novel plan is being experimented with in Australia with a view to ridding it of the rabbit plague. So far the plan is producing good results. A newspaper is placed at the mouth of the burrow, and the hole is then stopped with earth. The rabbits are said to be so frightened by the rustling of the paper that they will not approach the spot again, preferring to die in the burrow.

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

#### HOUSES AND LOTS

Dallas Road—Large modern dwelling with two lots, beautifully situated. Will be sold at a reasonable price as the owner is leaving the country.

Dallas Road—8-roomed modern dwelling and nearly half an acre of ground, only \$7,000. \$4,500—Will purchase a 3-roomed dwelling with large lot (first story brick) fruit trees, etc., handy to street car.

\$3,150-modern 10-roomed dwelling centrally situated on a good corner, bargain,

\$4,000—8-roomed house with cement basement and 2 lots, new stable, etc., a few fruit trees. Off Oak Bay avenue, easy terms.

terms.

\$3,500—Good two-storey house in James Bay with lot 54 x 120, nicely situated with a good view. Bargain.

\$2,100—6-roomed two-storey house and lot on Hillside avenue, with side entrance. Easy terms.

\$2,300—2-storey house on Second Street with all modern conveniences and in good repair. Easy terms.

\$2,000--114-storey dwelling, centrally located, only one block from car line, very easy terms.

\$1,900—New modern cottage and corner lot, 50 x 107, just off Oak Bay Ave. 1-3 cash, balance \$25 per month at 7 per cent. \$300—Lot Victoria West, close to school.

\$450—We have four lots at \$450 each; high and dry, picely situated, just off Oak Bay avenue. Terms easy.

\$1900—Six-roomed cottage in good condition, with corner lot, close to car line. Can be had on terms.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

\$600—Lot Victoria West, handy to street car and school. \$525—Lot Dallas Road—With good view of the Straits.

FARMS AND ACREAGE

Fruit farm, Gordon Head, 10 acres, water and road frontage, first-class orchard in full bearing, also small fruits; house, barn, etc., \$7000. A bargain.

2,000 acres timber, mineral and agricultural lands, crown granted and only \$5.25 per acre.

and only \$5.25 per acre.

Lasqueti Island, sheep ranch, containing over 2,000 acres, house, barns and a large number of sheep, \$20,000.

Prospect Lake, 85 acres with large frontage on the lake, good house, barns, etc. Partly cleared, nearly all good land, some excellent timber, \$4,800.

Koksilah River, 65 acres, 20 cleared, good 6-room house, water laid on close to stores and school, \$4,500.

Gordon Head, first-class fruit farm, containing 10 acres, best of soil, all under cultivation, strawberries and fruit trees, first class house.

Pender Island, 60 acres of good wild land.

class house.

Pender Island, 60 acres of good wild land, timbered, on main road, 11-2 mile from wharf and school, \$20 per acre.

Cowichan Bay, 50 acres very close to water front, \$500.

Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land with good swamp of cedar, etc. \$1,000.

Galiano Island, 282 acres, partly under cultivation, 9-roomed dwelling, barn, orchard of 200 bearing trees, 2 good bays, 11-3 million feet good timber. Will also sell live stock, implements, etc. Price, \$5,000.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN-PHOENIX OF LONDON.

# TO LET

#### **Un-Furnished**

Florence Road, modern 7-roomed residence with all modern congeniences. \$30.00 per month. 1216 Quadra Street, 6-roomed modern dwelling, \$20.00. Possession August 31st.

\$20.00. Possession August 31st.

Southeast corner of Yates and Quadra streets, store with rooms above. \$30.00 per month.

Sunnyside, 12-roomed modern residence on the Gorge waterfront with all modern conveniences and stable. \$45.00 per month.

Old Esquimalt Road, new modern bungalow of 6 rooms. \$25.00. Water extra.

818 Gordon street, modern brick cottage of 6 rooms, close to post office. \$50.00 per month. Well situated for an M.D. or Dentist.

Well situated for an M.D. or Dentist.

908 Gordon street, 3-storey brick building and the sement, each flat 16 ft. x 50 ft. Possession October 1. Will lease for a term.

Superior street, new cottage of 6 rooms with all modern conveniences. \$35.00 per month.,

Rockwood, facing the Gorge, and only a few minutes walk from the tram line, beautiful residence of 12 rooms and large acreage.

1031 Verinder avenue, modern residence of 10 rooms. \$40.00 per month.

407 Mary street, cottage of 5 rooms, bath pantry. \$16.00. Water extra.

#### Furnished

Old Esquimalt Road, 6-roomed modern cottage furnished, \$30.00, or unfurnished for \$20.00.

849 Burdette avenue, modern two-storey dwelling of 6 rooms, fully furnished. \$35.00 per month.

Fort street, modern residence just beyond the Junction, containing 9 rooms, fully furnished. \$75.00.

Yates street, city side of School street, modern cottage of 6 rooms, \$25.00. One bedroom and use of kitchen reserved.

Superior street, modern residence of 11 rooms and all modern conveniences. Not less than 6 months. \$80.00 per month.

Pemberton Road, 2 lots and modern residence containing 8 rooms, fully furnished. \$75.00 per month.

1130 Broad St. P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

# Right Down Lown

6 lots left (out of 18) between Cook and Vancouver on Prendergast Street. Lots 135 feet deep. Less than 10 minutes from Post Office. Several new buildings going up. Sewer going down. Cement sidewalks going down. Car line goes by. Price is still

\$500 Each

\$100 Down and \$50 Quarterly 

- - 625 Fort Street Pemberton & Son -

# TORENT

A Comfortably Furnished Residence standing in its own grounds, in central location. Very reasonable rent

A. W. BRIDGMAN

## Farm Near Chemainus

Fifty acres, one mile from Chemainus' station. Six acres under cultivation, 34 acres slashed and seeded down, ten acres timber, Running stream through property, land is rich yellow loam that will grow anything. Orchard containing 450 fruit trees. Half an acre onious, acre-and-a-half of potatoes, one acre oats, 200 rhubarb plants, 150 Logan berry plants, a quantity of strawberry plants and other small fruits. Greenhouse 36x25 with heating apparatus complete, containing tomatoes.

Three-room house, new, lined with fir. Stock goes with property and consists of mare and colt, 2 cows, about 100 chickens and two pigs. This is a splendid chance for a man of small means to get into a good living right away. Splendid shooting and fishing all around the farm. Sea only half a mile away and good river fishing close at hand. Price only \$5,750. Terms can be arranged.

### GRANT & LINEHAM

Cor. of Moss and Faithful Sts. 150 Yds. from new Fairfield Car Line

Ten-Room House, nearing completion, standing on two lots, 172 feet on Fairfield Road, 76 feet on Moss Street. Very fine view of the Straits and Olympic Mountains.

> A Very Big Buy for \$4,500.00

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C

P.O. Box 336

# IDEAI

HOUSE contains Drawing Room, 17x21; Dining Room, 16x32; Library, 13x15; Kitchen, 15x16; four large Bedrooms, large Hall, Bath with first-class fixtures, Pantry, Scullery and Larder, Cement Basement, Grates in Drawing Room, Library and Dining Room

GROUNDS-165 feet frontage by 225 feet depth, large, well-kept lawn, hedges, ornamental trees, 160 rose bushes, abundance of small flowers, cement walks, 26 young fruit trees, berry canes, strawberry patch, large hen house and run and other out sheds. This house located close to the Gorge and on car line.

PRICE RIGHT, AND TERMS EASY

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

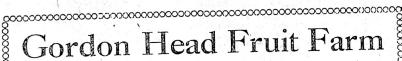
VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

# ICTORIA REAL ESTATE

We issue the "Home List," a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.



Ten Acres on Water Front, Cottage and Barns Matured Orchard of 500 trees.

Income Over \$700

FOR PRICES AND TERMS

TELEPHONE

# Cowichan River

a mile FRONTAGE ON COWICHAN RIVER, within a quarter of a mile from DUNCANS STATION. About six acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared, small cottage, which could be added to

if necessary.

This property can be had at a reasonable figure, and would make an ideal country home, being close to railway, post office, etc. The shooting and fishing on the property and in the surrounding neighborhood is exceptionally good.

## Pure Spring Water, Cold as Ice

And plenty of it is what you get on these properties—all cleared and under cultivation, take your choice from \$200 to \$500 per acre, on your own terms.

Lot 1-51/2 acres beautiful black loam garden and fruit land, suitable for all kinds of small and large fruits and vegetables. Lot 18 A-6 acres cleared fruit land, fine

Lot 2-31/2 acres of beautiful cleared gar-

Lot 3-3 acres of well drained, cleared garden land.

Lot 18-4 acres of cleared fruit land with

poultry ranch, fine situation for a house. fine spring. The above properties are situate in the famous Colquitz valley, 3 1-4 miles from the centre of the city and are surrounded by beautiful well kept suburban homes where people are making money out of fruit, poultry and vegetables and living a comfortable and independent life—No other land in this vicinity can be bought for less than from

\$400 to \$1,000 per acre. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? WE WILL DRIVE YOU OUT TO SEE THE PROPERTY IF YOU WILL CALL.

## McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1458. 606 Broughton St., one door from Government St.

# " "MOSS HOLME"

Name your house "Moss Holme" and build it on one of our choice lots on Moss Street, only one block from proposed car line, three minutes from beach and five minutes from Beacon Hill Park. Lot is nicely treed and commands a beautiful view of Straits and mountains.

## Price Reduced to \$450. Terms Easy

Don't pay rent any longer; it is not necessary, as your rental payments would soon pay for your home. This is an important matter. Kindly call and talk it over

16 Trounce Ave. Latimer & Ney Telephone 1246

### ALBERNI--Eighty Acres on Nanaimo Road, near old town, good soil, easy

FACING SAANICH ROAD AND QUADRA-Near Swan Lake, 61/2 Acres, easy terms.... \$2,700

NEAR ROYAL OAK-Twenty Acres, cul-

GORDON HEAD-Ten Acres, cultivated, 7-room house, packing house, barn, etc. 500 fruit trees.....\$7,000 HOLLAND AVENUE-Five Acres, cul-

Lot 4-8 acres, fine cleared, cultivated land.

Lot 5-8 acres well tilled black loam, good

Lot 6-7 acres beautiful tilled garden and

tivated, 4-room cottage......\$5,200 GLENFORD AVENUE-Five Acres, cultivated, per acre.....\$400 LAKE DISTRICT - One hundred

### =FOR SALE=

FOR SALE—Twenty-four lots on Oak Bay car line, Wilmot Place sub-division. Prices \$375 to \$500 each, easy

FOR SALE—Small new cottage with two large lots, all cultivated and in vegetables. Price \$2,400, easy terms.

#### TO LET

TO LET-On lease, large house, with 14 rooms (unfurnished), suitable for rooming or boarding house, I 1-4 acres of grounds, \$75 per month.

TO LET—Six roomed house, fully furnished, in Victoria West District, \$30 per month.

731 Fort Street

### HOWARD POTTS

Phone 1192

Notary Public. Fire and Life Insurance Written.

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will scon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexceiled harbor.
- (2) It has a level situation ..
- (3 It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
- (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.
- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application.
- Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

- (a.) Two good lots, close in, near car line, at a bar-
- acre of land, with small house, suitable for chicken ranch.
- (c.) A house in Victoria, in part payment for a fruit ranch at Gordon Head.
- (d.) Five acres of land in part payment for a nice house in Victoria.
- (e.) A property somewhat out of repair, in part payment for a good house in Oak Bay district.

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

1242 Government Street

# Oak Bay Acreage

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance

For Building Sites, close to the sea, I have the best to offer now on the

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Telephone 65

Telephone 1462

ARTHUR COLES

P.O. Box 167

23-25 Broad Street

# ALFUL PHYSICIAN

Futs Up Her Medicines In Most Temping Form.

Have you ever tasted anything more delicious than the fresh, ripe, lusciou fruits? These are Nature's medicines
A regular diet without fruit is posi

tively dangerous, for the system soon gets clogged with waste matter and the blood poisoned. Fruit juices stir up bowels, kidneys and skin, making them work vigorously to throw off the dead tissue and indigestible food which, if retained, soon poison the blood and cause indigestion, headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia and a host of other distressing troubles.

But there is a quicker way to stim-

host of other distressing troubles.

But there is a quicker way to stimulate the organs to do 'their work properly. Take one or two 'Fruit-atives' tablets every night, besides eating some frosh fruit every day. 'Fruit-a-tives' combine the medicinal properties—many times intensified—of oranges, apples, prunes and figs, with the best tonics and internal disinfectages of the state o

nts added.

Their action on bowels, liver, kideys and skin is as natural as Naare's own, but quicker and more efactive. Sold by all dealers—25c for
'ial box—50c for regular size—6
oxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited,

## BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE IN-STALLMENT PLAN

D. H. BALE CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140.

R. HETHERINGTON

Gontractor and Builder. . . .

If you contemplate building, call and let us talk it over. My specialty is Modern Cottanges and Bungalows at real-

Absolute Satisfaction and Quick Residence : 1153 Burdette Avenue. Phone B1429

BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

### THERAPION No. 3

Animal Engineering

While on their annual outing yester-day the Toronto Engineers' Club learn-ed that the Dominion government have been spared an expenditure of \$2,000 or more on the Trent Canal re-cently, owing to the industry of a col-ony of beavers, says the Toronto World of July 17.

Supt. J. H. McClelland, of the Trent Supt. J. H. McClelland, of the Trent Canal accompanied the party in the government tug Bessie Butler and recounted this remarkable incident. The government placed a dam across Gull river last fall for the purpose of raising and conserving the water in Little Mud lake, in order that it might be let loose into the waterway at times when low-water threatened to hamper navigation or interfere with the operation of the many industries that are dependent upon the canal for power. When the dam was completed it was found that the water of the lake back-

found that the water of the lake backed up and began running in the wrong direction (north).

Then it was decided to build a second dam at the northern outlet to contain the water, and operations in this direction were to have begun early the summer.

What was the amazement of every-body concerned to find when they went up this spring to make a survey that beavers had already done the

work.

A perfect dam, 700 feet long and 7 feet deep, had been constructed during the frozen winter months. There was not a leak discernible and no likelihood of future leaks, at least for years to come

to come.

Then Mr. McClelland ordered another stop-log to be placed upon the first dam, to raise the water yet an-

Brazil yields half the world's supply of coffee.

Five hundred fires are caused annually in London by lamp accidents.

# Mainland News

### WILL BE PREPARED FOR THE ELECTIONS

Conservatives of South Van-couver Form Strong Organization

Vancouver, Aug. 8 .- South Vancouvar Conservatives are organizing and will be in splendid fighting shape for the federal elections.

will be in splendld fighting shape for the federal elections.

The remarkable growth of that district has necessitated prompt action, and the enthusiasm with which the party followers have entered into the organization work augurs well for the class of work that will be accomplished when the more critical moment arrives.

Ward II was organized at a bumper meeting in Patterson's hall, Cedar Cottage last evening. This ward will act in conjunction with Ward I, and the two will form a central executive

Cottage last evening. This ward will act in conjunction with Ward I, and the two will form a central executive for South Vancouver district.

The new organization was launched under the happiest auspices. At its head is J. C. McArthur, one of the best known residents of that district. W. T. Dickenson was elected vice-president, and H. Goddard secretary-treasurer. The executive will comprise the officers and Messrs, Jos. Curry, J. Blackburn and Mr. Gibson.

Reeve Rae occupied the chair during

prise the officers and Messrs, Jos. Curry, J. Blackburn and Mr. Gibson.
Reeve Rae occupied the chair during the earlier part of the evening and he, with C. E. Tisdall, president, and Ochorne Plunkett, vice-president, of the Vancouver Conservative association, explained the purpose of the meeting. A constitution which has been drafted by the British Columbia executive and which is common to all organizations, will likely be adopted. South Vancouver is entitled to a representation of six in the nominating convention, but owing to the growing proportions of the district applications may be made to have this number increased to ten, It is estimated that there are nearly fifteen hundred voters there.

Stirring campaign speeches were delivered by C. E. Tisdall, Osborne Plunkett, C. M. Woodworth and S. N. Dancey. The speakers were given a splendid hearing and their remarks were punctuated with enthusiastic appliause.

That the federal elections are nearly three the contract of the c

That the federal elections are nea

plause.

That the federal elections are near at hand was the opinion expressed by the various speakers, and they urged Vancouver Conservatives as well as those in the surrounding districts to become active at once.

"The rights of British Columbia have been sacrificed on every occasion by the Ottawa Government. Our own representatives have failed to do their duty by us. They even repreached the provincial government for seeking to protect the rights of this province. They have insulted us in more ways than one, and I ask the people-of Vancouver to fling back that insult into their faces when the opportunity is given them at the polls."

That was the challenge thrown out by one of the speakers, and shared by the others. The shameful treatment British Columbia has received in the matter of Asiatic immigration was dealt with at some length. The western land scandals and other sins of the present government were recited amidst much enthusiasm. The alarming growth of the expenditure and taxation as well as in the national debt were referred to as evidence of bad faith.

Mr. Tisdall declared that some pro-

debt were referred to as evidence of bad faith.

Mr. Tisdall declared that some protection should be given to the lumbering industry in this country and thus prevent the flooding of the Northwestern market by American dealers.

"Some will tell you that if the Conservatives are cleeted they will graft as much as the Liberals." declared one of the speakers. "There is only one answer to that. Tell them it is a physical impossibility because the Liberals have left nothing to graft."

Another meeting will be held in the schoolhouse on Westminster road next Friday evening.

### MISSIONARY CAUSE

Movement to Awaken Interest of Busi-ness Men in Missions Extends to Vancouver

of personally interesting the business men of all the churches in the work of both the home and foreign missions of the various churches, associations are being formed throughout Canada and the United States. Already or-ganized in many of the leading cities in the east, the movement has now reached Vancouver with such encouraging indications of success that an executive committee is at work. It will be followed, but the company will elect officers at a meeting to be held at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow afterhold at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow afterhold at 4 o'clock, when preliminary lines. The week to run preliminal lines. The week to run preliminal lines. The week to run preliminal lines are the week to run preliminal lines.

range for a local campaign This movement, to reju rejuvenate the business man in a missionary sense for the young people and the women were always interested in that branch of church endeavor, had its beginning in New York two years ago at the hundredth celebration of the "Wil-lams Haystock prayer meeting," the historic appeal made by a band of

earnest men on a Massachusetts farm.
As Secretary Graham, of the Y.M.
(CA., explained the movement is educational and inspirational, moving the business man to take the same interest as his wife and elder children are usually found to evince in this branch of church work. A week ago last Sunday when three of the leading clergymen who desert agosts. men who devote special attention to church missions, were in the city, over first dam, to raise the water yet another foot.

Again the water started flowing northward over the beavers' obstruction, and immediately the ambitious little animals set to work 2-d added another foot to the dam. The beaver dam answers the government's purpose to a "T."

The only accounting vouchsafed by the astonished engineers was that the fine instincts of the animals told them something was wrong, the current was not taking the course they had always been used to and they must rectify it.

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The only accounting vouchsafed by the astonished engineers was that the fine instincts of the animals told them something was wrong, the current was not taking the course they had always been used to and they must rectify it. sixty laymen attended the first meeting held here with this object in view. At that meeting a nominating committee was appointed and later the executive way now to the committee was provided. The three levels are the control of the

movement in various cities throughout the Dominion. Its leaders, both lay and clergy, will attend.

Death of J. W. Burnet. Advertise in THE COLONIST vancouver, Aug. 8.—The death curred suddenly yesterday of John William Burnet, a well known and highly respected citizen who has been a familiar figure on Vancouver's streets for seventeen years. Mr. Burnet was born at Shropshire, England, seventy-three years ago, but, coming to British Columbia in 1901, he engaged in the manufacture of brick at Port Moody and at South Vancouver. His death leave remaining of the immediate famility, six sons and one daugher, all of whom live in or in the vicinity of Vancouver. A year ago Mr. Burnet retired from active business interests and these have been carried on and will be continued by his son, Harold Burnet.

#### LADY KILLS BEAR

Orr, of Glenora, Puts an End to Monster Bruin That Had Been Preying on Sheep

One of the largest bears ever killed on Vancouver Island fell before the unerring aim of Mrs. A. B. Orr of Glenora last week, says the Cowichan Leader. For some time past Mr. Orr has been suffering from the depredations of bruin on his sheep herd, but the loss was attributed to panthers until a week ago when Mr. Orr came suddenly upon the bear while it was making another excursion in search of mutton.

Mr. Orr took a shot at the bear which was about a hundred yards distant but the bullet went wide of the mark.

The bear was evidently displeased, however, at the disturbance that had been created as he turned suddenly, and charged straight toward Mr. Orr and his wife who had accompanied her husband, and was fortunately carrying a shot gun loaded with buckshot.

On raising his rifle to fire a second

on raising his rifle to fire a second time, Mr. Orr discovered to his consternation that he had discharged his only cartridge, and things would probably have gone hard with the hunters had not Mrs. Orr waited until\_the brute was within fifteen yards, when she emptied the contents of both barrels into the infuriated animal. Her aim was true and the wound inflicted was mortal and after emitting one last bellow the monster sank to the ground

#### WARD QUESTION

Old Problem Coming Up Again Before Vancouver City Fathers—Mayor Suggests Board of Control

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—Ald. Calland stated to the civic finance committee yesterday afternoon that he intended to shortly introduce in the council an the distribution of the city into wards. His reason for this course was that ward six as at preset constituted was entirely too large and the demands for been able to pull together of late years and the ward was divided against itself. Either another ward should be created or the present lines adjusted so as to make Granville street the western boundary of ward six. The discussion was along the line of the division of improvement funds to the best advantage of the city as

to the best advantage of the city as a whole and Mayor Bethune wound up the informal consideration of the matter by saying that the institution of a board of control would simplify the needs of the case.

Prince Rupert, Aug. 8.—Prince Ru-ert Inn and Prince Rupert Annex, he two new hotels of the Grand Trunk at the future northern railway terminus, were formally opened by a grand ball on Thursday evening. They are under the management of G. A. Sweet, formerly at the Great Northern hotel, Chicago. These hotels are luxuriously furnished and will be coducted on the American and European plans at rates varying from \$1 to \$4

North Vancouvér, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the district council on Wednesday evening at which there were present Acting General Manager T. W. Glover, and Local Manager W. B. Bunbury, of the B. C. Electric Railway Co., arrangements were finally completed for the extension of the lines of the tram company up Capilano valley to the second canyon. It has not

#### Water Records.

Water Records.

New Westminster, Aug. 8.—The city of Vancouver has filed an application for a record of the water on Cold creek near Seymour creek. If the application is granted it is understood that the water will be run into Seymour creek to swell the volume of water flowing into the new source of supply the city is corralling in that creek. Dr. Underhill, of Vancouver, has been granted a record of 50 inches from a stream running into the north from a stream running into the north arm of Burrard inlet near Brighton beach. The water is understood to be required for the development of some mining claims and also for do-mestic purposes.

#### Fight With Sea Lion

Fight With Sea Lion

New Westminster, Aug. 8.—Both river and deep sea fish have been triver a large number of sturgeon have also been brought up the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offleer for a dispose of it in this city or farther east.

The consignment of opium is one of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offleer for a dispose of it in this city or farther east.

The consignment of opium is one of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offleer for a first end of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offleer for a first end of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offleer for a first end of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offleer for a first end of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offleer for a first end of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offer for many years.

The consignment of opium is one of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offer for he largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offer for a first end.

The consignment of opium is one of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offer for any northwestern customs offer for the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offer for the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offer for any northwestern customs offer for the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs offer for any northwestern customs offer for any northwes

### SMUGGLER OF OPIUM NABBED AT SPOKANE

Had Consignment That Was Sent From Victoria to Rossland

Spokane, Aug. 8.—Contraband oplum, 132½ pounds in weight and worth from \$1,500 to \$1,800, unearthed from under a pile of ties in the Hillyard yards, is now under lock and key in the federal offices in the Hutton block and the man who smuggled the "dope" from Canada is in jall waiting to be taken to Portland for trial on a similar charge. The discovery of the oplum, which was made yesterday afternoon, the trailing and arrest of the man, who goes under a number of aliases, but refuses to tell his real name, go to make up as exciting a story as is often found in fiction.

Directly concerned in the detection

make up as exciting a story as is often found in fletion.

Directly concerned in the detection and capture of the smuggler are W. Stuart Nutter, inspector of customs at Danville, Wash, and Charles Pray and R. D. McCully of the United States marshal's office in this city. Since more than a week ago, when first he heard that the smuggler was trying to run a load of opium over the line, Mt. Nutter has been chasing his man, following him by devious trails through Alberta, British Columbia, Washington, Idaho and Oregon, finally locating him here and securing from him a confession that led to the discovery of the packages of "dope" in the Hillyard yards. The pack was put under arrest by the deputy marshals as he stepped from a Hillyard street car last Sunday atternoon and since then the efforts of the government of clals have been to find the opium had smuggled and obtain evidence that would connect him with it.

He refuses to give his real name, but has gone at different times under the cognomens of Frawiance, J. Williams, J. Brown and J. Jones. He is known to be an old hand at the business, being wanted at Portland on a similar charge. He was arrested at Portland

ing wanted at Portland on a similar charge. He was arrested at Portland after having smuggled a cargo of opium down the Columbia river and was held for trial under a bond of \$1,500. He forfelted the bond and a bench warrant was issued for him. He will be taken to the Oregon city at

Rawlance, alias Williams, etc., is an Rawlance, alias Williams, etc., is an old railroad man and it was through railroad men that Mr. Nutter first heard of the smuggler's proposed scheme. Following his man through different Canadian etties, he found that a consignment of opium had been sent from the Tai Yuen company of Victoria to J. Jones at Rossland. Jones, or Brown, or Williams, called at Rossland for the packages and had them forwarded to Grand Forks.

From this point it is not certain

forwarded to Grand Forks.

From this point it is not certain over what lines the cargo was brought to Hillyard, the pursuing customs official having lost track of the packages. It has since been found that they traveled most of the way in hopper-bottom freight cars, which had been tampered with so that the scals showed unbroken and which went without suspicion until the contraband cargo was unloaded at Hillyard last Saturday. Rawlance made friends with a number of yard employees at the railroad town and while living in this-city managed to make trips to the suburb often enough to keep track of his cache under the ties, his old clothes being also hidden under another pile nearby.

There are 26 packages of the opium and one-half package, each package containing 10 tins of five Chinese taels

There are 26 packages of the opium and one-half package, each package containing 10 tins of five Chinese taels in weight, or about half a pound each. These cans bear the trademark of the company that shipped them from Victoria, but no government stamp. Rawlance says he paid \$1,007 for them and the duty on opium added to this amount brings the value of the load past the \$1,500 mark.

When arrested, Rawlance was inclined to deny his guilt, but when he was confronted by Mr. Nutter with an account of his actions every day since he left Rossland he finally broke down and confessed, owing also to the charge preferred against him at Portland. No complaint will be made against him in the local courts.

against him in the local courts.

The man, whatever his name may be, has been concerned in smuggling, according to the officers, from Mexico to Victoria, his operations extending as far inland as North Dakota and Montana.

His most recent dash across the line was last spring, that being preceded by one in December, both times the opium being brought across without detection. Since then the officials all along the border have been on a constant lookout for the man, and the chase made by Inspector Nutter, lasting day and night for eight days with scarcely a period of rest, was the only expedition that has resulted successfully.

Rawlance was carefully guarded

Rawlance was carefully guarded against betraying himself, having not a scrap of paper or anything on his person that could be made incriminating. Books were found in his baggage, however, with entries indicating large shipments of contraband oplum at different points along the Coast. Nothing in any of his effects show his real name.

in any of his effects show his real name.

It is believed that he kept accurate track of his oplum all along the line, although he was himself separated from it most of the time. He timed it to reach Hillyard just a day ahead of him, and his knowledge of rallvoading stood him in good stead when it came to removing the "dope" from the cars and concealing it. During a good part of the trip some one was with him and he was unable to get the oplum off his hands. It was probably his intention to dispose of it in this city or farther east.

The consignment of opium is one of the largest that has been taken by any northwestern customs officer for a long time, and is the only contraband "dopo" that the local office has had for many years.

The Sockeye Run.

Vancouver boats average 80; high 10; got about 6000. Imperial averaged 30, high 150; low got about 0000.

Dredge Finds Nugget.

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—While the dredge King Edward was working in English bay on Wednesday, Dr. C. A. McDiarmid discovered a gold nugget worth \$10 among the sand thrown ashore. The nugget had a piece of pin attached to it and had evidently been used as a necktle pin.

#### TOLSTOI'S PROTEST

Arraigns the Russian Government—Count is III From Bathing in,
River After Walk

London, Aug. 8.—Count Leo Tolstol sends to the English newspapers a strong protest which is printed this morning against what he terms the revolting injustice, cruelty, and amazing stupidity of the Russian government, which has prosecuted and pun-

ment, which has prosecuted and punished the distributors of his books, instead of prosecuting him, the author. Count Tolstol declares he never will cease writing, that in fact he cannot cease, because he is fulfilling the will of God as he understands it. Count Tolstol is again indisposed because of his habitual disregard of the elementary rules of health. At the conclusion of a long walk through the country he took a bath in the river, which caused an enlargement of the velns in one of his feet.

He has suffered considerable pain, but he is now a little better.

#### PRIESTS WHO WORK Interesting Development of Enforc-

At the time when the separation between Church and State had be-come complete, I mentioned the cases of one or two priests who had taken up some industry or other in order to eke out their small income, which had been made smaller still by the separation, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. Although a great deal was written at the time in the Conservative and the Corles. though a great deal was written at the time in the Conservative and, the Cierical newspapers about the industries it for puests to develop, it was not generally thought that many would seek to increase their stipend, small though that might be, by manual labor. It was, theretore, some surprise to read today that some 500 or 600 of the clergy have more or less seriously attempted to do so. Three hundred or more of these industrious priests have founded an association called the "Alliance des dustrious priests have founded an as-sociation called the "Alliance des Petres Ouvriers." The association owes its, origin to Abbe Ballu, and is presided over by the head priest of an important parish in the Deux Sevres. The association prints and publishes its own periodical, the title of which, "Le Trait d'Union," might suggest an attempt at a calembour a

suggest an attempt at a calembour a l'entente cordiale.

To celebrate the anniversary of its foundation, the association has just opened an exhibition of priests' industries in one of the feudal chateaux that are so numerous in the valley of the Loire—the Chateau de Candes, near Saumur. A visit to the chateau may be recommended to any Englishman who is touring the valley of the Loire, for though he may not find such historic reminiscences, such noble architecture, or such inspiring topo— Loire, for though he may not find such historic reminiscences, such noble architecture, or such inspiring topographical situations at as Chinon, Amboise, or Blois, the visitor will see one of the most curious exhibitions. In the old days the priests made cordials and chirrs, improved the wine, invented and supplied different balms and such medicaments, and manufactured a luxury or two—the barley sugar manufactured by the Sisters at Moret and the chocolate by the Trappists in the department of the Marne are survivals of these industries. When the priests were compelled to turn their wits and industry to account by the revolution of 1789 these industries mentioned were neglected; the priests followed other callings; Mgr. de Vintimille gave lessons in dancing and deportment; Mgr. de Clermont-Tonnerre, who was connected with the royal bases of Austria and of France. deportment; Mgr. de Clermont-Tonnerre, who was connected with the
royal houses of Austria and of France,
gave lessons in elocution; the Archbishop of Paris opened business as
a commission agent at the central vegetable market; Mgr. de Noyon painted miniatures, and the Abbe d'Epinay
fans; and the Abbe de Maussac established himself as a lodging housekeeper. A few of these old-time occupations have been followed by the priests
of today, but the exhibition at the
Chateau de Candes is proof positive
that the clergy has quite as varied
capabilities in the field of manual labor as it ever had. At the exhibition
one may find almost anything that the
handy man might turn out—from
choice victuals to motor car accessories.
Different members of the priests' as-

Different members of the priests' association have engaged in wheat farming, in growing strawberries and vines breeding of rabbits and poultry, beekeeping, in sculpture, clockmaking, bookbinding, pastry-making, tapestry-making, locksmiths' work, in printing, knitting, painting, and in wine growing. Without insult, one may say that many of the workers appear as amateur rather than professional, only one artist, Abbe Van Hollebecke—whose pictures, by the way, have several times been honorably placed at the Salon—can show a good picture, and sculpture in wood and stone is only of a secondary quality. Some others Salon—can show a good picture, and sculpture in wood and stone is only of a secondary quality. Some others are not at all what they might be. Foy Instance, the "Trait d'Uulon" has mentioned the case of a bookbinder who failed to bind the books entrusted to him, and of a printer who lost a great part of the "copy" with which he was entrusted. But there are others who show themselves exceedingly capable—some of them evidently hardheaded business men. Such a one has made a small fortune selling the skins of a special kind of rabbit which he breeds. Another has invented a special kind of rabbit which he breeds. Another has invented a special kind of robehive; a third has invented an incubator: a fourth is renowned for his elixir. The cure of the little village of Peyrouzet in the Upper Garonne, like a favorite character in the work of Erchmann-Chatrian, has employed his spare moments in knitting.

If appearances mean anything, his stockings may be recommended; they are made in five qualities, and cost from half a crown to three-and-six pence halfpenny. Another priest has made a pate de fois gras; the Cure of Lahourgade has made household jam. Abbe Puvol, of Ribaynac reminds one of the famous Dom Perignon, the author of the process of making champagne, for he has perfected a method of "working" sparkling wine which produces a most delicious drink. Abbe Renoux, who comes from the brandy country, sells brandy at 30s a bottle; the supply is limited, and the bottles are numbered like volumes published for private circulation. The strange fumble of this exhibition recalls to mind, though vaguely, the tent-making of St. Paul. It is striking testimony to the honesty, industry and ingenuity of the French priesthood of today.

genuity of the French priesthood today.

# Watches

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Play for Husbands and Witto See." (Arthur Brisbane's Editorial in the N Y. Journal.)

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

layed for Ten Months at the Ly ceum Theatre, New York. With

Assisted/by Bruce McRae, Sydney erbert, E. R. Mawson, Leonard Ide, cell Owen, Isabell Richards. Prices-50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 eat sale now open.



THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AUGUST 13 and 14 Mr. C. H. Keir presents the New York Favorite Comedienne

Grace Cameron

# Little Dolly Dimples Mademoiselle Julia

20—Great Song Hits—20
10—Big Advanced Vaudeville Acts—10
Supported by the Great Comedian
WILL PHILBUCK
Summer Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Box ffice opens 10 a. m., Tuesday,
August 11.

### The New Grand

WEEK OF AUGUST 10. DORSCH AND RUSSELL

THE TWO DE COMAS Acrobats, Globe Rolling and Ground Tumbling.

MISS FLORENCE MODENA CO. In Their Latest Farcial Satire "Bargain Mad."

Comedienne, in Song and Story.
Miss Dayne will wear one of
the handsomest of the new Parisian directoire, or sheath gowns.

FRED MORTON Trick Harmonica Player, Finger Whistler and Paper Mutilator.

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OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

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Haddon Chambers Most Fascinating
Drama

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POLK & POLK
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Sketch Artists

> HARRY DE VERRA PANTAGESCOPE Matinee Daily, 10c.

## EMPRESS THEATRE

Government and Johnson Streets

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY Moving Pictures

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A Pleasant Honeymoon in Paris
School Days
Dumb Sagacity
Tour Through Spitzenbergen
A Trade Wedding
Illustrated Song

(Each Evening)
Jack Trace, Vocalist
"Someone Really Cares.

#### The Watson Musical Family Will play Selections at Each Performance

Percorrance changed every Monday and Thursday. Show dally, 2.00 to 5.30, 7.00 to 10.30. Admission 10 cents. Children's Matince, Wednesday and Saturday, 5 cents.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Wead) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfecta.

# Some Scenes at Macaulay Point Camp



ous Work on the Fortress Guns

Today will be a busy one at the Fifth Regiment camp at Macaulay plains. Yesterday general leave was granted and few men were in camp. This morning tent inspection will be held which will be followed by a drum head church service at 9.30 a. m. for which No. 1 company will come from the barracks aft the maval yard. Following the church service muster parade will be held and the three companies will be inspected by the officers of the garrison. In the afternoon a band concert will be given at the concert will take place between 3 and 5 p. m.

During the past week the members

Rockland avenue, has arranged to give a grand concert at the Victoria theatre on Friday avenies. teered their support, amongst whom are Herr Moritz Rosen, the Polish violinist, who is recognized throughout Europe as one of the great masters and pedagogues. For seven years he held the position of concert master in the Royal Orchestra at Waysaw and ers and pedagogues. For seven years he held the position of concert master in the Royal Orehestra at Waveaw and afterwards at the Stern Conservatory, in Berlin, Herr Heinrich R. Bosse, the well known German pannist, win at as accompanist. Both these artists are known to Victoria audiences, they having appeared at the Victoria theatre, on 17 January last, when they were accorded a great reception. Another well known artist will appear, namely, Herr Karl Schwerdtdfeger, ing.

At the Grand.

Behind the station the canyon stretches clear away into the heart of the mountain. It is evening, and the shadows fill its unfathomable space, while from the bridge in the foreground the lights twinke. While the audience sits in weaker, a lone hobo on a hand car appears. From the telegraph station an operator, brawny or form, stalks forth and seizes the hobo, and then the fun begins. The hobo proves to be a verifable master of all musical instructions. plains. Yesterday general leave was granted and few men were in camp. This morning tent inspection will be held which will be followed by a drum head church service at 9.30 a. m. for which No. 1 company will come from the barracks at the naval yard. Following the church service muster parade will be held and the three companies will be inspected by the officers of the garrison. In the afternoon a band concert will be given at the camp by the Fifth Regiment band. The concert will take place between 3 and 5 p. m. .

During the past week the members of No. 2 and 3 companies have been busy at standing gun drill and with the maxims in the fortress at Macaulay point and in infantry work on the plain, each company taking night about in the fort. No. 1 company has been busily engaged in practise with the twelve-pounder anti-torpedo guns on the Black Rock and Duntze Head work, and has been getting some quick time. Ten rounds in twenty-four seconds is the best.

It has been arranged to do the service firing on the last night in camp a week from next Tuesday, and there is some protest on the part of some of the riflemen, who are also members of the gun teams, on this account. As they are anxious to leave for the cast to take part in the Toronto shoot which stendles them down for the Otawa shoot on Monday night of next week they ask that the firing ing be held on that night which will allow them scant time to put in their work on the blig guns and catch thoutward steamer the same coming. The officers have been very strict field was then scant time to put in their work on the blig guns and catch the outward steamer the same coming. The officers have been very strict field was then excused.

The work on the big guns and catch the outward steamer the same coming and one man who brought a doctor's certificate was told that unth he for a certificate from the regimental doctor he would not be excused. He work. He would not be excused. He work and was taken ill while at work. He was then excused.

This week will be a busy one. In

## OLYMPIC EVENTS FULLY DESCRIBED

How Hayes Won Marathon in International Race—Comment on Disputes

A Musical Treat in Store.

Mark Discovered with the store of the control of

## OARSMEN WILL TAKE TO RUGBY FOOTBALL

ancouver Rowing Club Expects to Have Two Teams in Field Next

Rowing club expects to make a big splash in Rugby football this coming season. The oarsmen organized a Rugby team last evening and there



THE DAMES WHE

Fire, Life, Accident



The healthy woman; strong mentally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urgemen to deeds of grandeur and heroism; such women are all-powerful. Weak, sick and ailing women have little ambition; their owntroubles occupy all their thoughts. They dwell upon their pains, suffer from

dwell upon their pains, suffer from nervousness and are extremely avoid society. For thirty years LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
has been saving women from this
awful condition.
Mrs. John Scott, 489 Grand Trunk
St., Montreal, writes Mrs. Pinkham:
"I was very much run down in
health from a female trouble, was thin,
pervous very weak, and suffered from

heath from a female trouble, was thin, nervous, very weak, and suffered from bearing down pains. Indeed I did not care whether I lived or died.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me of all my troubles. I gained in flesh, and am free from backache, female trouble, sick headaches, and nervousness.

"I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all women's ailments."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice.

her for advice.



### POWELL'S PLAY IN ENGLISH TOURNAMENT

Former Victorian Tennis Play er's Struggle for British Championship

R. B. Powell, formerly of Victoria, the tennis player who held the Pacific northwest championship on more than one occasion, came mighty near capturing the All-English honors in men's singles at the recent Wimbledon tournament. Few local enthusiasts realize just how close he was to
obtaining a win over A. W. Gore in
the semi-finals—a victory which would
have placed him practically within
sure reaching distance of the highest
individual place in the scope of British tennis. From full accounts at the
last match in which Mr. Powell engaged, which are just to hand, it is
apparent that had the erstwhile Victorian been able to endure a little more
he would have secured the point which
would have given him the lead over
his opponent. The chance was lost,
however, and the next set went to the
Englishman with comparative case.
However, the western Canadian acquitted himself well and that he did
not do as creditably in the Olympic
tournament is, doubtless, attributable
to the plucky and trying struggle he
put up in the preceding series.

English Comment men's singles at the recent Wimble-

English Comment

English Comment

A number of interesting extracts from the English press on Mr. Powell and his play follow:

"The last four- Four out of seventy. That is all that are left of the great Wimbledon army of expert lawn tehnis players. The mills of the tennis gods began to grind on Monday, are grinding today and will grind again next week. A tale for the most part of blighted hopes and unrealized ambitions. But one is not interested in the sixty-six failures, shall we say, but in the four heroes who were still underested up to this morning.

Their names: A. W. Gore, M. J. G. Ritchie, H. R. Barrett and R. B. Powell. Only one of these names—the last—is unfamiliar to the tennis crowd; the other three are veterans at the game. To take the best known player first, his greatest claim to fame is the fact that he is a member of the now steadily increasing—both in skill and numbers—army of invaders. A lefthander like Brookes, to boot, and another colonial. That is something to be thankful for. In the fifth round Powell beat the best of Europeans, too, so that section of the card was quite a corner for the foreigners.

"A slim, upstanding, scholarly-looking man this Powell, who plays with

a corner for the foreigners.

"A slim, upstanding, scholarly-looking man this Powell, who plays with his head. Not a driver by any means, but a short length placing merchant, who knows how to smash and cross-volley with his back hand. His idlosyncracy is to always hold on to his recquet with both hands until just before the ball is struck. Annually comes across from 'Our Lady of the Snows' to compete in our tournaments, Only reached the third round at Wimpbledon last year."

The Game

The Game

The Game

By defeating R. B. Powell by three sets to love, Gore has reached the final of the All-Comers for the sixth time in his career. This is a record of which he may be justly proud, for no player has ever equalled it. H. F. Lawford, though he appeared in five challenge rounds, is one behind; so is Ernest Renshaw, E. W. Lewis, Pim, Welford, Baddeley, Mahony, Smith, Risely, Eaves and Ritchie have all figured in three finals. The anticipation that Gore would have an unembarrassed run to the last stage has not been fulfilled. He has had to fight and win three severe engagements in barrassed run to the last stage has not been fulfilled. He has had to fight and win three severe engagements, in the course of which his recuperative powers have been rigidly tested, his resolution sorely taxed. Just as the English Powell looked like capturing a set from this iron-nerved veteran, so did the Canadian Powell. But the latter came much nearer to the goal. In fact, only one single ace separated him from this distinction on Saturday. Again, in the second set he was 4—1. But the running-in campaign, effective as it may prove for a period, involves a strain on the physique that few players can support. The best American volleyers, Holcombe Ward and Karl Behr, for example, have drained their resources in this manner. Powell was no exception. But his close-quarter work against a driver of Gore's calibre deserves the highest praise. It has brought him by one Saturday that R. B. Powell journeys annually to Wimbledon from Canada. This is not correct. The present is only Powell's second appearance in the championships, and in the interval, with occasional tennis jaunts on the continent, he has been eating his dinners in the Temple. Prior to that he was stationed, a civil servant, in Fiji,

and before that he had won the cham-pionship of British Columbia."

and before that he had won the championship of British Columbia."

Attracted Attention

"Few players attracted more attention at the championship meeting than did the Canadian, R. B. Powell, who reached the semi-final and was then beaten by Gore. Powell, who is in the legal profession, has been champion of British Columbia four times; he has held the championships of the American states of Oregon and Washington, and in 1904 he was the first international champion of the North Pacific International L. T. A., embracing the Pacific coast and the United States, In 1907 he contested a close three-set match with M. J. G. Ritchle in the semi-final of the North London championship. A creditable win was his defeat of Max Decugis, the French champion, in the recent tournament at Vienna. This week R. B. Powell, who, like Kenneth Powell, is a left-hander and a volleyer, is representing Canada in the Olympic games."

"The other finalist, Gore, was meanwhile beating a dlug-dong battle with

Ding-Dong Battle

"The other finalist, Gore, was meanwhile having a ding-dong battle with the Canadian left-hander, R. B. Powell. Gore kept banging the bad flerce-ly back from the back-line, but Powell volleyed magnificently. It seemed that it would resolve itself into a question of condition—who would last the longest? Gore appeared completely done at one time, but railied with surprising stamina and outplayed Powell in the last set. The Canadian has made a most favorable impression, and with a bit more experience against class players may reach the highest honors."

#### BATTING AVERAGES

How Northwest League Baseball Players Stand Comparatively

The batting averages of players represented on the different teams comprising the Northwestern League are a

prising the Northwestern L	cas	10	
follows: AB.	R.	H.	Ave.
Wangouver 264	39	94	.346
Flannigan, Vancouver. 201	21	30	.330
Householder, Aberd h 322	53	107	.321
Bennett, Seattle	20	46	317
Brinker, Aberdeen145	20	5.1	313
McKune, Seattle163	E 9	101	304
Hyatt, Vancouver342	50	07	202
Suess, Tacoma299	52	77	987
Swain, Butte269	00	61	001
Denovan, Vancouver 324	68	91	201
Nordyke, Vancouver297	57	83	.200
James, Spokane294	43	81	.210
Clynes, Spokane319	45	86	.270
Bennett, Butte240	38	04	.267
Dunn. Spokane105	14	28	.267
Stevens, Spokane226	35	60	.265
Lynch, Tacoma261	34	68	,261
Hulen, Spokane302	48	77	.255
Frisk Seattle269	40	68	.253
Mundorff Vancouver .302	42	76	.252
Trhy Butte	23	67	.248
Entakson Vancouver . 65	7	16	.246
Ctic Butto 254	30	62	.244
Kinnent Spokene 307	36	74	.241
Kippert, Spokane307	36	74	.241
Chandler Spokane 234	26	56	.239
Chandler, Spokane 1.147	18	35	.238
Suggen, Vancouver 291	38	69	.237
Streib, Aberdeen313	31	74	.237
Lussi, Seattle	28	5.0	.236
Hurley, Butte 212	47	7.5	236
Van Buren, Aberdeen .316	20	8.8	23
Fitzgerald, Aberdeen .250	12	62	23
Burnett, Tacoma200	99	41	22
Allen, Seattle	01	70	23
Martinke, Tacoma305	24	0.4	99
Mackin, Spokane282	2.0	4.0	
Boettiger, Aberdeen203	31	20	01
Fortier, Scattle134	12	61	21
Cartwright, Butte218	34	40	01
Shea, Tacoma229	14	110	.21
Thomas, Butte 56	6	12	.21
Arbogast, Vancouver 170	117	. 30	.21
Moore, Aberdeen294	M34	02	.21
Dudley, Butte213	13	40	.21
Spencer, Aberdeen182	17	38	.20
Cahill, Seattle276	29	57	20
Kreitz, Butte143	15	31	.20
Carney, Seattle156	- 13	32	30
Waters, Tacoma103	7	21	.20
Hoon. Butte 55	- 5	11	.20
Bresino, Kellackey and	FH	ck_o	f Ta
prising the Northwestern E follows:  AB. Flannigan, Vancouver 264 Householder, Aberd'n. 91 Bennett, Scattle. 338 Brinker, Aberdeen 418 Hyatt, Vancouver 292 Swain. Buver 293 Swain. Buver 293 Swain. Buver 294 Clynes, Spokane 205 Lynch, Tacoma 261 Hulen, Spokane 206 Hulen, Spokane 302 Frisk, Seattle 269 Mundorff, Vancouver 302 Frisk, Seattle 269 Mindorff, Vancouver 302 Frisk, Seattle 269 Mindorff, Vancouver 302 Irby, Butte 270 Erickson, Vancouver 307 Chandler, Spokane 308 Hursett, Tacoma 305 Mackin, Spokane 305 Marchandler, Spokane 307 Chandler, Spokane 308 Burnett, Tacoma 305 Mackin, Spokane 305 Marchandler, Spokane	r o	f V	ncou

coma: Quigley and Snyder of Vancou-ver; Mahon and Brown of Aberdeen; Rogers of Spokane; Graham, Rowan, Adams and Stanley of Scattle, and Bender of Butte are all batting below 200. Players not at bat at least fifty times are not placed in these records.

Astor Cup Races

s Newport, R. I., Aug. 8.—The sloop Avenger, owned by Robert W. Emmens and the schooner Queen, J. R. Rogers Maxwell, owner, were the winners of the Astor Cup races today.

To Swim Channel

# NOTES ON SPORT

NOTES ON SPORT
OF OLD GUNTRY

Close Struggle Between British and American Riflemen at Bisley

A detailed account of the struggles between the struggles be

1281 433 399 383 2496

The two Welsh long distance swimmers, John Rees and Edward James, have arranged to make their attempt, to swim across the Channel from Dover to Calais on August 20. Their intention is to start together.

Golf Course Record

Since he won the French open champlonship J. H. Taylor has been in irresistible form. When practicing at Bramshot for the foursome which hand. W. Butchart, the local professional, will play against George Duncan and C. H. Mayo, holders of the London Professional Foursome Shields, Taylor went round in 73 strokes, beating the record for the course, held by C. Forrest, by two strokes. His figures were court: 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5—37. Taylor was playing at the time with blew in gusts, greatly handleaphed the various competitors. A horizon-ball for was playing at the time with being the various competitors at a distance of about 39 ft. from the platform, and there was a semi-circular the chart, whom he beat by 3 holes up and 2 to play.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Fiy Casting

Dull, rainy, and boisterous weather was associated with the second and concluding day's proceedings in connexion with the anglers' fly and balt casting tournament held in the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Pranco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Stardium at the Franco-British Exhibition. The programme included trout and saldman of the Vancouver, Aug., S.—At a special decided in the stardium at

Vancouver Soccer Men

Vancouver, Aug., S.—At a special meeting of the Referees' Association of the Vancouver District league, held last night, T. Viney and W. Phillips, two former Old Country referees, were admitted to the association. Mr., Viney refereed in the Somerset association. Much enthusiasm was in evidence at the annual meeting of the Vancouver Athletic Club Association Football club which was held last evening at the club. There was a large attendance of members and they all showed keen interest in the welfare of the club. Prospects are bright for a strong second division team this coming season. Jim Patterson, captain of the team last season, will again direct the players, being re-elected last evening.

The following officers were elected. Hororary president, J. F. Findlay. President, Al Larwill (re-elected). Secretary-treasurer, J. King. Club captain, James Patterson (reelected).

# FOR THE LEADERSHIP

Vancouver's Premier Position and Question of Holding

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—With the finish of the Northwestern league season less than two months away now, any one of four clubs looks to have a chance for the championship. Vancouver, of course, has the favored position at the top of the ladder just 25 points ahead of Spokane, and 85 points in front of Aberdeen, which many fans believe will be the tealn to beat for the honors but there is a long and rough journey ahead. With eight weeks of baseball left, the Beavers are scheduled for three weeks on the road against the hard teams. Next week they play at Spokane and the following week at Aberdeen. Then the team comes home for a couple of weeks before going to Tacoma. After that in Beavers wind up the season with three solid weeks at home.

Next week's series, after the way the Beavers went through the Indians last week, sounds easy for Manager Dickson's pennant-seekers, but this baseball game is a mighty peculiar proposition and it is just possible that the Indians may turn round and wallup the Beavers the way they got it themselves. Still the great majority of the fans cannot see it that way. An even break is the worst they can see and some are even looking for the Beavers to duplicate their last visit there and take five out of six. The series with Aberdeen should be a good one. Aberdeen is playing great ball these days and some of the critics believe that the Black Cats will make it two straight championship. A local fan who thinks that way, bet a century last night that Aberdeen takes the pennant.

The Black Cats have completely recovered from the slump which they expereinced when they met the Beavers last, and now they are playing ball. The pitching staff is pretty nearly the best in the league, and the team seems to be back in last year's championship form. Right now they look like the hardest team to beat in the league, spokane seems to be on the down grade and the Indians will be lucky to stay in the first division. Tacoma has to be reckoned with, and the Tigers are not out of the race yet by any means. Just w

with as a championship possibility now. Seattle is also hopelessly in the cellar.

The Beavers will be stronger than over for their remaining games. The announcement of the signing of Gene Mahon as utility man by Manager Dickson was welcome news to the fans. Gene is a cracking good ball player, and he will be able to fill in if any of the Beavers should happen to get hurt. Manager Dickson is after the pennant and he means to take no chances on losing it. He could use the pitchers as utility men if necessary, but that would weaken the team and the local leader is averse to this. Right now he is carrying more men than any other club in the league. He has six pitchers, two catchers, and a utility man, altogether sixteen players. The most any of the other clubs have is fourteen, which goes to show that the boy leader is bent on bringing the bunting to Vancouver.

AT HALF TIME

The University of California has selected October 24 as the date for the visit of the Vancouver Rugby fifteen, while Stanford wants the locals on November 4. The annual intercollegiate match between Stanford and



# \$4800 for This Charming Home

Modern in every way, three years old and choicely built, located between two car lines and close to school, contains wide verandas, lobby panelled in cedar, large reception hall, drawing room with oak and plate glass mantel, tile fireplace, sliding doors, dining room with oak and plate glass mantel, tile fireplace set in china closet, large kitchen with all conveniences, scullery, pantry and other accessories, den and suite of rooms containing dressing room, bedroom and bath room. These are all located on the ground floor and are as convenient as it is possible to arrange them.

all located on the ground floor and are as convenient as it is possible, to arrange them.

Upstairs we have five large bedrooms, large hall way, plenty of clothes closets and fine view. All the main rooms on the ground floor are fitted with plate glass windows. The house is built on a solid stone foundation with two basements, cement floors, hot air furnace, back and front stairways, it has sewer, electric light, and hot air heated throughout. The ground consists of ninety-two one hundredths of an acre, laid out in lawn, ornamental trees and garden, 50 apple, pear, and eherry trees, peach trees, logan berries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, ssmall fruit and all kinds of vegetables and four taps of water for irrigation.

irrigation.

It is without exception a very choice home and at the price a wonderful bargain. House cost \$4,500 to build, and \$7,000 was refused for i last year. Owner is selling now for business reasons, hence this low

If you really want a home of this description come in and we will show it to you, but we positively decline to give particulars over the phone. Terms of about half cash or less can be arranged.

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner of Fort and Government Streets, Upstairs

Westminster may not be a wonderful team, but they have the first essential of a great lacrosse aggregation,
viz and to wit, a fast field. A fast
field means that the home will be well
fed; a well fed home means that the
goal will be bombarded and that the
home will have plenty of opportunity
to work out its different systems. And
the team with the most opportunities
generally gets there.—Toronto Telegram.

California will be played on November 14. The Barbarian and Olympic clubs, of San Francisco, also want games with Vancouver.

Westminster may not be a wonderful team, but they have the first essential of a great lacrosse aggregation, viz and to wit, a fast field. A fast field means that the home will be well fed; a well fed home means that the goal will be bombarded and that the

income means that the home means that the fed; a well fed home means that the home will be bombarded and that the home will have plenty of opportunity to work out its different systems. And the team with the most opportunities generally gets there.—Toronto Telegram.

When will the cup come home again? Well, from here it looks as if you had better bid it a sad farewell for it won't be back for many a day. In their own little back yard, which lies on an angle of something less than 45 degrees to the horizon, those Salmon Bellies are practically unbeatable. Nor are they likely to grow their players right at home and always keep a supply on hand.

The showing of the Argonaut crews the supplied that the substitution of the game, so much so, in fact, that whenever they meet. That's what the black ought to be a 1-to-3 shot whenever they meet. That's what whenever they meet they meet

# For Your Baby's Sake-



Every mother should be familiar with the facts contained in our new book-"The Care and Feeding of Infants."

It is the work of the leading specialists on Diseases of Babies, and chronicles the results of years of study and experience. If you have a new baby-and

especially if you cannot nurse it-write for a free copy of this valuable book.

Write for Free Copy

of this Book

We will also send—without cost to you—a large sample of NESTLE'S FOOD, the perfect substitute for mother's milk. It is the best nourishment for even the youngest Infants.

THE LEEMING MILES CO. LIMITED,

- - ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, MONTREAL 65

# B.WILLAMS COMPANY-

Clothiers Hatters

Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

THE BIG SALE

THE SEM-READY WARDROBE

IS ALL OVER; but we still have a great number of Flannel and Outing Suits, Straw Hats, Tennis and Boating Flannels, Bathing Suits, Regatta Shirts and Neglige Shirts, which WE WILL CONTINUE TO SELL at HALF-PRICE until closed out.

2,000 Pairs Working Pants at \$1.45, \$1.85 and \$2.15 must be sold to make room for NEW FALL GOODS which are arriving daily.

TO EASER BEARING COMPANY

> Clothiers Hatters

Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

### **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**

FOR SALE—Cheap, two boilers, 54 in. x 14 ft., W. F. 100 lbs.; 1 engine, 14 x 20 in.; 1 upright engine, 10 x 14 inches, all fittings complete. 172 Colonist.

SITUATION WANTED by Englishmah as farm hand, able to manage a farm or ranch, any locality. Apply T. A. care A. W. Simmons, 307 Government St.

Apply P. O. Box 725, City.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and work-A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for a transfer of the License held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the Bismarck, Government Street, Victoria, to Samuel Shore.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1908. JACK A. WALLIS.

Steam schooners and sailing vessels engaged in the coast wise trade are being placed out of commission about as rapidly as they reach San Francisco from the Columbia river and Puget Sound ports, on account of the low freight rates offered for the shipment of lumber and grain to the California markets. Unless there is a change for the better in the next two weeks, the only craft plying up and down the coast will be the regular freight and passenger boats. Recently wheat has been carried to San Francisco from the northern ports at \$1.75 a ton, the lowest tariff ever paid for similar business. Lumber is being transported coastwise at \$3 a thousand feet, a figure which representatives of the vurious lines say means an actual loss to the owners.

### RECORD CROP AND THE PROBLEM IT PRESENTS

reason, some hesitancy is about buying at this level.

34 ¼ 28 ⅓ 56 ¾ 133 ¼ 101 ½

491/2

 $143\frac{1}{25}\frac{1}{125}\frac{1}{125}$ 

138 1/4 28 1/2 107 1/2 38 7/4 44 7/8 76

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

BRITISH CROP SHORT

Gross Receipts for Year Show But Small Decrease

The annual report of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

50 14

Amal, Copper Am. Car Fdy. do pfd ... Am. Cot. Oil Will Give Country Opportunity to Even Up Its Balance Sheet

FOR SALE—Clearly, two bolicers, 51 in X 20 in X 1 in X 20 in X

SITUATION WANTED by Englishman as farm hand, able to manage a farm for ranch, any locality. Apply T. A. Courtesy of F. W. Stevenson & Co. Clicago, Aux S. W. Simmons, 907 Government of the day, which was certainly a disappointment to the bull forces. The market started which was certainly a disappointment to the bull forces. The market started to the bull forces to the bull forces to the day. The news had a sort of disturbing effect on all markets and nan the useasonable weather will Cut Down The London Times in its first report. The London Times in its first

	Wheat-	Open.		Low.	Close
	Sept	9434	95 7/8	9 4 1/2	94 14
	Dec		9.8	9634	9634
		. 1015	10236	101	10114
	Corn-		/6		/8
		. 7614	7 6 5%	75 7/8	76 1/2
	Sept				
	Dec		661/4	6434	66 1/8
	May	. 6434	65 1/8	64 3/8	65
	Oats-				
	Sept	. 48 1/2	4 9	4734	48
	Dec		49	4814	48 1/2
	May		5.1	49 76	50 1/2
ı		. 50 79	01	10 /8	00 72
ł	Pork-			15.42	15.41
ł	Sept	. 15.45			
١	Oct	. 15.57	15.62	15.50	15.60
١	Jan	. 16.25	16.32	16.20	16.30
ĺ	Lard-				
J	Sept	. 9.42	9.50	9.42	9.50
į	Oct	9.55	. 9.65	9.50	9.57
į			9.30	9.22	9.27
١	Jan		0.00		0.51
ı	Short Ri	0.07	0 0 7	0.05	0.07
i	Sept			8.85	8.87
i	Oct	. 8.97	8.97	. 8.95	8.97
ì	Jan	. 8.25	8.25	8.20	8.22
١					

### CAUTION SUGGESTED BY SHARP SETBACK

Speculators on Bull Side Play for an Advance More Soberly

New York, Aug. 8.—Operations for an advance in prices of stocks were resumed today in a soberer spirit. Yesterday's sharp setback had a chastening influence on speculation. The sensational gyrations of one or two stocks in yesterday's market came in for a good deal of criticism and the likelihood of discriminating against stocks as collateral in loans being exceed to have been digested oversight, and the promise of a large aggregate yield was held to compensate for the deficiency of parts of the wheat crop.

speculation was under some restraint, and did not take on the excited character of the early hours of yes-

terday.

American Smelter and Lead started American Smeiter and Lead starred to advance with some violence, and this had some disturbing effect. When these stocks became quieter the gen-eral list began to rise again. Bonds were firm.

5's	THE LOCAL MARKE	TS
34 14	riour	
1/2	Royal Household, a pag	\$2.00
1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$2.00
1/2	Royal Standard	\$2.0
	Wild Rose, per bag	
;	Hungarian per bbl	\$7.7
36	Snowliake, a bag	\$1.7
1/2	Snownake, per bbl	\$6.8
1,6	Monet's Best, per bbl	\$7.7
3%	Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.7
1/2	Caigary, a bag Hungarian, per bbl Snowliake, a bag Snowliake, per bbl. Moffet's Hest, per bbl. Drifted Snow, per sack Three Star, per sack	\$2.0
7/8	Foodstails.	
1/4	Shorts, per 100 lbs	\$1.00
	Shorts, per 100 IDS	\$1.11
	Middings, per 100 lbs Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs	\$2.00
	Onte por 100 lbs	\$2.00
14	Barley per 100 lbs	¥1.70
1/4	Oats, per 100 lbs. Barley, per 100 lbs. Cnop Feed, pest, per 100 lbs. Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
14 14 78	Whole Corn, per 100 lbs	\$2.10
1/2 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/2 7/8	Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs Hay, Fraser River, per ton Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton	\$2.18
	Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	\$2.15
1/2	Hay, Fraser River, per ton	\$20.00
1/2	Hay. Prairie, per ton	\$15.00
14	Hay, Alfalfa Clover, her ton	\$20.00
76	Vegetables.	
	Celery, two heads	.25
38 34 14	Lettuce	.05
34	Onions, 6 lbs.	. 20
1/4	Onions, 6 Ibs.	.20
	Green Onlons, 3 bunches	.10
36	Green Onions, 3 bunches Potatoes, local, per sack New Potatoes, per lb	42.00
72	Caulinover, each	15 10
16	Cabbage, new, per lb	.02
72	Red Cappage, per lo	.00
36	New Potatoes, per lb. Caulinower, each Cabbage, new, per lb. ked Cabbage, per lo. khubarb, tour pounds Asparagus, 2 pounds	. 25
3% 34	Asparagus, 2 pounds Green Peas, per pound. Beans, per 1b.	.25
-	Green Peas, per pound	.05
1/4	Beans, per 1b.	.10

Dairy Produce.

	Neutchatel, each	.01
	Cream, local, each	.10
ı	Butter—	
ı	Manitoba, per lb	. 30
Į	Best dairy, per 1b	. 2
ı		. 40
ı		. 40
1		.3
1		.31
ı		
1		.31
1	Pruit	
ŧ	Grape Fruit, per dozen Oranges, per dozen	.71
1	Oranges, per dozen	.50
١	Lemons, per dozen	.21
١	Figs, cooking, per 1b08 to	.10
j	Apples, per box2.00 to 2	2
١	Bananas, per doz	2
١	Figs, table, per lb	0
1	Rusins, Valencia, per lp	.11
١	Ruisins, Valencia, per lb Raisins, table per lb25 to	60
١	Pineapples, each	
1	Cherries, local, per lb10 to	. 0
١		. 21
١	Apricots, Cal., per crate 1	
ļ		
1	Malana Cal, per basket	. 50
	Melons, Cal., each	-21
1	Watermelons, each	.50
į	Raspberries, per lb1:	2 1/2
ì	Logan Berries, per lb1:	2 14

Chestnuts, per lb	.30
Pish.	
Cod, salted, per lb	0 to .13
Halibut, fresh, per lb	8 to .10
Hailbut, smoked, per ib	.15
Cod, fresh, per lb	80.08
Smoked Herring	.12 14
Crabs, 2 for	. 25
Black Bass, per 15	6 to .us
Oolichans, salt, per lb	. 12 1/2
Black Cod, salt, per lb	.1234
Flounders, fresh, per lb0	6 to .08
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb	. 12 14
Ealmon, fresh red, per it1	5 to .20
Salmon, smoked, per in	.20
Shrimps, per lb	5 to .30
Smelts, per lb	5 to .19
Herring, kippered, per lp	.1236
Finnan Haddie, per lb	. 20
Meat and Pouttry	
Beef, per 1b	8 to .18

1/2	way company for the fiscal period end-	Shrimps, per lb	
	ing June 30, 1907, shows a very small decrease in gross traffic receipts of	Finnan Haddie, per lb20	
4	only \$833,354, or just a fraction more than one per cent. Gross returns are officially given at \$71,384,173, against	Beef, per 1b	
100	\$72,217,527 in the previous year. Net profits were \$21,792,366, a de-	Mutton, per lb	
0	in net earnings being due to a considerable increase in the ratio of operating	Veal, dressed, per lb16 to .18 Geese, dressed, per lb18 to .20	
7	costs in gross revenue. In 1908 it cost the system 69.47 per cent of gross for operating expenses, auginst only 64.96	Guinea Fowls, each	
7 7 2	per cent in the previous year.  The returns will be considered quite	Ducks, dressed, per lb	
-	satisfactory by the shareholders, as the company will be able to show about ten per cent earned on its outstanding	Bacon, per lb	
r	common stock,  There are other net earnings to be added to the total given above, includ-	Rabbits, dressed, each	
s, e,	ing steamships, land sales, etc., this miscellaneous account totalling \$2.364.	Bismarck's Test of Von Moltke.  In telling in the August McClure of	
1,		an interview with Bismarck in 1867, in which they discussed the Austrian war,	
-	month of June:	Carl Schurz says	
e. l	Gorss \$71,384,173.72 \$72,217,527.64	"Then he came to speak of the battle	

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York Ang 3.—There was considerable profit taking in the list today out lines say means an actual loss to the owners.

New York Ang 3.—There was considerable profit taking in the list today with was only matural after the sharp day movers.

It is sure to come with the summer. No prescription is so swift to relieve and so certain to cure as Nervilline. In all bowel disorders, cramps, diarned to the mount of opinion as to whether the improvement in the general outlook warrants higher levels at this time and for this Nervilline is unsurpassed.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York Ang 3.—There was considered and the list today with the list today with the list today with the fate of the empire devision of which the fate of the empire devision shirt to be disturbed by what was going on around us. I thought I would test whether he was really as calm as he appeared. I rode up to him and asked him whether I might offer him a cigar, hoea and acute indigestion Polson's Nervilline is unsurpassed.

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### Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

DYED.

SCOTT—Florence Faulkener Scott, well beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chaffee, drowned at Everett, Wash., July 30, 1908, aged 22 years and 8 months. A native of San Francisco.

The funeral will take place Sunday

afternoon from the residence of D. F. Ayers, Esq. 550 Fort street, at 3:45 and 4 oclock at St. Barnabas clurch. Friends please accept this intimation. Scattle papers please copy.

PATTERSON—At Millstream, on the 7th inst., William Patterson, a native of Chatton, England, and 61 years of of age.

The funeral will take place from the Dallas hotel, on Sunday at 3 p. m. The

Rev. Dr. Campbell will officiate.

only two cigars, one a very good Havana and the other of rather poor

quality.

"Moltke looked at them and even handled them with great attention, in order to ascertain their relative value, and then with slow deliberation chose the Havana. 'Very good,' he said, composedly. This reassured me very much. I thought if Moltke can bestow so much time and attention upon the choice between two cigars things cannot be very bad. Indeed, a few minutes later we heard the Crown Prince's guns, we observed unsteady and confused movements on the Austrian positions, and the battle was won.

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PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

 
 MEE—On August 8, Pleasant street, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Mee, a son.
 1000 Can. Northwest Oil
 56

 HINDERN NORTH
 33 Western Oil pfd., 6 p. c..
 1.60
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Mee, a son.

MARRIED

BUDDEN-NEWSON— August 5, at Christ Church, Vancouver, by the Rev. C. C. Owen, Edward Affred Budden to Nellie Conyers Newson, of Victoria.

DIED.

33 Western Oil pfd., 6 p. c...
33 Western Oil pfd., 6 p. c...
36 Vestern Oil pfd., 6 p. c...
37 Western Oil pfd., 6 p. c...
38 Western Oil pfd., 6 p. c...
39 Vestern Oil pfd., 6 p. c...
4000 Alberta Coal
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Other offices on the line to Mission City will be opened shortly.
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NO.F., Coart Northern Light, No 5936, meets at at. of P. Hail, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Sec-retary.

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BONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, J. P. Wheeler, Pres., Thos. Gravin, sec

GONS OF ENGLAND, B.S., Alexandra Lodge, 11, meets 1st and 3rd Wed-nesday, K. of P. Hall, W. H. Clay-ards, Pres.; J. Critchley, sec.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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APANESE CONTRACTOR wants a contract for cut wood of more than one thousand cord wood. Apply to S. Yoshida, P. O. Box 388, City. a8

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FOR SALE—Used lumber in excellen condition. 732 Yates St. a

TO LET-Part of a store on Fort St one block from Government. Fo particulars apply Box 120, Colonist.

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FOR SALE—Gasoline launch, 18 ft. by
4 ft. 6 in. beam, equipped with a 3 hp.
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ises.

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jy17

NOTICE—The B. C. Steam Dye Works, 831 Yates street, has suspended business until further notice. Customers having goods at above place can have same by addressing, J. C. Itcurrow, 1126 Johnson street.

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NOW IS THE TIME to buy Mill Wood; it's cheap and good; \$3.00 for a large, double load cut in stove lengths, \$2.50 per cord, 4 ft. lengths. Taylor Pattison Mill Co., Ltd. Phone No. 864.

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SAIL BOAT, sloop rig, 18 feet x 6 fee beam, 2 feet draught, cockpit 7ft, 6in x 4ft. A fast sailer and excellent ser boat. Recently overhauled and fitte with new running gear. Well worth inspection. Price \$60. Apply 132; Stanley avenue.

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WANTED TO RENT—Small cottage or two unfurnished rooms for married couple. Box 182, Colonist. a8 TO LET—New 6 room cottage with all modern improvements, very large lot. Corner Gorge and Garbally roads. Phone 1193. WANTED to rent immediately 5 or 6 roomed cottage on outskirts of town close to car line. 977 Colonist. jy28 TO RENT—Country house, ten miles form town, near rallway station. Ap-ply P. O. Box 697.

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ROOMS AND BOARD—Large comfortable house, one block from Douglas Phone A-1616. 756 Courtney, (late Rae.)

Rae.)

BOARD AND ROOMS in private house;
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Week. Box 902, Colonist.

FOR RENT—Room and board in private family, close to City Hall; also vacancy for two table boarders, \$4.50 weekly. Address Box 895, Colonist.

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WANTED-A good stenographer WANTED-Experienced waitress. Bal-

WANTED-FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Good general servant; mus be fine cook. Apply Glen Cottage be fine cook. Esquimalt Road.

Esquimant Road.

REFINED, educated young lady of widow of good appearance and address for private secretary to gentleman. A knowledge of stonography, typewriting, bookkeeping and general office work preferred. Good permanent position to right party Apply in own handwriting, stating age, exportence, qualifications and

MING ON EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of Chinese help furnished; washing and ironing, shoe repairing, wood cutting, land clearing, housework, cooks, farm hands, gardening, setvengering, etc.; also wood and coal for sale, 1703 Government street, Phone 23. VANTED—A servant wanted to do housework, 1 day per week, Apply P. O. Box 263, or phone A-1282. jy23 WANTED — Governess, 3 children, youngest past eight; must speak English and French; some knowledge of housekeeping. English woman preferred, age about 40. References. Box 909, Colonist. jy23

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FOR SALE—Fectory-rebuilt Remington & Smith Premier typewriters, just as good as new. Baxter & Johnson, 811 government street. DRUGGISTS—Apprentice wanted.
ply to Box 500, postorfice. WANTED—Good strong boy. Apply 619 Fort Street

WANTED—Married man to manag small farm; must be experienced and have good references; wife to looi after poultry and make butter. Ad dress rull particulars to Box 137, The Colonist.

WANTED-Experienced Gordon pre-feeder wanted at The Colonist jo

room.

WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY seeks posi-tion as companion help or nursery governess, with refined people. Com-iortable home more an object thus salary. Apply Box 37, Colonist. as ENGLISH WOMAN wants day wor don't object to washing. 178 Coto ist.

ist.

LADY desires room and board and reasonable use of piano in return for few hours work daily. 175 Colonist.

YOUNG JAPANDSE GIRL requires a position in a small family as general nelp. Apply to Ando & Co., R. Osawa, 518 Fisguard St.

ENGLISH LADY seeks berth of any kind in shop. Box 165, Colonist. at

WANTED — Housekeeper trustworthy good cook, wishes situation. Appl secretary Y. W. C. A.

secretary Y. W. C. A.

WANTED—Situation by young widow with one child; experienced house-keeper and cook; for one or two bachelors. Mrs. Winnie, 1009 Caledonia Aye.

WANTED—Afternoon engagement, by young Englishwoman; fond of children. Box 911, Colonist. 1923

#### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

VANTED—Situation, any work, by strong Japanese. Write to Japane Mission, 725 Fort street.

WANTED—A young man wishing to learn farming, will take small wages good worker. 174 Colonist. WANTED—Immediately, work on dairy farm by young man, steady and re-liable. Box 65 Colonist.

WANTED—Job as fireman on a boat by Japanese, 1601 Government St. at YOUNG MAN requires situation farm, W. Bennett, Mt. Tolmic.

#### POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—Southdown sheep, pure-bred and registered rams. Address A. T. Watt, P.O. Box 799, Victoria, B. C.

Yates St. 47

FOR SALE—Stud horse, weight about 1500 lbs., age 5 1- 2 years. Apply B. G. Foundry, Canteen Rd., Esquimalt.

mait.
FOR SALE—Well matched tea
pon mares; young, sound, we
ken. Can be bought on time.
Andrews, 1237 Sunnyside,
flower Road.

WANTED—Good sound mare for farm work, weight about 1250; good bay horse given in part exchainge, age 6, weight about 1200. Box 187, The Colonist Office

FOR SALE—Good Driving Mare; also buggy and harness; owner leaving city. Apply: 510 Johnson Street, as FOR SALE—Black mare, age 6, weigh 1200. Phone A-1794.

#### TO LET--UNFURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Two unfurnished front rooms to let, car 1 minute, 10 minutes' walk P. O.; bedroom furnished, 1f desired. Address 173 Colonist.

#### LOST AND FOUND

LOST-A harness brass monogram, in-itials "A.C.N." Apply Colonist. as OST—Would the party who picked up black handbag in Beacon Hill park Thursday afternoon please notify Box 170, Colonist.

LOST—Front piece of Masonic Key-stone, lettered H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. Finder please return to Regent sa-loon and receive reward. FOUND—A man's watch. Owner can have same by applying to Charles Northan, corner Burnside Road and Delta street.

Delta street. 67
LOSTI-Zeta Psi frateruity pin, hand
mered gold, set in pale rubies. R.
Leib, Empress. Reward offered, 55

LOST-Or strayed—On Friday last from Glencalrn, corner of Oak Bay Ave, and Richmond Road, fox terrier puppy. Finder please return to above address. Reward. OST—Small grey Yorkshire terrier, or 25th; \$5.00 reward. 1026 Park Boule-vard, Beacon Hill,

Vard, Beacon IIII.

LOST—A large aligator purse with
money. Finder leave at Le Roy's
clgar store. Liberal reward. at
LOST—Between postoffice and corner
Government and Fort Sts, a purse
containing money, roturn ticket to
Vancouver and keys. Finder kindly
return to Colonist. Reward. jy30

LOST—On Friday morning, an old English brooch, gold, with 3 curls of hair inside. Roward at Colonist of-fice. jy26 LOST—Yearling Jersey bull from Mill-stream farm, color, dark brown and fawn, ring in nose and bell on neck. Please notify Wm. Patterson, Hotel Dallas.

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS

O LET—Furnished rooms. Apply 403 Menzies St., near Parliament Build-ings: Breakfast if desired. a6 TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS connecting, suitable for three gentlemen, bath, \$1.50 each per week. \$13 Fort St.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, 957 Fort cor Vancouver, al

TO RENT—Furnished room to rent gentleman, in private house, quiet neighborhood. 1906 Blanchard ave-nuc. jyze

TO LET—Large, well furnished from room. 1107 Yates St. jy26 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; modern conveniences; telephone; close to cars. 33 Michigan.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let; 1305 For St., corner Moss. 192

SUITE OF ROOMS for party of gentle nen or married couple; telephone, breakfast, 461 Quebec St., near Government buildings. TO RENT - Furnished Rooms, Kingston Street, James Bay.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with or without board, 725 Vancouver St FO LET—Comfortable furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen 837 Broughton.

TO LET--Furnished Rooms. 949 For Street.

TO LET-Furnished Room, suitable fo two; modern new house; breakfast i desired. 321 Michigan Street, mi

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms in best rooming house in the city—"Fair-view"—520 Menzies Street, opposite Parliament Buildings, Phone A1705. FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Closs to steamboat landing. Corner Birdeage Walk and Belleville Street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House).

FOR SALE—Oak Bay district, 1 acre good land for sale; easy terms; 6 min-utes' Willows car terminus, Owner, 189 Colomst.

TWENTY ACRES on Somenos Lake, one mile from Duncans, majority cultivated; fine house with furnince, outbuildings, water laid on, good duck shooting, Issining; easy terms. Box X, Duncans.

WANTED—To exchange for Victoria property, ½ section good land 69 miles north of Caigary, only three miles from railroad. Reply box 140, Colonist. ACREAGE AT WINNIPEG to exchange for Victoria property. 133, Colonian

FOR SALE—Three and half miles from centre of city, five acres, seven recomed house, and out buildings, good water, 100 fruit trees, also small fruits. Price \$4,200. Apply Box 959 Colonist office. 9 1929
FOR SALE—Three lots on Garbally Road, near Gorge Road; will sell separately or together. Apply P. O. Box 495. 1928

Box 495. jy28 FOR SALE—Cottage, six rooms in good condition, near car, large garden with fruit trees, good lawn, \$2,300. Terms. Apply owner, 978 Colonist. jy28

SIX-ROOM HOUSE in good location, fairly close in; wanted from Sept. 1, by couple with one child. Permanent tenants. 887, Colonist. 1722
3 to 10 ACRES WANTED—Suitable for fruit. Owners only apply, Box 944, Colonist. 1930

Full. Owners Cary Spray.

Colonist.

FOR SALE—Fretty bungalow; new, well built, five rooms, hall, bath, pantry, not and cold water, clothes closets in bedrooms, at sewer connections electric light; adjoining Dallas road close to car line. Apply on premises, 147 St. Lawrence street, or to owner, T. M. Sturgess, 121 South Turner Street.

FOR BARGAINS in Port Angeles real estate, call on W. C. Sheldon, 545 Bastion street.

WELL BUILT 8-roomed house, 516 Beta street, between Douglas and Burnside, city water, fruit trees; a snap at \$1,400; easy terms.

Jy12 FOR SALE—134 acres, cleared; frontage on E. & N. Railway, 350 feet; frontage on Lampson Street, 300 feet. Also, Lot on Eaquimalt Road, 56 feet front-age on road, depth 250, with stable and water laid on Apply: Joseph Bland, Esquimalt Road. Phone M747.

TEACHER WANTED for the Rocky Point school, salary \$50 per month. Apply John Wallace, secretary of the school board, William Head, B. C. 119

# WANTED—A teacher for the Fort Steele public school; duties to com-mence after the holidays; salary \$10 per month. Apply to R. L. T. Gal-braith, secretary.

THE CITY OF VICTORIA. Bullu a house and boost her along.

The Taylor Pattison Mil Co., Ltd., wants to rurnish the lumber for your bunding. Our motto is: "The best material, prompt delivery, courteous treatment and reasonable prices." We make our business GROW by PLEASING our customers. Mills, yard and office at end of Garbally Road, on Victoria Arm, Victoria, B. C. Telephone No. 864.

### TO LET-HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS TO LET—Comfortable furnished house-keeping rooms, 1517 Quadra, off Pan-dora street.

dora street.

TO LET—Suite of furnished house-keeping rooms in alce home, with large grounds. Terms moderate. Douglas street car passes door. Apply 600 Gorge Road, near fountain, FURNISHED housekeeping rooms to let with stove. 339 Kingston.

with stove. 339 Kingston. au
TO RENT—Two sets of furnished
housekeeping rooms, \$10 per month;
also room and board for single boarders. 630 Princess Ave. a3 TO LET-Housekeeping rooms. Fort St. TO LET—Furnished Rooms; all modern conveniences; for gentlemen or light housekeeping. 1903 Quadra Street. Phone 250. 1917

### ARGE, well furnished housekeeping rooms, bath, gas, phone, select location. Box 711, Colonist. jyll WANTED-TO PURCHASE

WANTED — Second-hand carpenter's tools; state what you have and price to Box 181, Colonist. as

WANTED—To buy a modern 6 or 7 roomed house in desirable locality Apply stating price, to Box 1173 Vancouver, B. C. WANTED—To Purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, ctc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson Street F. J. O'Reilly.

CROSS & CO. REAL ESTATE, MINES, 44 Fort Street.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE.

The building of the new tramway to Ross Bay will add greatly to the value of property in this section. We have some very good buys that will advance in value with construction.

We have ten acres here that will be 1602 QUADRA ST., 8 rooms; \$40 reved by the new tram line. Better in-

GOOD LOTS IN THE FOLLOWING

RICHARDSON,

COOK,
COLLINSON,
TRUTCH
LINDEN AVE,
FAIRFIELD ROAD,

LINDEN AVE .- Splendid lots on Lin den avenue at \$1,500 per lot.

COOK STREET-Cor. Fairfield road

ISLAND ROAD SUB-DIVISION-Thi is choice property, 1-3 acre cheap.

### J. STUART YATES

FOR SALE O ACRES-Sooke district, just insid

50 ACRES—Sooke distance Sooke Harbor.
Sooke Harbor.
FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three agres, cheap.
TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and two large warehouses. In good condition, on

casy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with

10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of

Yates street, rent 122 per month.

8½ ACRES—On Colquitz river, Vic
toria district, cheap.

For further parmeulars apply to REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA, 1906. CHAP. 115.

### MOTICE.

The British Columbia Marine Rallways Company, Limited, having its head office in the City or Victoria, Province of British Columbia, hereby gives notice pursuant to the requirements of Sections 7 and 8 of the above mentioned statute the said company has this day applied by petition to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the site and plan of the Wharf, extension and marine raliway slip constructed prief to the 1st March, 1899, on and over the total list March, 1899, on and over the upper of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Section of Section 1998, C., according to the official plan of said district. A plan and description of the said site and of the works constructed thereon has been deposited with the minister of public works at Ottawa and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, at Victoria, B. C., this 16th day of July, 1908.

British Columbia Marine Railways Company, Limited. The British Columbia Marine Rail

# Sheriff's Sale

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fleri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court-of British Columbia in an action wherein Pitt & Peterson are plaintiffs and Vancouver Copper company, defendants, I have seized and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of the defendant coingany situate at Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, consisting of 3 Shay geared locomotives with ore cars, picks, shovels, steel, etc., furniture and contents of Mount Sicker notel, also large quantity of cord wood. I will offer the said goods and chattels, or a sufficient portion thereof, for sale at public auction, on the premises, or a sufficient portion thereof, for sale at public auction, on the premises, or a sufficient portion thereof, for sale at public auction, on the premises, benefit for the County of Victoria for and on Bebalf Sheriff County of Nanaimo.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, May 1, 1908.

NOTICE

## Sheriff's Office, Victoria, June 10, 1908 Colonist 'Carrier

The above sale is postponed to a date to be fixed.

F. G. RICHARDS,

Good Route for Reliable Boy. Must be at Colonist before 5 a.m. Apply at Colonist.

7-roomed cottage, in splendid condition, sewer, gas, electric light, hot water; in James Bay, on tram line, on corner; two lots; tennis lawn—\$30,00 per moath. Only just vacated. FOR SALE

FOR SALE
6-roomed cottage, on Douglas St.,
near terminus of car line, now
being completed; cement, basement; lot 65 x 100. A good buy
at \$1,500.00.
A nice cosy/5-roomed cottage,
lately renovated throughout, good
spacious rooms; 3 chleken
houses; apples, plums, cherries
and small fruit, and garden; 4
lots; 5 minutes' walk from car
line; high location. The gwner
line; high location. The gwner
sary, we can arrange a mortgage
of \$1,000.00. It is neatly and
tastefully furnished. If the furniture is required, it will be sold
at a valuation.

Swingerton & Oddy 1206 Gays' at \$1.

Swinerton & Oddy, 1206 Gove'nt St

### LEE & FRASER

Phone 11

One Cent a Word Each Issue

9 and 11 TROUNCE AVENUE

1345 STANLEY AVE., furnished; \$50 por month. 938 YATES ST., 8 rooms, \$30 per month, 1119 NORTH PARK ST, 6 rooms; \$22.50

per month.
2609 THIRD ST., 6 rooms; \$18 per month.

#### THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE to rent

acre.
TO RENT—8-roomed nouse, Camosun
street, \$25 per month.
CALL and inspect our list of farms.
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN in the
Atlas Assurance Company, of London,
England.

### 

The attention of the Lands and Works Department having been directed to the fact that town lots in a townsite namof Lot 642, Range 5, Coast District, situated on the mainland between the mouth of the Skeena River and Kalen Island, are being offered for sale, it also been deemed necessary to warn the public that the said townsite is not situated at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and is not the townsite which is owned jointly by the Government of British Columbia and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Combany.

F. J. FULTON.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and

# STORAGE

535 Yates St. P. O. Box 170, City,

COAL AND WOOD

# J. E. PAINTER & SON

Separate Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the 10th inst. at 4 p.m. for the following works.

For painting, lime washing and other work at the City Hall Building, including gaol. 4. To put in a new furnace at the Home of the Aged and Infirm.

#### The lowest or any tender not neces sarily accepted. WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

Civic Notice oration of the City of Victoria having

determined that it is desirable to construct the works hereunder mentioned, on the following streets, namely—

1. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of King's road, between Rose chard avonue and Quadra street.

side of King's road, between Rose chard avonue and Quadra street.

3. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Queen's avenue, between Blanchard avenue ond Quadra street.

3. Permanent sidewalk on the uorth side of Fort street, between Street and Mount Tolmie road.

4. Grading and macadamizing and draining Ladysmith street from St. Lawrence street to Montreal street.

b. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Michigan street, between Oswego street and Menzles street, and though the side of Michigan street, between Oswego street and Menzles street, and though and constructing curbs, gutters and boulevards (including maintenance) of both sides of said street, between Oswego and Menzles street, and that the cost of maintenance) of the boulevardard mentioned should be borne by the property owners, and that each and all of said works should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement General Bylaw, and amendment General Bylaw, in accordance with the Bylaw, upon each and over of said works of local improvement of said works of local improvement of said works of local improvement estimated to be chargeable in another set mated to

ty Hall Douglas street.
Victoria, B. C., August 6th, 1908.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

TO RENT.

1035 MEARS ST., 6 rooms, \$20 per

Limited. 1212 Broad Street. 6 ROOMED COTTAGE with out-buildings and 1 acre of land, close to city, \$3,350.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for 6 months. 4 ROOMED Cottage and Lot, 60x120 ft. on Frances Avenue, for \$1,500. 4 ACRES of Choice Fruit Land, close in. \$1,400. 260 ACRES on Saanich Inlet, \$10 per

ed Prince Kupert, being a subdivision of Lot 642, Range 6, Coast District

Apply W. W. DUNCAN

Bonded Warehouse

This is the Old Reliable Wellington

Municipal Notice

I. Tenders for alterations and re-pairs at Isolation Hospital.

5. For two new fire halls to be crected, and for the Purchasing and removing of the old fire hall on Kingston Street.

Plans and specifications for the above can be seen at the office of the under-signed to whom tenders must be ad-dressed.

#### Building Inspector. City Hall, August 1, 1908.

rust, dirt or tarnish -- but won't wash

# Shingle Roofs

### FIREPROOF

By the application of

A fireproof paint, attractive and serviceable; will wear for years; stops leaks; prevents rust; an old roof almost as good as new.

We take contracts for Roof Repairs and Painting. Estimates

'Phone 887

#### Newton & Greer Paint Company

568 YATES SIREET

Opposite Bank of B. N. A.



AND
THE ONLY GINGER ALE
WORTHY OF THE NAME

## Dainty Muslin Frocks

### Dress Muslins

blue, pink, grey, helio, etc., charming shades and patterns.

### per yd. only 15c

Dotted Swiss Muslins Per Yard 20c, 25c and 30c

### WESCOTT BROS

QUALITY HOUSE YATES STREET

### John Colbert PLUMBING and HEATING

Sheet Metal Work and Roofing

Estimates Given

Agents for Gurney Furnace

1008 BROAD STREET

#### Pemberton Block. Phone 552

### As a Preventative Against Disease

We cannot too strongly recom-

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA It gives to the system all the force and vigor so much needed at this time of the year. If you suffer from

Norvousness, Reuralgia, Anomia, Inactive liver or Clogged Kidneys This famous remedy will slowly and steadily cure you. \$1.00 per bottle.

HALL'S Central Drug Store

Corner Yates and Douglas VICTORIA, B. C.

### HAPPENINGS IN **WORLD OF LABOR**

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Cooks and Watters, 2nd and 4th Tuesday Carpenters Alternate Wednesdays Cigarmakers Ist Friday Electrical Workers 3rd Friday Garment Workers 1st and 3rd Friday Leather Workers 1st and 3rd Treday Longshoremen Every Monday Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday Musicians 3rd Sunday Frinting Audicians 1st and 3rd Monday Plumbers 1st and 3rd Monday Plumbers 1st and 3rd Monday Plumbers 1st and 3rd Thursday Might Printing Fressmen 2nd 4th Tuesday Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday Steam Fitters 2nd 4th Tuesday Steam Fitters

Stonecutters 2nd Thursday
Street Railway employees
1st Tuesday 2 pm, 2rd Tuesday 8 p.m
stereotypers Monthly
failors 1st Monday
Typographical Last Sunday
The Comput 1st and 3rd Wednesday

T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday Waiters ... 2nd and 4th Tuesday Waiters ... 2nd and 4th Tuesday Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Shoe workers at Berlin have been reduced 10 per cent, in wages.

Painters and decorators at St. John, N.B., have received an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day of nine hours.

Thirty-one women in the United States support themselves as charcoal and coke burners.

Amalgamated Cotton Spinners of Great Britain have in hand funds amounting to \$2.400,000.

The granite cutters of Calais, Me., 1000 strong, struck recently for the eight-hour workday.

Every one of the 140 lamplighters in Boston, Mass., is a member of the Lamplighters' Union.

There are about 2000 laborers in the rederal service at the port of New York, and they receive an average of 

Transport workers to the number of \$2,000 are affiliated with the General Federation of Trades Unions in Ger-many.

many.

Theatrical stage employes unions have been advised by the international body that they may admit to membership operators of moving pictures who are not affiliated with the international body.

At Woonsocket, R.I., an anti-tuber culosis association has been perfected, and among the committees appointed is a factory committee, which will care for and investigate conditions in the local mills.

Word comes from Providence, R.I., that the typographical unions are considering the formation of a label conference of their own, similar to those of the cigarmakers' and other unions.

Official returns of the British government show that out of a total of 13,489 employed in boot and shoe factories, 31,467 are 'women, and out of 18,962 lithographic printers, 6,538 are women.

Two union men out of a possible five, under the new commission plan of city government, were recently elected at Cedar Rapids, lowa, where the newly elected mayor is an honorary member of the iron workers.

Three English railway companies—the Taff Vale, the Rhymney and the Somerset & Dorsey—have completed the election of representatives to the Concillation Board; all the candidates of the union were elected unopposed.

About half the 350 plasterers who were locked out by employers in Tor-onto on July 1 have come to terms with the latter and will return to

Members of the Independent Coke Producers' Association, which was formed recently, have decided not to reduce the wages of the men employ-cd at the ovens of the association in Pittsburg, Pa.

The chief factory inspector of Rhode Island in his annual report says that in 1894, when the inspection bureau was created the percentage of child labor was as high as 8.5, while last year it was about 4.5, little more than

The Women's Barber's Union, which was established in Spokane, Wash., last March, and was the first of its kind in the country, is reported in a flourishing condition. The women barbers of Seattle have made application for membership.

Detroit, Mich. will entertain this month the general convention of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and International Brotherhood of Stationary Fireman. The labor men of that city are already preparing for the entertainment of their visitors.

The serious extent to which the depression in the lace trade is affecting employes in Nottingham, England, is shown by the statement in a consular report, that a year ago the Nottingham Society of Lacemakers was paying to unemployed members about \$100 a week, while now the total payment is about \$600 a week.

Progress is being made on the work of arranging for the permanent organization of the Federated Council of latton dependents and the state of the Boston and main system, and which will probably be extended to include representatives of all organizations employed on the road, as a sort of a central labor union of all for the entire system.

under the recently organized "Department of Labor." These embrace nearly all of the larger cities throughout the country. Officers of the Federation predict that within three months every building trade central body will be in the fold.

The largest amount ever awarded for an accident by either court or jury in Manitoba was recently made in a case between Frank C. Street and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The plaintiff claimed damages to the extent of \$15,000 for the loss of a foot and arm, the case was heard before Chief Justice Howell and a special jury, when the victim of the accident was awarded damages amounting to \$10,000. Needless to say the company will appeal against the decision.

Statistics just published in Paris disclose the fact that France can claim an incontestable superfority over all the other countries in Europe in one respect, and that is the number of strikes and strikers who took part in them. In 1908, 438,465 persons struck work in France, as compared with 345,327 in Germany, 158,872 in England and 50,479 in Belginm.

Grand Trunk engineers, trainmen, and conductors held a conference with third vice-president Fitzhugh and general transportation manager Brownlee in Toronto last week. The men want an increase of wages but the officials say this is impossible at present, owing to the trade depression.

The Labor department, Ottawa, has received a letter from T. J. Murray, counsel for the union of C.P.R. machinists, announcing that the men are not prepared to accept the award of the board of conciliation and investigation in connection with the matters in dispute between the company and the machinists. A further effort will be made to bring about an agreement on the points still in dispute.

on the points still in dispute.

Mr. G. H. Stuart, Parliamentary Secretary of the Postmen's Federation, contributes an article entitled "One Hundred Thousand King's Messengers" to the Penny Pictorial. Dealing with the earnings of postmen, he says: "Out of ten thousand postmen of all kinds in London, according to the same return, the number earning £2 a week did not reach a hundred. In calculating their averages the Post Office authorities only considered full time men, and although this method was quite justifiable, as no average whatever could have been struck if the Auxiliaries had been included, it detracted somewhat from the value of their conclusions."

A league of carpenters known as the Gran Liga de Carpinteros has been organized in the City of Mexico for the purpose of mutual protection. The by-laws ask members to work for the general welfare, to secure full remuneration for their work, and to prevent unfair treatment. Further alms are temperance and morality among the workmen, and the intends to start a campaign for shorter hours of work. strong opposition is to be made to a campaign for shorter hours of work strong opposition is to be made to any difference in salary between for-eign and native workmen. Aid wil be extended to workmen and their families in cases of sickness and death

The first judgment rendered under the labor law by the New York Legislature in May, 1906, making railways companies responsible for injuries received by its employees by the carelessness of another employee, was rendered in the Supreme Court before justice Fitzgerald on the 8th inst. when John Toner got a verdiet for \$20,000 for the loss of his left leg in July of 1906. Toner was a motorman employed by the New York City Electric Railway company, and had the Fort George run. He was putting Electric Railway company; and had the Fort George run. He was putting up his fender at the Fort George end prior to returning. There was a car standing in front of him and a car behind him. The motorman of the car in front of him started his car, crashing into Toner's car and crushing the plaintiff between his car and the car in front.

less than nine hours' rest. The return shows that of 113,490 engine-men turn shows that of 113,490 engine-men, guards, brakemen, signalmen, and examilners—49,501 were on duty 12 hours in a day; 58,394 were on duty 14 hours in a day; 11,201 were on duty 15 hours in a day; 1,537 were on duty 18 hours in a day. During the month there were 5,204 instances of men resuming work with eight hours' rest, after having been on duty for more than 12 hours. A separate table shows that out of a total of 1,643,289 days worked by 65,858 enginemen and guards during October the number of working days which exceeded twelve hours by one hour or more after deducting the time spent in travelling home after relief from responsible work was 56,180.

In 1871, after the downfall of the Parls Commune, the French government tried to wipe out the trade union movement. It was not until nearly ten year later that the unions were again permitted to exist.

In 1878 the almighty Prince Bis-marck, by means of exceptional laws made to order, attempted to annihilate trade unions. The organizations of labor were dissolved, their treasuries confiscated, their leaders arrested, im-prisoned or driven into exile.

For over ten years the Bismarckian reign of terror continued, until in 1890 the great Iron Chancellor was buried under one million votes.

Within the last eighteen years Germany has increased her trade union vote to 3,250,000, and her trade unions by a control of the strongest union movement on earth! earth!

The International Trade Union Bu The International Trade Union Bureau has just published its annual report for 1906. According to this report the membership of the trade unions of the European countries at the end of 1906 was as follows:

	No. Umon
Country	Members
ermany	2,215,165
ngland	2,106,283
ustria	448,200
aly	273,754
weden	200,924
elgium	158,116
ungary	153,332
olland	128,845
enmark	98,432
oain	32,405
orway	25,339
rvia	5,350
ulgaria	5,300
Total	E 051 015
Total	5,851,215

and Switzerland. France refused to be represented in the International Bureau, because the bureau would not sanction the general strike and anti-militarism movements. With these three countries added the trade unions of Europe represent a membership of 7,000,000.

### THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are: holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and Litany at 11 a.m., children's service at 3.30 p.m., evening service at 7 p.m. The music set for the day follows:

Morning

Voluntary
Vonite and Pralms Cath. Psalter
Te Deum Hayes
Benedictus Barnby
Hymns 209, 520, and 200 Evening

Rev. Percival Jenns, the rector, will breach in the morning and the Rev. A. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Savage
Cat. Psalt.
Burnett in F
Goodson
Barnby
238, and 275
Tours 

St. Barnabas'

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., choral Matins at 11 a.m., children's service at 2.30 p. m., choral Evensong at 7 p.m. Theo Rev. J. Grundy will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning

Morning
Organ—"But the Lord Is Mindful
of His Own," ... Mendelssohn
Venite and Psalms ... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ... Woodward
Benedictus ... Dr. Garrett
Hymns ... 4, 219, and 240
Offertory Anthem ... Fitzgerald
Organ—"And With His Stripes We
Are Healed," ... Handel
Eyening
Organ—"Vital Spark" ... Harwood

Organ—"Vital Spark". Harwood
Psalms. Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat . F. H. Smart
Nunc Dimittis . Foster
Hymns . 18, 527, and 230
Vesper, "I Wal Lay Me Down in Peace"
Organ—"Surel He Hath Borne Our
Griefs," . Handel St. James'

Evening Organ—"How Beautiful Are the Feet

Church of Our Lord

Church of Our Lord

11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sermons by Rev.
T. W. Gladstone. The new brass lectern will be used for the first time, and
Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge will read special lessons at the morning service.
Subject of sermons: morning, "They
read in the book of the laws of God
distinctly," Nehemieh, viii-8; evening,
"Why buld we not cast him out? The
Church's question in times of failure."

Organ—Andante . . . . . . Redhead
Venite and Psalms . . . Cath. Psalter

g
.... Redhead
.. Cath. Psalter
.... Mercer
.... Mercer

Hymns—
"Thy Way, not Mine, O Lord."
"Lord Thy Word Abideth."
"I Heard the Voice of Jesus."
Organ—March

Evening Evening - Handel
Opening Hymn-"Father of Heaven."
Psalms as set . Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat-VII. Mercer
Nunc Dimittls-XI. Mercer
Hymns-

ymns—
"In the Hour of Trial."
"O for a Faith that Will not Shrink."
"Christian Dost Thou See Them."

First Baptist

First Baptist
(Late Calvary and Central.)
Sunday services in main A.O.U.W. hall at 11 and 7.30. The pastor, Rev. Christopher Burnett will preach in the morning and evening. Morning subject, "God as the Dew; evening, "Jesus in the Midst." Sunday schools, City, Burnside, and victoria West, at 2.30 Men's Baraca Bible class in No. 1 A.O. U.W. hall at 2.30. Thursday evening prayer meeting in Victoria heil.

Baptist Independent

and 7.30 p.m. Rev. Fred. T. Tapscott, M.A., pastor. In connection with the evening service, which will be of a missionary character, Mr. Leo Lorrett, a Russian exile, will describe the marvel-lous work going on in the Province of Courland. The usual invitation.

Courland. The usual invitation.

Spring Ridge, end of car line. Rev. Dr. Spencer preaches at both services. Morning at 11, subject: "The Miraculous!" ovening at 7,30, "Lessons From the Fernic Disaster." The choir woll sing. Men's class at 2,30 p.m. Dr. Spencer cordially invites travellers, strangers and visitors to these services.

First Prosbytorian

Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 o'clock. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Tuesday

Sir George Newnes at New York New York, Aug. 7.—Sir George Newnes, publisher and member of the British Parliament, and Lady Newnes, arrived today on the Mauretania from

White Star Docks

Liverpool, Aug. 7.—It is understood that the White Star line has opened negotiations for the construction of an immense dock at Southampton, capable of receiving the new ships Tlianic and Olymple, to be constructed for that company.

### FOREIGNERS LOSING TRADE IN JAPAN

Depression in Flour Trade of Nippon Described by Canadian Commissioner

Owing to the inexperience of Japanese with foreign trade in the early history of the opening of the markets of the Empire, and the limited knowledge of foreign languages and conditions by the Japanese, the entire import and export trade of Japan was taken possession of by foreign incremants who established there of three of business here, says W. T. R. Preston, Canadian trade commissioner in Japan. In 1877, 94 per cent of the exports and 95 per cent of the imports were done by the foreign commercial houses at the several ocean ports of the Empire. The balance of the trilling percentages was in the hands of Japanese who were apparently struggling to transact the business of their own country.

of Japanese who were apparently struggling to transact the business of their own country.

Until about twelve years ago very little change was effected between the foreigners and the local traders in the control of the foreign trade of Japan, but during the last few years very great changes have taken place. The percentage of business transacted by the foreign firms has been slowly but surely declining, and the Japanese interests have been increasing in a similar ratio. The changes that have been brought about during the last seven years have been singularly evident, as It-was about that time the Japanese merchants really began to awaken to the possibilities that existed for commercial success in the oversea trade. Up to 1903, it is estimated that 60 per cent of the foreign trade had accumulated in the hands of the Japanese, who in the meantime had opened large receiving houses in Great Britain and the United States.

Absolutely authentic figures for the last four or five years are not available, but a cursory glance at the situation leads to the conclusion that the Japanese share of the import and export trade is increasing rapidly, and that the time is not far off that the figures of 1877 will be absolutely reversed.

Flour trade in Japan is in a rather

figures of 1877 will be absolutely reversed.

Flour trade in Japan is in a rather depressed condition at present. For some reason or another, the importations from the western of the United States have been very large. Several large consignments have been received by flour dealers here, which had not been ordered by them, and these consignments have been placed on their hands to be disposed of as soon as the market is at all favorable. This flour is quoted at a slightly lower price than usual, in consequence of the very low freight which has been adopted by the liners running from the United States ports.

Prior to the war with Russia, there was only one flour milling company in Japan, namely the Nihon Selfun Kaidha, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen. This company continues to be fairly prosperous, but after the war three new companies were organized in anticipation of the cheapness of new Japan wheat as well as an expected product from Korea and Manchuria, as a result of the activity of wheat development in both of these countries. Their expectations have not materialized, as they had to import a considerable quantity of wheat from other countries. The mills have not proved as profitable as was expected.

These influences, together with the present depression in the flour trade, and the natural decline in the prices of the various grades of. flour that heen placed on the Japanese market, has resulted in the stock of two or three companies being somewhat depressed. One of the most popular brands of flour which a few months ago held a market here at 2.80 yen per bag of 50 pounds, is pow quoted at 2.42 yen. A very large flour importer informed an official connected with this office a day or two ago, that he is now selling foreign flours at a loss from twenty to thirty sen a bag. Under these circumstances it can be readily seen that it will not be advisable for Canadian flour to be placed upon the market until there is a recovery in prices, which it is expected will take place, as the result of improved conditions i

to comply with the specifications that were furnished when the order was given. It is almost impossible for a mercantile house to make a greater mistake in opening trade with the Far East than by allowing any carelessness in the details of an order. There never was a more mistaken idea that anything will do for the East, or anything will do for the Japanese. The Japanese are as shrewd, sharp, clearheaded business men as exist anywhere. Every Japanese trader thoroughly understands the difference between commodities required in his business and those that may be furnished that do not comply with the orders that he has given. When a Japanese orders from abroad articles of a certain kind, he is not going to have palmed off another character or another quality of goods. He makes his own choice, and when he gives an order he expects his directions complied to the letter. Therefore, in dealing with Japanese, or with Chinese so far as the subject matter is concerned, Canadlans of every class might better make up their minds to follow implicitly the directions and specifications that are given when they are filling orders for the East. If they implietly the directions and specifications that are given when they are filling orders for the East. If they are not able to comply with the specifications and conditions, it will be better, to refuse the orders altogether. Otherwise they put themselves in a position of creating an unfavorable impression in the first place in regard to their business capacity, and secondly, they are certain to meet with financial losses by falling to fill the orders as they have been given.

Jim Jeffries started something a few days ago, when in an interview the big fellow declared that the fighters of today, instead of going in and trying to win as quickly as possible, were content to stall along and allow the fight to go the limit. "Give us fighters who will fight," is the cry of the fans now, and it is the battlers of the latter calibre who are going to draw the dollars into the club's coffers hereafter. If Packy McFarland comes south to fight again, he will have to come through with something better than his "safe, sane and conservative" method of milling which he put up ngalnst Welsh. In other words, the stockyards champlon falled to show us anything, but we are willing to have one more look. Thirty-six charters have been issued by the American Federation of Labor for new central bodies to be formed sigures do not include France, Russia,

Difficulties disappear when you smoke

## Pedro Cigarettes

The latest blend of choice Virginian tobaccos.

10 for 10c.



# ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital, paid up......\$3,900,000 Reserve.....\$ 4,390,000

Facilities for transacting all kinds of Banking Business

### Savings Bank Department

Interest Paid or Credited Four Times a Year.

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

VICTORIA BRANCH:

T. D. VEITCH, Manager.

Cor. Fort and Gov't Sts.

There has been no chocolate produced in any country equal to

# Cowan's Maple Buds

This is a confection every one should buy.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

SALMON'S

# Grand St. Leger Sweep

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1908

Event at Doncaster, Eng., Sept. 9th.

Shares - - \$1.00



### Don't Put On Too Much

Day & Martin's "JUST OUT" Polish goes twice as far as any other. Test it on your own shoes. Put on only half as much as you usually use of other polishes. "JUST OUT" will give a brighter and more lasting shine—and with less rubbing, too.

Let us know if your shoe man does not handle this new polish of Day & Martin's—and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

CHAS. GYDE, - 22 St. Frs. Xavler St. - MONTREAL. Agent for Canada.

# rishing ackle

Everything for TROUT. SALMON and SEA FISH. Scotch Flies and Casts a specialty.

FOX'S CUTLERY STORE

1124 Government St.

**613 PANDORA STREET** New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

All Classes of **GRATES** English Enamel and American

Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods.

Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

# The Road to True Economy Leads to Spencer's

The many lines mentioned will prove that the above statement is true. No firm in Canada can or does sell more closely than we do, and when we advertise lines at reduced prices the public knows that they are bargains to be had. The Furniture Sale offers splendid opportunities for substantial savings on all lines, whether it be necessities or luxuries. The second week of the sale starts with splendid specials in furniture and extra good bargains in the Carpet Section.

## \$16.50 Mission Sewing Table Now \$11.00

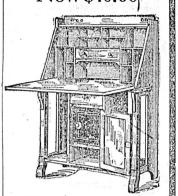


# Extraordinary Offering of Axminster Carpets for Monday

All Our \$2.00 Axminster Carpets Will go on Sale at \$1.25

This is in realty an extraordinary offering. It includes our entire range of Axminster Carpets at \$2.00 per yard, not a few slow selling patterns but the entire assortment embracing the very newest designs and colorings. The patterns cover a wide range of variety and are suitable for drawing-roons, library or dining-room, and are to be had in all the best and most desirable shades and colorings. The luxurious richness of the Axminster Carpet is well known and when you come to consider, that at this price it is lower than the price that is usually asked for the inferior makes of carpets you will realize what a bargain this is. If you wish to secure the best designs it would be well to act promptly, as a chance like this is not to be had every day. Our entire \$1.25 stock of Axminster Carpets regular price \$2.00, on sale Monday at, per yard ......

#### \$60.00 Mission Safe Desk Now \$40.00



SAFE DESK, reg. value \$60.00. August Sale **\$40.00** 

### Carpet Squares Much Underpriced

Size 9 ft. by 9 ft. BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$17.50. Aug. \$14.00
BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$18.50. Aug. \$14.75
Sale ... \$14.75
Size 9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. \$14.75 BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$17.50. August Sale ..... \$15.50 BRUSSELS SQUARES, reg. price \$21.00. Sale ...... \$16.75 Size 9 ft. by 9 ft. WOOL SQUARES, regular price \$11.25. Aug. Sale ..... \$8.90

WOOL SQUARES, reg. price \$12.75. WOOL SQUARES, reg. orice \$14.40. Size 9 ft. by 9 ft. AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price 

AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$36.00. Aug. Sale \$27.00 Size 9 ft. by 10 ft 6 in. AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$24.50. Aug. Sale \$18.50 AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$29.00. Aug. Sale \$21.75 AXMINSTER SQUARES, reg. price \$42.50. Aug. Sale \$32.00 

TAPESTRY SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. price \$19.50. 

# Extra Specials for Monday's Selling

for tomorrow. Some of these lines are new goods that we have opened since the sale started. Bought as they were, under the most favorable circumstances, the prices will be found to be most attractive, and the savings exceptionally good.



\$24.00 Princess Bureau \$14.75 PRINCESS DRESSING BUREAU.

made of golden oak, size of mirror 36 inches by 16 inches. Regular price \$24.00. Special . \$14.75 Monday .....

\$48 Bureau and Stand \$32 MAHOGANY BUREAU and WASHSTAND, with bow fronts, British plate mirror, 331/2 inches by 26 inches. Bureau has two long draw-

ers and two short drawers. Reg price \$48.00. Special Monday .. . . . \$32.00

PLAIN TOP GOLDEN

SOLID QUARTERED OAK COUCH, in green

\$48.50. Aug. Sale \$39.00

QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in

fine English tapestry, deep spring seat and scroll, all best material

throughout. Reg. value \$32.00. Aug. Sale \$25.50

COUCH, in English Tapestry, with spring edge. Reg. value \$20. August Sale \$16.00

COUCH, in red English tapestry, with hard

plain edge. Reg. value \$16.50. August

OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. Reg. value \$32.50. Aug. Sale . . . **\$25.00** 

\$35.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier \$18.75 CHIFFONIER, made of mahogany, rich and handsome design, particularly well made and a genuine bargain at this 

\$70 Bureau and Washstand \$45 CHEVAL DRESSING BUREAU AND WASHSTAND, very handsome colonial design. Bureau has

oval mirror 48 inches by 20 inches, between two pedestals of five drawets. Reg. price \$70.00. \$45.00 Special Monday . . . . \$45.00 \$45 Bureau and Stand \$30

MAHOGANY BUREAU with WASHSTAND to match, swell front bureau, British plate mirror, size 33 inches 

\$35.00 Mahogany Chiffonier \$18.75

CHIFFONIER, made of golden oak, quarter cut, very attractive designs, and most exceptional value, reg. \$18.75 selling price \$35.00. Special Monday at . . . .

# Rugs at Splendid

WILTON AND VELVET RUGS

RUGS, regular price \$3.50. August Sale \$2.75 RUGS, regular price \$3.75. August Sale ... \$3.00 RUGS, regular price \$5.50. August Sale .. \$4.50 RUGS, regular price \$5.75. August Sale .. \$4.50 RUGS, regular price \$6.50. August Sale .. \$5.25 RUGS, regular price \$6.75. August Sale .. \$5.50 RUGS, regular price \$7.75. August Sale . . \$6.00

SMYRNA RUGS

RUGS, regular price \$3.50. August Sale .. \$2.75 RUGS, regular price \$4.00. August Sale . . \$3.60 RUGS, regular price \$5.00. August Sale \$4.00

MYSORE RUGS AND MATS RUGS, regular price \$3.25. August Sale .. \$2.50 RUGS, regular price \$2.75. August Sale .. \$2.25 RUGS, regular price \$2.25. August Sale .. \$1.75 RUGS, regular price \$1.85. August Sale .. \$1.50

RUGS, regular price \$1.25. August Sale .. \$1.00 AXMINSTER RUGS AND MATS

RUGS, regular price \$7.50. August Sale .. \$6.00 RUGS, regular price \$6.75 August Sale .. \$5.50 RUGS, regular price \$4.50. August Sale .. \$3.50 RUGS, regular price \$4.00. August Sale .. \$3.25 RUGS, regular price \$2.50. August Sale .. \$2.00 RUGS, regular price \$1.25 August Sale .. \$1.00

ASTORIA RUGS

## Substantial Savings on These Couches

In mentioning these couches and calling attention to the good savings that are made possible by buying now, we also wish to impress upon all the fact that these are our own make. By careful attention and producing only the very best, we have established a reputation for these articles, and the fact of being able to buy couches of our own make under price will be good news to many.

VERY STRONGLY BUILT COUCH of Early English style, frame made of solid quarter-sawed oak-throughout, cushions for seat and head covered in marone Spanish hide. Head of couch contains a rack or open pocket for newspapers. Reg. value \$42.50. August Sale . . . \$34.00

English Carriages, Perambulators and Go-Carts Reduced

In introducing this new line we beg to state that the following are all of London manufacture and are built with special young children. They are light running, strong, and are well finished in carriage style in the best manner possible.

No. 92—BOAT-SHAPE CARRIAGE, on 25 and 20-inch wheels, upholstered in leather cloth, loose cushions, and centre board, buckle body straps, extended wood or china handles, and apron. Hood is made of leather cloth, reversible, has brass joints with adjustable catch. Regular value

No. 23-BLUE BOAT-SHAPED PERAMBULATOR, with strap springs. Regular value \$29. August Sale . . . \$23.00 No. 23—PRIMROSE AND BLUE BOAT-SHAPED CAR-RIAGE, with strap springs. Regular value \$31.00. August

COUCH, in blue German tapestry, with \$22.00. August Sale ...... \$17.50



HANDSOME MODERN COUCH. in solid golden oak frame, deep spring seat and head, covered with genuine No. 1 Spanish hide of Marone color all hair stuffed throughout. Reg. value \$60.00. August Sale ..... \$58.00

> QUARTERED OAK FRAME COUCH, in red horsehide, best work throughout. Reg. value \$52.00. Aug. Sale **\$41.00**

GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in Pantasote. BUTTONED Reg. value \$28.00. August Sale . . . . . \$22.50

COUCH, in red armure, with plain edge. Reg. value \$16.50. August Sale \$13.00 COUCH in green tapestry, with plain edg

Reg. value \$15.00, August Sale . . . . \$12.00 COUCH, in blue tapestry, with plain edge. Reg. value \$15.00. August Sale .. \$12.00

COUCH, in red English tapestry, with plain edge. Reg. value \$15.00. Aug. Sale \$12.00

COUCH, in nile green armure, with plain seat. Reg. value \$15.00. Aug. Sale \$12.00

### Children's Carriages and Go-Carts at Savings

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, with best reed body, enamelled steel gearing and steel tyres. Regular value \$9.00. August CARRIAGE, with rubber tyres, same body and gearing as above. Regular value \$9.50. August Sale . . . . . \$7.50 CARRIAGE, upholstered, reed body, steel gearing, rubber tyres. Regular value \$15.00. August Sale ....... \$12.00 CARRIAGE, similar to above, upholstered in tapestry. Regu-CARRIAGE, good style and finish. Regular value \$18.00. CARRIAGE, superior build and finish. Regular value \$20. GO-CART, nicely upholstered. Regular value \$18.00. August Sale ... ... \$14.00
GO-CART, with hood This is a very fine design and is upholstered in a green silk plush. Regular value \$30.00. August Sale ... ... \$24.00

### Folding Go-Carts Underpriced

No 460-FOLDING GO-CART. Reg. value \$4.50. August No. 760—FOLDING GO-CART. Reg. value \$8 50. August \$14.00. August Sale ...... \$11.00

Rest and Have Afternoon Tea at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER,

Cold Lunches, all Home Cooking, at Our New Tea Rooms



RICHARD POCOCK 2

PHOTOS BY PORRIT T-ALBERNI

HE old order changeth and giveth place to the new." old, old law is being exemplified in very rapid fashion just lately on Vancouver island in general, and not the least so in Alberni. A few years ago Alberni was regarded by those who took the trouble to

think about it at all as an out-of-the-way little country settlement and few visitors thought it worth their while to undertake a journey to it, unless it might be a party of sportsmen looking for virgin hunting ground. But the occasional visitor who came and saw, what-ever might be his or her ideas concerning the remoteness or otherwise of Alberni's future greatness as a commercial and agricultural centre, invariably went away from it impressed with its natural loveliness and infected with its peculiar charm, which has ever given it a character and individuality different from the other settlements on the island.

Getting into Alberni until recently meant a long stage drive behind indifferent horses, or a day's sea voyage in not the most comfortable and rapid of ocean-going vessels. It was somewhat of an adventure to the ordinary traveler; he might find himself compelled against his will to spend long hours in the silent woods trying to keep himself warm while the driver of His Majesty's Mail tried various expedients to induce a baulky horse to resume its progress over "the mountain" or walked in to the town a few miles more or less to get re-lays to help pull the stage through the snow that was all too apt in the winter time to fall thick on the summit between trips, and to catch him with a heavy load too much for the strength of the cattle.

The wild beauty of the overland route was there, as it is today, but such contretemps as this were all too frquent, and it needed a certain amount of hardihood to take the trip in

Now all this is changed, the word of great corporation went forth, the C. P. R. saw the natural wealth of the district, the timber alone was a forest of wealth, the mountains were proved to contain vast store of mineral, the valley was one of great agricul-tural possibilities, the situation was one of great geographical importance, the commerce of the whole country with the Orient was growing by leaps and bounds, and the advantages of Alberni as a sea port were apparent to everyone who studied them; the railway had to come, and will soon now be an accomplished fact. Alberni the old will lose something of its old-time romantic character but it had to be, "the old order changeth and giveth place to the new," the march of progress cannot be stayed, and the little community of struggling pioneers, who originally looked upon the country and saw that it was good, and had the courage of their convictions, are coming into their own, and a city is in the making that is speedily going to develop into one of the big cities of the Pacific coast.

Optimists ever, even in the days when "they could not give their land away," Alberni folk have seen their optimism justified and can afford to smile now as they look back on days of early struggle and hardship, lightened as they were by the good-fellow-ship and social ties of their little clan. Such is the magic of the steel rail. Shrewd business men have been getting in "on the ground floor," for, with the coming of the iron horse, the future of this region is assured. The friendly rivalry of the "Old" and the "New" town will soon be a thing of the past. The Old town, situated on the bank of the river a mile or two above the navigable head of Alberni canal, and the New town on the salt water where the railway will have its terminus and the largest steamers can berth, will soon be linked by a chain of buildings stretching along the waterfront for more than a mere mile or so. The motor car has made the trip through some of the pick of Island scenery and also some of the pick of Island timber,— the finest left on the Pacific coast,—a quick and pleasurable undertaking for the most delicate, and the place offers new attractions to everyone, the business man and the investor no less than the sportsman, who here will find a perfect Eldorado, and the tourist and artist and in fine every lover of majestic and varied scenery on land and water.

It is easy to be enthusiastic about the future of this place for those who know it, and who have long realized that all it needed was transportation facilities, and the newcomer is quite easily convinced for reasons that must be obvious to those on the spot.

Before many years are over our heads there is going to be more than one town on the west coast, but Alberni will be the first and probably always the biggest, being as it is so contrally situated and within such easy distance

of the east coast also. Financial panic in the world's big markets may cause a temporary set-back, but the world is progressive and the world is smaller than it used to be and the parts of it are becoming better known to each other. Capital is beginning to realize the great attractions that Vancouver island has to offer; it wants its timber, it wants its agricultural produce, it wants its minerals and it wants them now just as soon as it can get them opened up. The trade with the awakened east is growing in importance every day, time is getting more and more an object to the traveler and the merchant, the All-Redroute grows nearer and nearer to the goal of realization, and less and less to be a dream of great-thinking, patriotic minds, and the shortening of that route by a day or even a few hours will make a mighty difference.

Natural wealth, geographical situation, unrivalled harbourage for any sized vessels, proximity to abundance of coal, apart from other minor commercial advantages and the magnificent attractions it offers to the tourist and the sportsman cannot fail to make Alberni one of the great coast cities of the near future.

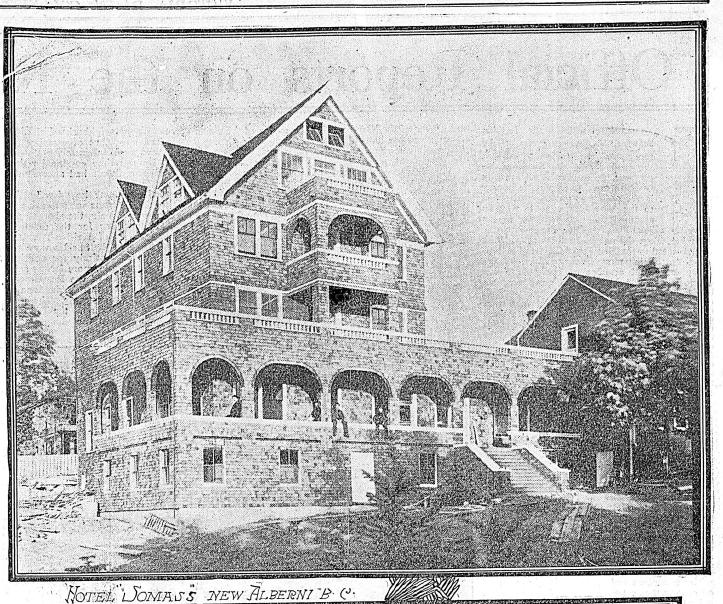
That Alberni has a peculiar charm of its own, none, who have ever been there in the good old summer time, would ever be likely to cispute. Its situation at the head of the long arm of the sea, which winds through steep wooded mountains into the heart of the Island, until it gives place to a wide fertile valley, where good soil and a genial climate combine to yield a liberal reward to the industrous farmer, who is not afraid to put his own hand to the axe and plough, bordered on the one side by the Beaufort range, and branching off into smaller valleys on the other, enclosing great lakes of surpassing loveliness, tempting places to the sportsman and the artist, and surrounded by vast tracts of giant timber, foreground of blue waters and green herbage, background of great snow-capped mountains, guarding the secret treasures of their mistress Nature, no wonder that the pioneers of Alberni looked up-on the country and saw that it was good. No wonder they could see beyond the years of tail, inseparable from the conquest of the virgin forest and the want for a time of modern means quick transportation to afford a market for the result of their labors and the natural wealth of their chosen land of promise.

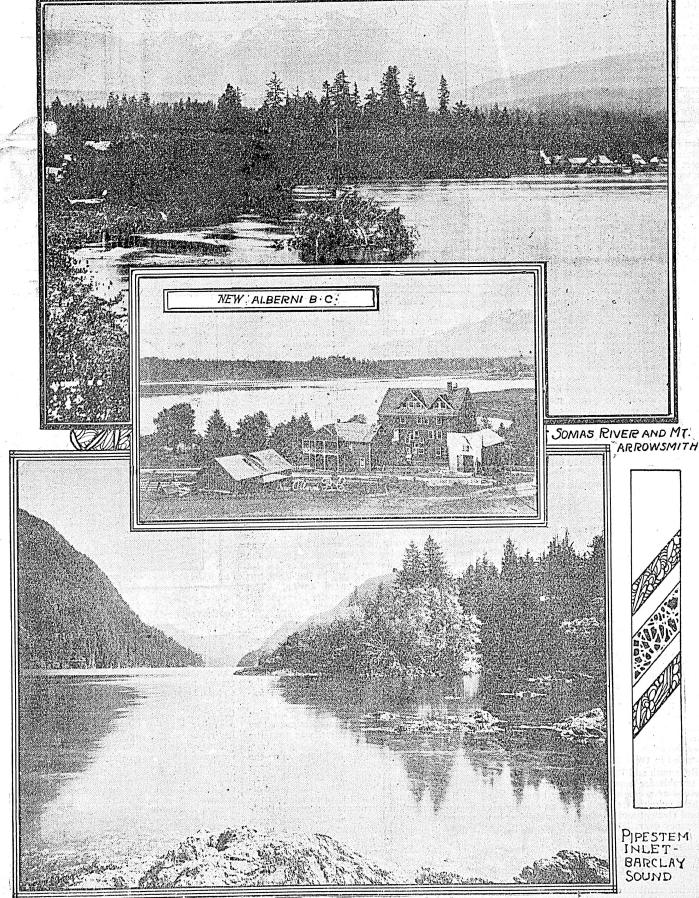
The scenery of Alberni district is unique, even for this province, and as undoubtedly the physical characteristics of a country, as much as its climate, have a great influence in moulding the character of its inhabitants, so it comes about that the settlement has long been famous for its bon camaraderie and its cheerful optim-

The charm and remance of the old world and the charm and romanced of the new world are very different. Each has much to offer in its own way but the ways are very different. It is not the Bay of Naples of which they say "See the Bay of Naples and die." I have seen the Bay of Naples, and can be thankful that I still lived to see Alberni, its harbor, its mountains, its wide luxuriant valley and its cool transparent lakes. Naples is magnificent, and the sight of Vesuvius with the recollection of its terrible history is awe-inspiring; but the average Neapolitan is dirty, and his bay when 1 saw it was none too clean; the boatload of seedy musicians, twanging guitars and mandolins, not forgetting at frequent intervals to hold out the inverted umbrella for the coppers of some ocean liner's passengers, loses picturesqueness by comparison with the silent canoeload of British Columbia's aborigines, and Mt. Arrowsmith, magnificent as Vesuvius, has none of the latter's cruel horrors to its discredit.

Commercialism is to the fore in these days, "We cannot live on scenery," is the common remark of the business man "who is not here for his health." True enough as far as it goes but labor is lightened by beautiful and healthful surroundings, and the business man who lo-cates in Alberni, and there will be many of them in the near future, will find there abundant recreation ready to his hand, side by side with abundant opportunity for the exercise of his business capacity, for Alberni, from being a peaceful little hamlet is going to become a mighty city. Commercial depression, which has disturbed the money centres of the world is passing, the wise men are coming out of the east, wise because they are leaving the east to bring their capital and energies to the west, where opportunity is knocking at the door.

There are no less than five or six ship yards in Victoria and this is becoming our most important industry. It is only natural considering the large extent of sea coast Canada has on the Pacific and the ever increasing carrying trade to all parts of the world, particularly to the Orient, the more and larger ships must be built in the future than in the past, and that the repairing and refitting alone, must become an immense business.





### Official Reports the Russo-Japanese On

N a series of articles the London Standard is reviewing the official reports of the British officers in the field during the Russo-Japanese war. The first is as follows:
Ruthless, relentless economy is the policy at present prescribed to the War Office, so it may be assumed that this is the reason why the official history of the Russo-Japanese way has taken the particular form in which it

war has taken the particular form in which it is presented to the British public. Had it been modelled on the more literary pattern of the German official account of our own South African war, for instance, a more readable chronicle would have been produced. Still, this series of direct statements of fact from the pens of those British officers who were privileged to be present in the actual cockpit forms a very vivid record of a great military tragedy. For the advanced student ample material is provided by the detailed narratives of the various writers and the excellent and carefully prepared maps and plans.

Official histories should, however, aim not only at the instruction of the higher ranks, but should equally tempt the novice to the study of the science of war. It may be doubted whether these uncollated reports, most of which assume a complete knowledge of the military organization of the two antagonists in their readers, will afford sufficiently attractive fare to the weaker appetites of junior officers un-less driven to its assimilation by examination exigencies. What a labor of love it would have been for the late Col. G. R. F. Henderson to bind together and illuminate with his wonderful power of pen the disconnected and oc-casionally inharmonious chapters into one con-tinuous narrative. We hope that private en-terprise may still carry out so valuable a work.

Meanwhile, but little fault can be found with the copious and often admirably expressed reports themselves. Word-painting is coned reports themselves. Word-painting is conspicuous by its absence. Comment is withheld. Praise and blame must be sought between the lines. A succession of well-ordered and matter-of-fact chronicles; some essays on the military systems of either combatant; graphic descriptions of the more important topographical features—each separate docu-ment with the covering letter of the senior of ficer who forwarded it-such is the official commentary on the recent war drama of the Furthest East.

It goes without saying that it is no unexpurgated edition of the official post bag which is now published for the first time. Consideration for the feelings of our allies has no doubt distated the suppression of faint praise or direct criticism. A generous desire to spare the vanquished friend has equally certainly expunged occasional passages which might have caused old wounds to smart afresh. Indeed, the absence of skilful editing betrays the fact in more than one incomplete sentence and broken thread in other places than where a tell-tale line of asterisks confesses to a hiatus. But there are more noticeable errors which should not have escaped the attention of the revising eye. For instance, where one report states that the Japanese soldier carries a weight of 56 lb. in full marching order, another loads him with the still more crushing burden of 90 lb. Numbers are not given with invariable accuracy. On page 39 of the third volume there appears to be a discrepancy of ten thousand bayonets in the total strength of the Japanese field army south of Mukder.

While one officer discourses or the advantage to the Russian artillery of having for years employed smokeless powder, not only on active service, but at peace manoeuvres, another report, on tactics, alludes to the disadvantage under which the Russian guns labored in not employing smokeless powder. There are frequent instances in which a report commencing as a personal narrative suddenly lapses into the third person, with no indication as to the identity of the informant referred to. These may be comparatively small points, but such slips should not mar the accuracy which is expected of an official history.

An introductory chapter on the organization for war of the opposing armies would have very greatly assisted the reader who is not versed in the text-books on the subject, and is immediately concerned with such ques-tions as the relative strengths of a Japanese and Russian batallion, or the difference between a regular and reserve unit of the latter army. It is true that most of such questions are unravelled before the conclusion of the three volumes, but the student should be enabled to start equipped with a useful knowledge of these matters. A thoroughly good index to each volume would go far towards remedying this shortcoming-but the existing index can only be characterized as an inade-The lesson from Manchuria quate attempt. is none the less distinct because conveyed with lack of literary finish and in cumbrous form The condemnation of military faults which is conveyed by silence can be as biting as that poured out in winged words, and no amount of expurgation can disguise the bitter truth concealed in these letters from Manchuria.

Behemoth and Leviathan have ever formed the parable for opposing monsters who were deprived of a common arena for battle. Yet in these volumes we see Leviathan leaving his natural element and gradually establishing his supremacy over Behemoth on land. Both the fact and its explanation are now matters of past history, but they lose none of their weight as warnings for the future in their narration by the spectators of the duel. The struggle may be repeated by another pair of gladiators of similar attributes. Will the verdict again

be in favor of the island race? The means of ne in rayor of the Island race. The means of ensuring success, humanly speaking, cannot be more plainly recognized than in the record of this great struggle.

The Russian army, solid and immobile as Behemoth, trusting only to its crushing weight

of numbers, has been overthrown. Japan has transferred all the matchless strength and agility of Leviathan to a fight on shore. How was the miracle accomplished? Many and various have been the explanations. The teaching of the German, Meckel, in the art of war, bushido, relentless cunning, an infinite capacity for taking pains, imitative adaptability—all these have been in turn assigned as the reason for Japan's astounding victories. Still, one after the other, the British officers' reports from the seat of war convey the same message; mind has defeated matter—long preparation

Russian forces into the neighborhood of Liao-Yang Russia had no chance of escaping the fate of those who make themselves "weak everywhere." By this time continual retirements and invariable defeat had affected the Russian morale.

It is interesting to note how few battles were fought by the Russians for military reasons. The fight on the Yalu, the abortive expedition under Stakelberg for the relief of Port Arthur, the affair of Hei-Ku-Tai, the whole of the fighting on the Sha-Ho were engagements precipitated entirely for political reasons, and, as we are told, more for the sake of diverting the attention of the Russian nation from internal matters than in the hope of achieving a useful military purpose. There remain the battle of Nan-Shan, the fighting around Port Arthur, and the long-drawn

The discipline of the men was excellent. There is no more enduring patient being, I believe, than the Russian soldier. He does not grumble or criticise, and bears all the hardships, many of them unnecessary ones, which are incidental to a campaign, with fortitude. He was severely tested in 1904." And again:—

The infantry soldier "is a quiet, well-behaved, good-tempered, easily-led, and easily-disciplinate man.

disciplined man. . . . His courage is beyond suspicion, and even very heavy losses do not appear to affect his morale . . . His strong point is stolid endurance rather than brilliant . Taken all in all, the Russian soldier when joining as a recruit is second to none, though the finished article may be behind the trained soldier of other Powers.

For Russia's antagonists the reporting officers have nothing but praise. Far superior

were so good that nothing had to be borrowed or purchased from the shore."

In the field the Japanese organization, and especially the General Staff work, appears to have been equally conspicuous for its excellence. On every occasion, and with all their armies, the reports speak of the precision, accuracy, and absence of fuss with which the staff work was conducted.

#### THE WESTERN LAND OF PROMISE

Following is the first of a series of articles to appear in the Standard of Empire by a new contributor whose intention it is to settle in British Columbia:

'To traverse climes beyond the Western Main, Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around And Ningara stuns with thundering sound."

So says Goldsmith in his "Traveller," and, for our part we shall soon be West, far more West than the "wild Oswego." Boer rule, or the financial depression, or what you will, has caused us—three married men, with our families—to leave the Transvall, where we had spent some years, and after many confabs we have decided to try luck in British Columbia. We have selected British Columbia in pre-

erence to the older portions of Canada as it appears to us to offer more scope for our energies, and we are being joined by a fourth friend at Montreal, where he journeys from one of the eastern states of the United States of America. He is a farmer, the only one of our party, as I am a civil engineer and estate agent, and the other two men are respectively a civil engineer and a prospector who has been farming in the Transvaal, with fair success, although not enough to keep him there.

However, we are all used to work, whatever it may be, and I have no doubt that we shall succeed in winning a modest competence, perhaps even better, in the land where we are going to, where we shall not hesitate to risk some small amount of capital in a fruit farming

That is our ultimate aim and end, but we are determined to get thoroughly acquainted with the local conditions before we invest in any land. This will, of course, delay us somewhat, but in the end we think we shall gain, as we shall be able to choose our ground with care and deliberation, and, moreover, we shall see the possibilities of other sources of income which we shall need until our trees come to

If we had a large capital it would not be necessary, perhaps, for us to consider this question, but as our available resources are quite modest we must pay a good deal of at-tention to mixed farming and, indeed any source of revenue that may be available, the more so that we are all married and have fam-

The last few months we have devoted to collecting information about Canada from every quarter. Both the Government offices and our friends in Canada have been laid under contribution, and our stock of literature and piles of letters would fill a large box.

From this mass of information we have strained out a few salient facts, chiefly as to the right sort of clothing and the best gear to take out, and we have got together the following impedimenta for each family: Corduroy suits, rough strong boots, thick underwear, strong tweed skirts and coats, plenty of flannel underclothing. The children have jerseys and serge skirts, and thick clothing for the winter.

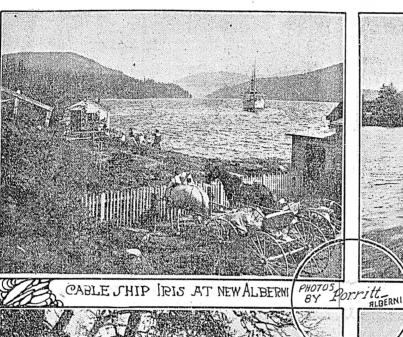
In the way of gear my wife and I are tak-ing out our linen, silver, cutlery, some few fa-vorite books and small pictures, and then we vorte books and small pictures, and then we have a gun, revolver, saddle, and bridle. A good stock of useful carpenters' and shocmakers' tools is included, and with these two thermometers, a lactometer, small microscope, camera (No. O. Kodak), a box sextant, Absey level and a few other useful instruments or

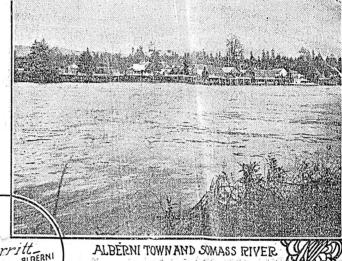
camera (No. O. Rodak), a box sextant, Absey level, and a few other useful instruments occupying but little space.

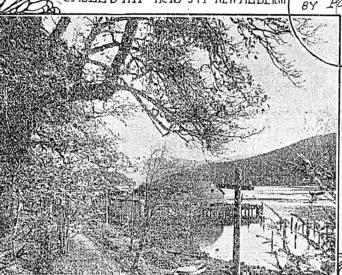
The engineer is taking his instruments and drawing materials with him in addition to clothing and a few other effects, and the prosecutive who is an incompanied by the contraction of pector, who is on the water coming home from South Africa, will probably take with him much the same as we do.

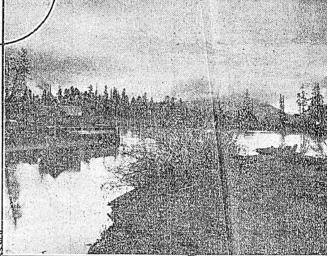
e are despatching our heavy baggage This is cheaper, and saves a good deal of worry. Our great query is the question as to which class we ought to travel by from Montreal, whether it should be "Colonist" or "Tourist." First class is, of course, out of the question. I am inclined to try "Colonist" for the sake of the difference in the fares, but the rest of the farty favor the "Tourist." At the Canadian Pacific Railway offices, for it is by the Carboian Pacific Railway that we shall travel, the officials seem surprised at any one travelling other than first. No doubt we shall find that they have an excellent reason for their surprise but from the literature issued by the company it is really difficult to gather why any one should travel other than "Colonist," or, it very, "finicky," by "Tourist."

However, these doubts and knotty points will all be settled when we reach Montreal. Whatever happens, we all feel that we are taking a wise step in going out. We all have our ambitions, and we feel that the air of a free and progressive colony is much better suited to their growth and fruition than the moribund, if more exciting, political atmosphere of the Transvaal; so, although the expense of moving and the annoyance of breaking up our homes were great, yet we are confident that the future will more than repay us for these temporary drawbacks, and that in a few years we shall look back and wonder whether we were really in our senses when we questioned the wisdom of leaving South Africa.—Walter









THE WHARF • NEW ALBEIRNI has triumphed over the carelessness of conceit.

Jiujitsu, the brain-applied skill of the weak,

has been victorious over mere brute strength,
Japan throughout the campaign had but
one controlling mind—one set and steadfast
purpose—to achieve victory. To this the manhood, the resources, and the soul of the Japanese nation were all devoted from the moment
the first transports left the inland sea till the the first transports left the inland sea till the st shot had been fired eighteen months later. Russia, on the other hand, spoke from the outset with a multitude of voices, was distracted by a multitude of aims. Neither policy nor strategy was considered in relation to the military situation or requirements. Policy lictated at St. Petersburg was distorted by the Viceroy of Manchuria and imposed its paralysing fetters on Kuropatkin at the seat of war. Strategy was made to oscillate in sympathy with politics. The opening battle of the war is a conspicuous instance of the same treatment applied to tactics. General Zasulich was torn by conflicting instructions. From the commander-in-chief he had received orders not to become seriously engaged on the Yalu, but to retire fighting a rearguard action. Viceroy had told him to stop the Japanese advance on that river at all costs. When the commander is attempting to reconcile such contradictory instructions the extent of the apanese victory is scarcely to be wondered at Not even the Russian general plan of campaign

scaped the influence of vacillating purpose.

Col. Waters, who had been military attache at St. Petersburg, and was attached to the Russian army in Manchuria, reports as fol-

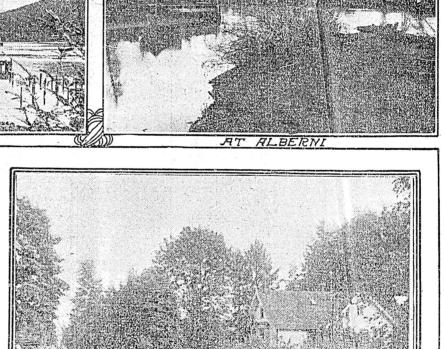
"I was told that the original Russian planof campaign, which was definitely approved by the Emperor in January, 1904, was that the Russian army should first of all be concentrated in Northein Manchuria and not assume the offensive until sufficient numbers had been assembled in that region. Harbin was manifestly the centre to be selected. This plan after having been definitely decided upon as the best on under the circumstances, was entirely reversed prior to the arrival of General Kuro-patkin in the theatre of war."

Thus the sound plan of initial concentra-tion was abandoned—the Russian forces were dispersed over a vast area, and suffered the natural consequence of continual defeats in detail. Until the concentric advance of the victorious Japanese had shepherded the scattered

battles around Liao-Yang and Mukden as purely military combats. To these heavy drawbacks in the direction of the campaign the writers add much which reflects on more direct and personal control on the field of battle. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and this dangerous condition appears to have been the rule rather than the exception among all the staffs of the Russian army at the front. Strong corroborative evidence a similar state of things within Port Arthur has recently been given by a book written by a Russian, and seems to have been largely responsible for the premature surrender, which receives the rare distinction—in this official history-of direct condemnation. The very unsatisfateory system of appointing officers, the perfunctory attention to training in peacetime, and a universal prediction in favor of purely defensive tactics, whether in the case of an army or a battalion, are other causes which are mentioned as contributary of the Russian debacle. Against all these drawbacks there seems but one merit to assign to the Russian army—the magnificent qualities of the rank and file, of whom Col. Waters writes: "The general physique was very good. . .

in intelligence and training, the Japanese seem to have at least equalled the Russian rank and file in individual courage, tenacity, and power of enduring punishment. The Japarese officer is unsurpassed in professional keenness, in qualities of leadership, and in single-minded devotion to the cause of the army and the nation rather than to personal and individual distinction. But it is as exponents of strategy, as masters of tactics, as models of foresight and trained preparedness that these volumes reveal the leaders and general staff of the Japanese army. Where even the divisional general on the Russian side scarcely had a copy of the inaccurate survey of the country, which had been in their control for nearly a decade, every Japanese officer appears to have had an excellent map of Manchuria. From the date of the first landing at Chemulpo all the Japanese arrangements and movements appear to have run with the regularity of clockwork. Of the actual landing, Commander Wemyss, R. N., writes:

"The organization for the landing of about 21,000 men was, I consider, most perfect. . . . The arrangements made for landing the troops



RESIDENCE OF G. A. SMITH

RECOLLECTIONS OF A KOOTENAY TRIP

(By Richard L. Pocock)



OME years ago before the Crow's Nest Pass line was built, in company with one other man, I made a trip primarily for the purpose of prospecting through the country in East Kootenay where at the moment of writing the fire-fiend is working such awful havoc. As I say the primary object of the expedition was to

search for mineral, but the chief thing that remains in the memory is not the large amount of mineral that was staked on that occasion, to tell the truth there was none; we walked all over what soon after became the famous Eugene mine without even staking a

claim and left it for other later comers to discover right on our trail a very nice-looking show-ing indeed of Bornite, but the wealth of fish and game that was enbefore the countered four months outing was over was something wonderful, especially to a newcomer fairly fresh out from the Old Coun-

The trip embraces quite a large stretch of country, and as we were dependent for the most part on what we could shoot or catch for the main course of each meal, it was somewhat a relief to the newcomer to discover what a comparatively easy thing it was to keep the camp supplied with fresh meat and fish Every little creek was good for a dish of tasty little brook trout, and the pot of beans was seldom without a grouse or fool-hen to add a relish to this nourishing and sustaining, but somewhat tiring item of the prospector's bill-offare. We covered in that

trip a good many miles of forest and encountered enough adventures to satisfy the most exacting appetite of the most aspiring tenderfoot, and we seemed to see enough game on the trip to stock a managerie. We were well armed with both shotgun and rifle, though the former might well have been left behind, not that there was no opportunity to use it, but that it was easy enough to obtain grouse with the rifle, as they nearly always treed when flushed and often afforded sitting shots on the ground at a range of only a few yards. Even if we had no gun at all, we could frequently have regaled ourselves on "chicken" as in this country the "fool-hen" occurs in great numbers, and though at first I killed one or two with a charge of shot sitting, I soon came to adopt the method recommended by my more experienced partner whose advice on the shooting of fool-hens was as follows: "When out gunning for fool-hens don't take a whole pocketful of shells, they are heavy to carry when you start out load your gun if you will, you never know what you may see to shoot; when you have located your bird, do not get excited,—it won't,—take your time, and lean your gun up against a handy tree, look round carefully until you have selected a nice long stick, not too long to be unhandy, approach the fool-hen carelessly until you are within striking distance, and then let him have it in the neck. Should he happen to be in a tree and there are no rocks handy to throw at him, or you are so bad a shot that the supply runs out before you hit him, it may save time to shoot him out of the tree with the gun, but remember that there are no ammunition stores in the woods, and do not waste your cartridges."

Extraordinary though this advice must sound to everyone who is not familiar with this peculiar and toothsome bird, it is a serious fact that this was the way in which the majority of the fool-hens bagged between us' were killed.

It seems to be a special provision of Nature for the hardy prospector who is out without his gun to have stocked this rich mineral country with an abundance of emergency rations in the shape of fool-hens and porcupines, I never tackled the job of cooking these latter, but my partner assured me that they were excellent if cooked according to his special recipe, which however he never used while I was with him. Possibly, however, this was due to the unstinted supply of easier handled meat that fell into our hands. Four kinds of grouse we killed, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken in the prairie country near Fort Steele, and our friends, the reof-hens; three kinds of deer we saw, white tail, mule deer and caribou; bear, we had no luck with, though often hot on their trail, and seeing two; once on the trail we met a very badly scared prospector indeed, who said he had just seen the biggest grizzly of the Kootenays pass within a few feet of him and preferred to remain for a while in the company of ourselves and Betsy Anne, the given name of the 50-100 Winchester which the tenderfoot of the party had brought out from the Old Country,

At one time we were camped for a day or two at a natural soda spring, where the caribou were wont to come in numbers for the water, which by the way made excellent bannocks without the aid of Dr. Price. The mosquitoes were extraordinary (that is where the coast scores so over the interior), but so was the fishing, and we tried a variety of waters before the season was over.

The Kootenay itself and the fine St. Mary's river always yielded a fish course when we were in their neighborhood and had a mind to take the very little trouble necessary to obtain this article of diet, and even the little mountain creeks never failed us. Perhaps the most extraordinary half-hour's fishing ever remember was in the river flowing out of Moyie lake. We had just struck the river one evening after coming down Irishman's creek, where the huckleberries were the most plentiful and the most luscious of any place

had been promised, and brought his elbow into play and roused the sleepy veteran into action, who departed cussing with Betsy Anne while the youngster took his beauty sleep.

About 7 a. m. the hunter returned with no deer, but a very swollen nose and a flow of sweet-sounding language, that would have staggered a Billingsgate fish wife.

"Yes, he had seen a deer, a fine buck feeding on the hillside, and had got within about fifty yards of him and taken a careful aim at the part of him that looked the biggest at a range at which he could (as I know) have easily hit a condensed milk can, and without alarming his game had pulled the trigger only to hear that click which most of us have heard on some occasion or other of bitter recollec-tion when we have forgotten to put a cartridge in the breech. The click roused the suspicion of the feeding deer which had made for the next range of hills before the rifle at us in no apparent alarm, having exchanged visits with us. Then there was meat in camp and to spare.

Mountain goat were also seen on this trip but we did not fancy them for food and did not want them, so took no trouble to try and bag one, though the tenderfoot found it hard curb his desire to try for a head, but owing to the difficulties in the way of packing it out, had to exercise his soul in patience.

#### APPRECIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SPORT

Writing in the current number of Outdoor fe, W. H. C. Taylor has a long article describing the sport that is to be obtained in this Province; apart from a few unimportant errors the account is a good and a clear one and will be of value in drawing the attention of sportsmen to the attractions that this part

ninety to one hundred and sixty pounds; for does, from sixty to one hundred bounds. The latter are allowed to be shot, but are not permitted to be sold.

A great many alk may still be found in the central part of the island. The assistance of the local Indians is usually desirable to take them. They are procured by hunting parties, starting either from a point on the west coast or from Campbell River on the east coast. Bull elk may be shot. Some are very large and run up to 1,100 pounds live weight. Their average weight is from six to nine hundred pounds. For the most part, the elk may be met and killed on the gravel bars of the rivers, by which one may find his way to the interior of the island, or they may be found in the swamps adjacent to those streams, as they haunt the river bottoms.

Black bear is the only kind found on the island; they are mostly found along the streams, as they haunt the river bottoms.

Black bear is only kind found on the island; they are mostly found along the streams during the fall, while the dog salmon are plentiful. Panther are numerous. One ranchman at Beaver Creek, twenty miles of Nanaimo, shot eleven one season which were attracted by his flock of sheep. The timber on the island and the hills abound with game, while the ponds, marshes, bays and harbors are filled with water fowl.

The sea fishing is "immense." On Maple bay, three miles east of Duncan's, one has fine sea fishing. There is fine salmon trolling from June to November. In the waters in and about Vancouver Island there are five species of salmon and many kinds of trout, differing, accord-ing to the locality found both as to size and color, but inhabiting both salt and fresh water, which will rise to the fly and exercise all, the skill of

the expert angler, About the mouths of Seymour or Capilano creeks, about an hour's run across the bay from Vancouver, one can find a good day's sport, as at low tide one may catch trout weighing several pounds. In the latter part of the summer and early fall, for a period of several months, one may troll in the bay for salmon. They will not rise to a fly, but a great many may be taken in a half day weigh-

ing several pounds. In deep sea fishing, the halibut, cod, sea bass, sturgeon and dog fish afford fine sport, and some have been known to be able to secure a shot at a seal, porpoise, and the sea otter, whose pelt is valuable.

The halibut grounds are toward the north end of the island, also at any point up as far as Skagway. A good halibut ground is in Queen Charlotte Sound. Three steamers are now in commission by one halibut company, and one by another. These vessels each have a number of dories which are used to take the fish, which are caught by hand lines. The catch amounts to from 200,000 to 500,000 pounds a trip. Several smaller independent halibut concerns are fishing in American waters north of Vancouver Island. They leave from the Evans-Coleman and Evans

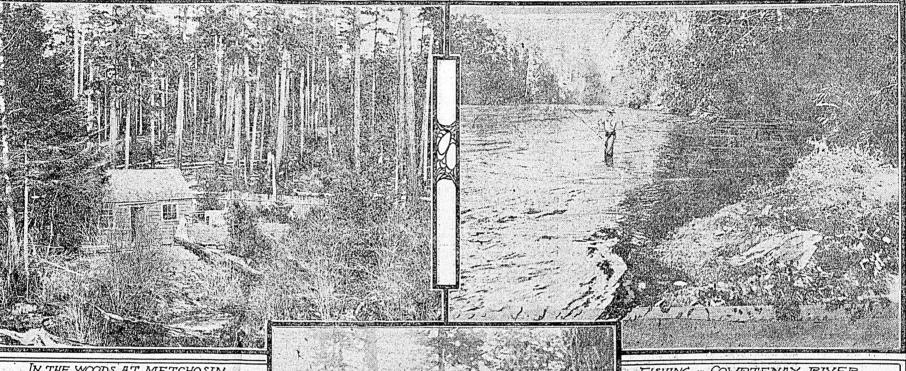
wharves in Vancouver. It is said that the most delicious sport is the spearing of the great cod in the kelp beds of the sea, as they rise to a lure, and require great skill in eye and hand.

There are good hotels on the island at Victoria and Nanaimo. At Duncan's there are the Quamichan, the Strathcona and Koenig's at Shawnigan lake, the Goldstream at Goldstream, two at Cowichan lake, the Sydney at Sydney, and at Chemainus, Comox and Cumberland. In places where no hotel accommodation can be had, the farm accommodations are fairly good. Good ranch accommodations can be had at Qualicum, and as a last resource one may camp.

The city of Victoria being entirely surrounded by the calm waters of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and having an inlet of the sea running through the heart of the city, there are few places which have finer facilities for aquatic sports. All of the towns in the province have their athletic and lacrosse, football, cricket, golf, tennis and hunting clubs, and when situated where the same can be had their rowing, yachting and fishing clubs. The Vancouver Yacht club has a fleet of more than sixty fine vessels, and there are many fine boats at Victoria.

The British Columbia coast for hundreds of miles north of Vancouver island is one of the great virgin hunting spots of the globe. One may travel for days without meeting a white man. The islands along the coast have numerous black tailed deer, bear, and white goat. In the winter these animals seek these islands to escape the depredations of the packs of wolves which infest the mainland.

All of these localities are reached by the coasting steamers which leave Vancouver, and make all of these points readily accessible to the hunter and angler,



IN THE WOODS AT METCHOSIN

have yet struck in the course of fairly extensive wanderings. All the fishing tackle I could raise was a short line and 4 few hooks. With the aid of a grouse feather and a fragment of red cotton pocket handkerchief I tied a fairly decent looking fly which I christened "The Prospector's Fancy;" and which would probably have scared a self-respecting old Country self-respecting old Country trout out of its wits, but which flicked onto that stream with the aid of a pole cut at the water's edge gave us no less than sixteen fair-sized trout in half an hour, the water was literally boiling with rising trout at the time, which were feeding on a hatch of fly as nearly similar to the English May-fly asanything I have yet seen in this country.

The larder was rather low ust then, and after cooking a liberal supply for that evening's supper, we cached the remainder in a depression on the bank and covered them with cool green grass, meaning to cook them in the morning and take them on the trail with us; but we reckoned without the Lord of the preserve and his family, who had their playground in the immediate vicinity; the otters lifted our cache and left us not a single fish, which entailed a delay of quite twenty minutes in the morning to catch a second supply. That was before the rail-road was built; if the fishing is

the Moyie folk must enjoy whenever they have the mind to!

There was the usual allowance of amusing and disconcerting incidents on the trip, sometimes the laugh on the tenderfoot find once at least on the old timer. It was near the beginning of the outing and we had fixed a camp which was intended to be permanent for quite a time and we wanted meat in camp; as a favor the greenhorn was allowed the privilege of making the first attempts to secure it, and being over-eager of course met with no success. After a day or two the old timer decided that it was time to go out and bring in the necessary supply of meat, and remarked the fact as casually as if there were a butcher's shop just round the corner. The junior modestly acquiesced and was informed of the senior's plans to get the meat; he intended to rise at the extremely early hour of sunrise and would be back with the deer by the time the unsuccessful and humbled junior had the beans and coffee ready for the morning meal.

At the appearance of the sun's first rays next morning, the hunter's snores showed no sign of a break in their regularity, but the junior, though unsuccessful himself, wanted to see the game brought into camp that he

still as good as it was then what splendid sport could be loaded. To add to his chagrin the veteran had stumbled against a nest of yellowjackets in the bush on his way back to comp which had seriously spoilt the hitherto orna-mental character of his most prominent fea-

> On another occasion we started on a trip up a mountain, an afternoon's climb from camp in order to try for a caribou, which we were told by a brother prospector met in the wilds we could hardly fail to find on this particular mountain. We took nothing with except the rifle, and abcouple of bannocks, a frying pan, and some salt. Sign was there in abundance, but never a caribou did we see that evening, and after the climb the ban-nock we divided did not seem over-satisfying, by any means while the mosquitoes just belwo the snow-line I shall never forget. The cold was bad enough, being as we were, without blankets, though luckily there was plenty of dry wood where we built our fire and tried to sleep. The next morning the hunt was renewed with the same disappointing absence of results, and it was a weary and disgruntled pair that trudged disconsolately into camp, but our disappointment as speedily turned into rejoicing, as within a hundred yards or less of the camp we had left to go in search of them, we saw a bunch of these fine animals looking

We quote the portion of the article that deals with Vancouver Island: "There is much sport to be found on Vancouver Island. To reach it one amust take that charming four-hour sail on the palatial steamer, the Princess Victoria. This island is 285 miles long, having an ex-treme width of about eighty miles, said to be about the size of Ireland. It has a mountain chain extending north and south, is well supplied with game and there is fine fishing in its streams. The greater part of the Island is unexplored, hence is almost unknown. On Vancouver Island is the only part of British Columbia, and upon some of the smaller islands in the Gulf of Georgia, where the elk may be found. The other game are the black tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, panther, black bear, lynx, raccoon, beaver, fox,

Of the game birds there are the blue and ruffled grouse, the English pheasant, ptarmigan, snipe, plover, swan, Carolina and Virginia rail and blue quait, sand hill crane, pelican and ducks and geese of different varieties. The Mongolian pheasant has recently been introducant has recently been introduced and appears to thrive well. It is found from Victoria to Na-

mink, otter and martin.

wherever there are flat marshy lands, at river mouths, and also in many bays and harbors. Brant geese are met with in large flocks at different points, such as at Nanaimo, Englishman's twenty-five miles north of Nanaimo and Qualicum, thirty-five miles north of Nanaimo. Nanaimo is a first class central location from which to start. The train can be taken to Duncan's or Chemainus for pheasant shooting, also to Saanich, where the birds are probably more plentiful than any other part of the island. A steamer runs daily from Vancouver, also a steamer from Nanaimo to Comox and way ports.

One takes the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, forty miles from Victoria to Duncan's, which is located on the Cowichan River, and lies at the foot of Mount Provost. is celebrated for its fine trout fishing. Here they have fine shops, where one may procure needed supplies, and it' is a rendezvous for fishermen and hunters. Somenos and Quamichan lakes, both near

by the town, are favorite resorts for anglers. To reach Cowichan Lake, twenty-two mites west, one must stage it; there are good hotel accommodations to be found there. Deer are plentiful on the island, but rather smaller than on the mainland. The average weight for the dressed carcasses are, for, bucks, from

# SYMME AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST



#### AN ENDLESS SEARCH

Scientific investigators have been very dillgent in what we may call an effort to reduce nature to its lowest terms, that is, to discover something that will account for everything. If we take anything what-ever, we will find that there is something that causes it, and for that cause we can almost always find anit, and for that cause we can almost always find another cause; so the quest of science has been to find out the original physical cause. It has nothing to do with religion, for, granting that the Delty is the original first cause of all that is, He operates through nature, and the investigation is to discover what is the first stage of the operation. Lord Kelvin was of the opinion, and in this his views are those generally held by the most learned scientists, that it is necesheld by the most learned scientists, that it is necessary to suppose the existence of something, which he called the ether, and for which Sir Oliver Lodge seems to prefer the word "plenum." Both terms serve to define this supposed thing. It may be called the ether, because it is intangible to our senses; it may be called the plenum, or the full, because it is all-pervading. This ether or plenum, while not what we call matter, is substance, that is, it vibrates, and possibly has other active qualities. Now let no one suppose that the existence of this thing has been absolutely proved. It is inferred because there is no way of accounting for certain natural phenomena unless its existence is inferred. Granting its existence, held by the most learned scientists, that it is necesless its existence is inferred. Granting its existence, how does it act in order that light, heat, motion, electricity and yishle matter may be? Lord Kelvin suggested that the primal action of the ether may consist of a series of expansions and contractions, but that the mass remains unmoved. Apparently it is impossible for an all-pervading body to move, for the reason that there is no direction in which it can move. A thing that is everywhere cannot go somewhere. It must remain where it is. From the idea, which is thus very crudely expressed. Lord Kelvin felt compelled to infer that the primal action of the ether must be in the form of expansions and contractions; in other words, that the ether is elastic, and may become dense or rarefled in places without any disturbance of the whole mass. Sir Oliver Lodge tells us that while this hypothesis seemed to explain many things, Lord Kelvin "grew tired" at last of trying to make it of universal applicability, and seemed inclined to accept the idea that some ex-ternal force operated upon the other. Sir Oliver Lodge thinks His Lordship was in haste in abandoning his theory, and argues very learnedly to prove that it is not necessary to suppose the existence of any force outside of the plenum itself.

The subject is too abstruse for popular treat-

ment, but it is interesting because it is at present the "Ultima Thule" of scientific investigation. So far the scarch has been fruitless of conclusions, but not barren of results. The scientific men of the not barren of results. The scientific men of the carly Victorian era were thought to have crowded the Creator out of His Universe. Later investigators seem to be reaching a point where they stand helpless before the Unknowable. Let it be remembered that more was claimed for the early Victorian scientists than they claimed for themselves. Let it be remembered that true science never claims to have spoken the last word on any subject. It only gives its best the last word on any subject. It only gives its best conclusions from things of which it believes itself certain. It is ready to abandon those conclusions if any uncertainty or error is shown in the premises from which it argues. So it is quite premature to from which it argues. So it is quite premature to suppose that Lord Kelvin or Sir Oliver Lodge are to be taken as having gone as far as investigation can go; but it is worthy of mention that the further they go, the more likely it seems that, if the end of the search is ever reached, it will be when the investi-gators find themselves confronted with that for which they can find no other name than, "I Am."

#### MAKERS OF HISTORY

XVIII. We have seen in previous articles that, in the First Century of the present Era, Germanic tribes began to press down upon the frontiers of the possessions of Rome, which Julius Caesar had added to the empire, and that this resulted, after many years, in the occupation of those regions by the invaders. These records during the product of the property of the property of the product of the produc These people did not drive out the inhabitants, but assimilated them, the resulting population exhibiting in institutions, manners and speech many of the Roman characteristics. We have seen that Attila swept over the country with his feroclous Huns, thereby compelling the Roman governors to consolidate their terces for the defence of their territory. We have also seen that later the Franks extinguished the remnants of Roman supremacy and founded the kingdom of France, which speaks a tongue derived from the Latin, and is inhabited by people, who, though they bear a Teutonic name and are largely of Teutonic stock, are greatly different from the other Teutonic nations. While these events were transpiring, there were other tribes, seemingly of the same stock, in the ferest recesses of Central Europe and upon the ceast of the North Sea, which knew nothing of Rome except by hearsay, and preserved unimpaired their pe-cular social systems. They were known by various mames, but those with which we are now concerned were, in order of location from south to north, the Suman, the Angles, the Jues and the Danes. Of the last named not very much is known with cer-tainty, except that they appear to have been originally a branch of that great human flood, which swept across Europe from the East some two thousand years ago. Of the others we know more, We know that they were a self-governing people, living in small communities, among the members of which there was a perfect social quality, except that the headship, or the communities were governed by the same general laws, but every question of communal interest was decided in what came to be known as "village-moets." were the prototypes of our parliaments. All four he above-named tribes had by the beginning of the present Era acquired much skill as sallors, and during the Roman occupation of Britain frequently raided its coasts. When Attla/came down upon Gaul with his hosts, the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain to defend the continental frontier of the Empire. This left the Britons open to the attacks of the Plets, from the Highlands of Scotland, and the Scots, who came from Ireland, and having no armed force to resist the maurauders, Hengist and Horsa, at least so the legend has it, were asked to come ove at least so the legend has it, were asked to come over and aid them. They came, but after performing their tack, decided upon remaining. Those interested in the English conquest of Britain would find any mere synopsis that could be given here of little value, and we must pass on to the time, about four centuries later, when the Jutes, who had taken possession of Kent. the Saxons, who had equipted the southern and Kent, the Saxons, who had occupied the southern and eastern part of the country, and the Angles, who ssion of the northern and central parts, ac-ged Egbert of Wessex as their King. It is knowledged Egbert of to be noted that the English conquest of Britain diffor so noted that the English conquest of Britain dif-fered materially from the Frankish conquest of France, in that it was stoutly resisted by the na-tive inhabitants, who refused to submit to the in-vadors, and retired into remote parts of the island. Hence the England of Eghert was composed of a homogeneous population, who brought with them from Europe the Institutions above referred to, and established them free from intermixture with Roman laws and customs. During the years preceding Eghert's supremacy, the Danes had harried the coasts

and landed marauding parties, but the number of and landed marauling parties, but the number of these people, who finally remained in the country, even after they had placed kings of their own lineage upon the throne, was not large enough to alter ma-terially the character of the population. We have spoken of the English conquest, instead of using the popular expression "Anglo-Saxon," for the reason that the greater number by far of the Teutonic in-vaders of Britain were Angles, and the chroniclers of that time used the term Angles as descriptive of the whole. The term Anglo-Saxon is not modern, how-ever, for in some of the charters granted by Alfred and his successors the expression, "rex Anglosaxonorum" occurs.

When Alfred came to the throne the prospects bewhen Affred came to the time the prospects of fore the lately united English kingdom were very doubtful, and there can be no question that if he had not been a man of exceptional ability the Danes would have become masters of the land and have established their institutions upon the ruins of the popular government then existing. The expression "popular government" may seem inconsistent with the term "kingdom," and especially a kingdom established more than a thousand years ago; yet it is correct, for the early English kings, who exercised over the whole country the powers possessed by the kings of the Heptarchy, as Anglo-Saxon England preyould have become masters of the land and have eskings of the Heptarchy, as Angio-Saxon England pre-vious to the time of Egbert is somewhat erroneously called, were vested with power solely by the popular will, and for the convenience of having some leader in charge of the forces during the wars that pre-valled almost without interruption. The people re-tained their ancient institutions unimpaired, and here let us pause to say that the Common Law, which is regarded as the greatest possession of the Englishspeaking race the world over, is only the evolution of those principles of social polity, which the English brought to Britain fifteen centuries ago, and the origin of which is lost in the mists of, antiquity. Of Alfred we need only say that he made England pos-sible, that his powerful personality revived the cour-age of the people, that he freed the country from the invader, that he compiled the laws of the English nation, that he encouraged education, which had fallof the Britons on the same plane of equality as the English, that he fostered Christianlty, that he established the first English navy, and that he made possible a permanent English dynasty, for with all the changes that have taken place in royal houses in England, the blood of Alfred flows in the veins Edward VII. Alfred was born A.D. 849; he ascended the throne in A.D. 871; he dled in A.D. 901. When we reflect for a moment upon the place held by the English race in the progress of the world,

its vast numerical increase, the enormous territory over which it holds sway, its influence upon the de-velopment of civilization and its position in relation to all other races, surely the man, by whom the foundation of this vast edifice was laid may well be called the greatest Maker of History of whom we have any record. Not only England and the United Kingdom can look back to him as the founder of their greatness, but vast regions beyond the seas, and a new nation, independent, it is true of the kingly line which he established upon the throne, have the right to claim a share in the glory of his achievement. The ancient world called Cyrus "the Great," but the empire which he reared began to decay as soon as his body was laid in the tomb. Alexander was called "the Great," but the empire which he founded soon perished. The Frankish king Charles was proclaimed as "the Great," and we always speak of him as Charlemagne, but though the title of Emperor survived him, the empire did not. But Alfred, who was never in his time called "the Great," founded that which not only has endured to this day, but seems destined in the providence of God to continue to be the potent factor of a political nature, for the betterment of humanity. His title, "the Great," was con-ferred upon him not by courtiers desirous of gain-ing his praise, nor by potentates desiring his support, but by the unanimous voice of History. The source of his greatness was in his courage, his patriotism, his Christianity. As the years roll on the strength and nobility of his character and the work which he did for the world is more highly appreciated. The millennium of his death was observed all around the earth, and there is no other king, soldier or statesman of whom this can be said.

#### NATIONAL RIGHTEOUSNESS

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." So wrote Solomon, King of the Jews. This is, of course, true of individual right-Given a nation consisting of people who live righteous lives, and it will necessarily enjoy prosperity. But it was probably not of this that Solomon was thinking when he penned this proverb, Solomon was thinking when he penned this proverb, for there is such a thing as national righteousness. It is hardly necessary to say that the best that is in people does not always find expression in the conduct of the affairs of their country, but that too often the contrary rule prevails. Lust of power, selfishness, indifference and dishonesty have far too much influence in determining the policy of states. Now in what follows there will be no appeal to political sinners, but only to the people, who thank God that they are not as other men are, and who keep out of politics for fear that their holiness may be smirched by contact with "the great unwashed." The smirched by contact with "the great unwashed." reason why there is not a higher degree of national righteousness exhibited in the conduct of the affairs of our country is because of the selfish indifference of a great number of people, who will not play their proper part as citizens of their country. There was a man once living in Victoria, who, when asked why he had not voted at an election, replied that there was not a man in public life in British Columbia, who was deserving of his confidence. This man was engaged in business, was on all other questions normal in his views, but he believed that his religion would not justify him in taking part in public af-fars. We have seen men, who were full of condemna-tion of the manner in which affairs are administered, and yet who never in any way whatever contributed towards bringing about a better condition of things Hence it is true that men, who are personally right-eous, contribute to the development of that "sin,

which is a reproach to any people. To apply to this aspect of our national life an expression that is much used in party warfare, "it is time for a change." Now this is not to be understood in any sense as a political article. It is not intended to induce people to rally to the support of one party as against another. It is meant to impress all who read it with the need of identifying themselves with the work of the party which appeals closely to their sympathies. It is written in the hope that some one, who reads it, may be led to take a keener interest in public affairs, and by participating in the active work of politics, contribute towards the Improvement of the tone of public sentiment. It is doubtless true that politics have sunk to a comparatively low plane. Not that political leaders are men of low standards of morality and citizenship, but because they are not properly backed up by men of high standards.

It is pleasing to be able to note throughout Canada a growing appreciation of the need for better politics. It is finding its way even into the strongest party papers, and it is confined to no particular party. It is due in part to an awakening of public

men to the fact that methods which worked little harm, when the country was poor and uninfluential, may do incalculable mischief in a country that is becoming rich, prosperous and important. It is also due to a growing appreciation of the potential great-ness of the Dominion. As yet it is a movement confined to the politicians themselves. So far as is observable, it has not extended sufficiently far to arouse those, who take no part in politics except to vote, and do that almost under compulsion, to the vote, and do that almost under compulsion, to the fact that they have a duty to perform. It does not yet appear to have influenced the Church to throw its great influence into the work of purifying polities. But some may ask if there is not danger of introducing polities into the pulpit, if preachers talk about the necessity of promoting national righteousness. By no means. There are certan ideals of citizenship that can be held up for imitation, certain duries of citizenship the performance of which can be ties of citizenship the performance of which can be chijoined, without making the slightest reference to political parties or to political issues. It is sufficient to point out the right way. There is no necessity of trying to persuade people that certain public men have done wrong. The duty of all Canadians is to arouse themselves to an appreciation of the duties of citizenship, to endeavor to promote national rightcousness, and this is not to be done simply by turning one political party out and putting another poli-tical party in, but by all citizens bearing their share of national responsibilities. If this were done in Canada, the country would rapidly be exalted.

#### Our Unclaimed Responsibilities

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

#### THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC MEN

No man lives unto himself. Whether we choose to do so or not, whether we be public men or private men, whether our circle of acquaintance be large or small, we exercise our influence to a greater or less extent upon the lives of those about us. Just as there is nothing in Nature so small that it does not affect something else, no act of Nature so trivial that it does not make an impression quite endless in its results; so it seems to be one of the laws of in its results; so it seems to be one of the laws of the universe that no human being can be without his influence upon the world in which he lives. No one of us can escape the responsibility. It is ours by right of heritage, a right of heritage that we make Divine, if we so govern ourselves as to be worthy of the responsibility.

There are of course those among us who exert a number of course those among us who exert a proper of the responsibility.

There are of course those among us who exert a much greater influence upon mankind than the large majority, though sometimes those of whom we hear the least wheld this power, to an unlimited extent and effect without intention and without knowledge, upon the lives of all of those with whom they come in contact. Among this latter class are many women, gentle women whose domestic cares make it possible for them to have few if any interests outside their own immediate circle and who perhaps feel their own immediate circle, and who perhaps feel their limitations and regret the seeming narrowness of their lives. Yet it is of these very women that it may be said "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." We hear little even of the mothers of

the world." We hear little even of the mothers of our greatest men.

But there is a large class whose great influence is acknowledged and quite without question, and it is composed of those who stand in the white light of publicity, chosen to fill high places, or who carn conspicuous positions through the efforts of their own undivided zeal and will. Of the two classes it is safe to say that as a rule it is the men of the latter class who are described of the most events are the most careful and when class who are deserving of the most credit and whom we strive the most earnestly to emulate, feeling that it is in the power of us all to accomplish, single-handed, what they have accomplished. We try to demonstrate to our children or to those whom we teach, the praiseworthiness of our "self-made" great men. We are constantly setting them up as an example for We are constantly setting them up as an example for them to follow, perhaps ignoring a little the quite apparent and selfish motive that in nine cases out of ten is behind the result in the lives of such per-sons, igoring, too, in many instances, the question-ableness of the results. Whatever may be said about the raison d'etre of the ambition of our forefathers, there is no use in equivocating about the real im-petus that drives most of us in our work today, be we artists, professional men, craftsnen or mbile we artists, professional men, craftsmen or public men. It is the desire to get money, not a little money to enable us to live in modest contentment and to help others do the same, though we tell ourselves that this is our object in the first place, but a quite unlimited amount of money. For herein lies the curse of this spur to modern industry, we cannot and shall not know satisfaction or contentment, or any of the blessed states of mind that inward peace makes possible, as long as we pursue the ever-fleeing phantom of riches. While there is no question that self-made men in

most instances deserve the credit of their achievements, there is also little doubt to which members of the class spoken of above belongs the greater re-sponsibility. If we are chosen to fill a lofty position and accept that privilege, in all manliness, should strive to be worthy of the task undertaken. But if we offer ourselves as candidates for a post of honor and are taken upon our own recommendaan the very greatest effort we make to prove our fitness be any too much? There are some good qualities which, thank God, we as a nation possess, and among them is that of patriotism. There is not one among us who does not honor the flag that proteets us, not one of us, who, if his country were in danger, would not flock to that same standard and shed the last drop of blood, if need be, for the defence and protection of our cuntry. There is not one among us who has not the will and endeavor to find the means to aid our fellow-creatures in time of great calamity. There are very few among us who do not respect the Christlike attributes of courage, honesty, purity and unselfishness. But among us all how many are there who have the courage to act according to our convictions in regard to any of these qualities where our own individual selves are concerned? Surely the quality of patriotism can scarcely be attributed to most of us, who are "trustees of the public good," for, in our effort at self-aggrandizement and moneyfor, in our effort at self-aggrandizement and moneygetting, all other things are lost sight of, the honor
due those to whom we are indebted for our position,
the duty we owe to a public whom we have pledged
ourselves to serve. If we fill the "high places," not
only will the people scrutinize us from a public standpoint, but our private lives must be acted more or
less before the eves of everyone, to the onlockers. less before the eyes of everyone, to the onlookers' detriment or to their advantage. For we call ourselves a practical people, and we are prone to judge methods by results, thinking that the end in many cases justifies the means. If by fraud or trickery or any dishonest strategy whatsoever we have gained wealth and prominence, we cannot expect to live down the effects of our misdeeds, nor to hope for any peace from Ill-gotten gains. By the very ladder we have

climbed, others too will endeavor to reach the security of our position, the majority of them pitifully falling, and all of them the worse for the example they have followed. If we try to fulfill our public obligations, whatever they may be, and, thinking our oblishions, whatever they may be, and, uninting our responsibility ends there, live our private lives with no reard to morality, we fall utterly in our duty to those we think we serve.

No man nor woman has the right to accept a post of home.

of honor, much less to offer himself as a candidate

of holor, much less to offer himself as a candidate for any such position, unless he intends to take no part h any transaction of which he need be ashamed, unless he have for his motto always: "To serve the people, his country and his God."

But with public men, as with novelists and artists and the followers of all industries, the fault is not altogether upon one side. What the public demands the public must have; and if we ask for nothing better, we receive fraudulent returns for our investments. If the people refused to read degrading literments. ter, we receive fraudulent returns for our investments. It the people refused to read degrading literature, there would soon cease to be a supply. If the "cheap" theatres remained empty, their doors would soon close. No unworthy artist could hold a place unless he received recognition. Poor work would soon cease to pay, if only perfect work were called for. A dishonest man could hold no position of trust if the People willed it otherwise. Wherein lies the fault of these existing evils? Without doubt it can be traced in the system of education, which provides fault of these existing evils? Without doubt it can be traced in the system of education, which provides well enough for the mental needs of our children, but neglects to a great extent the cultivation of the moral faculties. Should not the value of the possession of all manly and womanly qualities be taught before anything else, when the mind of the child is plastic and open to all gentle influence? If a pupil could be shown his individual moral obligation, would it not enhance the value of his own self-respect? If he could be made to understand the unlimited extent of could be made to understand the unlimited extent of his influence, would it not inspire him with a desire to benefit others by the courage and the manliness of his own example? If such precepts were instilled and the value of honesty thoroughly appreciated, we would have fewer but better artists, more painstaking and truthful craftsmen, a literature that would elevate instead of degrade, and public men who, to quote the words of that great exponent of Stoicism. would act with honor whatever part the Master

#### THE STORY TELLER

Some navvies in a railway carriage were once in Some havyes in a railway carriage were once in loud conversation, swearing bolsterously the while. One of them was especially fluent. "My friend," said another passenger in shocked tones, "where did you learn to use such language?" "Learn!" cried the navyy. "You can't learn it, guv'nor. It's a gift, that's wot it is."

This is the rebuff of a housekeeper who had rather a small stock of patience and went into her kitchen one day to direct the preparation of dinner. She found George, her Japanese cook, poring over a book. "What are you reading?" she asked. "Schopenhauer," George repiled. "Do you think you can understand such philosophy?" the mistress inquired. "Yes, honorable madam. I understand it; I apply it. When you come to tell me how to cook, it is good to remember what the white man says about women. I read here, then I not mind what you say."

He was a collector for an installment house, new at the business and sensitive about performing an unpleasant duty. He was particularly embarrassed because the lady upon whom he had called to perform this unpleasant duty was so exceedingly polite. Still, the van was at the door, the lady was in arrears in her payments, and he remembered his duty. "Good morning," said the lady. "It's a beautiful day, isn't it?" "Beautiful," he agreed. "Wont you take a chair?" she said. "Er-no, thank you, not this morning," he stammered. "Twe come to take the plano!"

The manager of a touring baseball team—records this incident of a Southern trip: "We hit Palm Beach one spring to play a couple of exhibition games and the hotel was packed. It was so crowded that they doubled us all up in one room and before night the management had to fix bunks in the church connected with the hotel and send a lot of men to sleep there. Along about five o'clock the next morning the church bell began to ring furiously and finally the clerk chased one of the bellboys over to see what the matter was. 'What's the trouble?' asked the clerk, when the coon came back. 'Geanulman in pew 17 says he wants a cocktail, suh.'"

#### His Object

The lawyer was drawing up 'Enpeck's will. "I hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," dictated Enpeck. "Got that down?"
"Yes," answered the atterney.
"On condition," continued Enpeck, "that she marries within a year."
"But why that condition?"
"Because," answered the meek and lowly testator, "I want somebody to be sorry that I died."

#### A Direful Threat

It was during a very tedbus ride on a western railway, and the passengers, thred, dirty and thirsty, all berated the company with the exception of one single nam. His fellow passengers commented on this and asked him why he did not denounce the company too.

too.
"It would be hardly fair," he replied, "as I am travelling on a free pass; but, if they don't do better pretty soon, blame if I don't go out and buy a ticket and join you."—Harper's Magazine.

#### More Than She Asked For

More Than She Asked For
A few days ago two young lades entered a trolley,
and found only standing room. One of them whispered to her companion:
"I am going to get a seat from one of these men.
You take notice."
She looked down the row of men and selected a
sedate gentleman who bore the general settled appearance of a married man. She salled up to him
and boldly opened fire.

and boldly opened fire:
"My dear Mr. Green! How delighted I am to meet
you! You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your
seat? Well, I do feel tired, I heattly admit. Thank
you so much." The gentleman, a stranger of course,
looked, listened, then quietly arose, and gave her his

seat, saying:
"Sit down, Jane, my girl. Don't often see you out
on a washing-day. You must feel tired, I am sure.
How's your mistress?"

The young lady got her seat, but lost her vivacity. -Short Stories.

Not Going Hunting
The motor-car stopped, and one of the men got
out and came forward. He had once paid a farmer
five pounds for killing a calf that belonged to another farmer. This time he was wary.
"Was that your dog?"

You own him?"

"Yes."
"Looks as if we'd killed him."
"Certainly looks so."
"Very valuable dog?"
"Well, not so very."
"Will ten shillings satisfy you?"
"Yos."

"Well, then, here you are."

He handed a half-sovereign to the man with the gun, and added, pleasantly, "I'm sorry to have spoiled your sport."

wasn't going hunting," replied the other, as he

"I wasn't going nunting, Typhed the populated the money.

'Not going hunting? Then what were you doing with the dog and the gun?"

"Going down to the woods to shoot the dog."—
Cassell's Magazine.

#### WITH THE POETS

#### Evensong

Beauty calls and gives no warning, Shadows rise and wander on the day.

In the twilight, in the quite evening We shall rise and smile and go away.

Over the flaming leaves

Preezes the sky. Freezes the sky.
It is the season grieves,
Not you, not I.
All our springtimes, all our summers,
We have kept the longing warm within.
Now we leave the dreams we did not win.
O we have wakened, Sweet, and had our birth,
And 'that's the end of earth;
And we have toiled and smiled and kept the
light.

light,
And that's the end of night.

-Ridgely Torrence in The Atlantic.

#### The Forest Fire

A lighted match and a careless man And a noble forest's grave! And wild winds every flame to fan— Is there no power to save?

Mark how the affrighted, deep-wood things, Shrink back as the monarchs fall!

And the doe's shrill voice with distraction rings
As she bellows her warning call.

Great pines that have stood for a hundred years, Go thundering down to doom, And the wood things, stunned by a thousand fears, Stand crazed in the crash and boom.

The red glare grows and the terrors spread—As only such terrors can—And the blame should fall on a single head—The head of the careless man.

-Walter Juan Davis, in Denver Post.

In silence mighty things are wrought—Silently builded, thought on thought,
Truth's temple greets the sky;
And, like a citadel with towers,
The soul with her subservient powers
Is strengthened silently.

Soundless as chariots on the snow, The saplings of the forest grow To trees of mighty girth; Each nightly star in silence burns, And every day in silence turns The axle of the earth.

The silent, with a mighty hand,
Fetters the rivers and the land
With universal chain;
And, smitten by the silent sun,
The chain is loosed, the rivers run,
The lands are free again.

-Amy Gowan in Leslie's Weekly,

#### Our Call for Men

When the Great Ark in Vigo Bay When the Great Ark in Vigo Bay
Rode stately through the half-manned fleet,
From every ship about her way
She heard the mariners entreat—
"Before we take the seas again
Let down your boats and send us men!

"We have no lack of victual here With work—God knows!—enough for a To hand and reef and watch and steer. Because our present strength is small; While your three decks are crowded so Your crews can scarcely stand or go!

"In war your numbers only raise
Confusion and divided will;
In storm, the mindless deep obeys
Not multitudes but single skill;
In calm, your numbers, closely pressed, Must breed a mutiny or pest.

"We, even on unchallenged seas We, even on unchallenged seas,
Dare not adventure where we would;
But forfelt brave advantages,
For lack of men, to make 'em good;
Whereby, to England's double cost,
Honor and profit both are lost." -Rudyard Kipling in The London Morning Post.

#### The Candy School

(By Elizabeth Hill)
I'd like to go to candy school,
For it would be such fun!
We'd have good things to study with,
And eat when we were done.

"How many pieces in a pound?"
Teacher would ask of me,
And handing me a paper bag,
She'd bid me count and see.

Each chocolate drop I would subtract, When I had counted all; Then she would say to multiply With sugared almonds small.

And then divide, and dividend And quotient I might eat.
I never liked arithmetic,
But then I'd think it sweet.

And then she'd say, "Spell jujube paste;" And if I got it right, Or pipestem stick or walnut fudge, She'd let me have a bite.

And when our lessons all were learned, Oh, then we'd sing with glee: "Dear candy school! Sweet candy school

You are the school for me!"

#### -Youth's Companion

#### Chambly

Its skies are bluer than the brightest blue Of other skies. Its waters run more clear; The cadence of its chimes ring out more true, And song birds soothe, delight, entrance the ear,

Its grasses grow more gladly; every tree Tells tales of happiness; each hawthorn he Holds a delight; the rapids running free, Caress frail flowers crouching at its edge.

To holy gladness every moment tends, A promise throbs through the exultant air, And when the hallowed evening hush descends It falls upon the spirit like a prayer.

Why do I thus recall it? Can it be No other place is fair, none other good? Ah, yes! But none can ever be to me Like that which charmed my earliest maidenhood.

Then life was lovely, guarded by the care That keeps all earthly hurts so far away; Then dream was never darkened by despair, Or night time wearled as it greeted day.

Then all things told of goodness and of gain, And every moment made a deathless song; Then naught was trifling, nothing mean or vain, And no desire could hold a thought of wrong,

So do I view, through tears, the sacred spot
Which sheltered my sweet childhood. Know you
not
It was youth's spirit painted that pure place,
And gave it thus, to me, immortal grace.

-May Austin Low.



# Loss of Identity—Cases of Dual Personality





F all the ills that the human body is heir to, the loss of memory or the sense of identity must be the hardest to bear. With this forgetfulness, known in medicine as aphasia, generally comes the forgetting of friends and family. Not to know who you are, and yet to retain your

other faculties, is as if you had died and were yet alive to mourn for your lost self, for if you lose your sense of identity, who then are you? Followed to its final and logical conclusion, the question naturally arises, "Is not memory or the sense of self, or ego, that which makes me myself, as distinguished from my fellow crea-

A man may be accidentally struck on the head by a brick falling from a building, and upon regaining consciousness he may find that he has forgotten that he was Sam Smith, married, two children, et cetera. Who, then, is her And what has become of Smith? be responsible for his acts as Smith, before either God or man, having no idea as to who he either was in the past, or is in the present? These are not merely idle questions, for they touch the very foundations of our religious and social life, and they are of almost daily occurrence. Nearly every day some fresh case of aphasia is reported to the newspapers. One of the most interesting of these cases was that

of a woman picked up at sea.

One morning the American ship Tornado was about 50 miles south of Madeira, when the mate saw a ship's boat a half cable lengting off the port bow, says a writer in the Washington Post. In the bottom of the boat were two human figures, one of whom was a wo-man, and all around the boat the sea was alive with sharks. They were diving under the craft, running their noses against it, and seeking in every way to upset it. Had it been a frailer craft it would not have withstood their attacks. The mate called the captain, who at once ordered one of the men to go over the side and get the occupants of the boat on board. The man had been dead at least 24 hours. As the woman was being lifted on board she groaned. She was greatly exhausted from want of food and water, but there was still life enough to build hope on. She responded so well to treatment that she fell before long into a deep sleep. She slept 50 hours, being fed at intervals, which did not really awaken her. The long sleep fully restored her to life, but those rescuing her were doomed to disappointment if they expected to hear her story, for she had no story to tell. She could remember nothing of the past, not even her name. If you have ever read Clark Russell's books, you will remember two such incidents in his stories. You may have set these down as sailors' yarns, but such things do happen.

The woman awoke to find herself aboard a strange ship, with strange men about her. She was handsome and well formed, English in looks and speech. She wore no jewelery and had nothing about her by which she might be identified. When asked how she came to be at sea with a man in a ship's gig—whether she had lived in England or elsewhere-she could tell absolutely nothing, not even her name. She began life anew when she opened

her eyes in the cabin of the Tornado.

The captain was puzzled what to do with the woman. She strongly objected to being left at Fayal, as the captain proposed. She said she would be alone and with strangers, with no money and no way to make a living. It was finally decided to carry her to the port to which the Tornado was bound. Captain Clark gave the story of finding the woman to newspapers, so that first and last it must have been printed in hundreds of papers and read by thousands of sailors, but no one came forward with any information that would throw any light on the subject. To make a romance of this incident, the captain of the Tornado fell in love with the woman, and she returned the sentiment. They would have been married at the end of a few months, but they did not dare run such a risk. Captain Clark fully believed that she was a married woman, and that sooner or later her husband would turn up. As for her, the past was absolutely dead. She would not have remembered her husband, if she had, indeed, a husband, had he stood before her. After two years had passed and no one had come to claim her or any knowledge of her, Captain Clark married her. They went to live in Wilmington, N. C. Captain Clark shortly afterwards quit the sea and set up in business as a ship chandler.

One evening, four years after the wedding the captain of an English ship called on Captain Clark in the way of business to purchase some supplies. Something happened to be said about the Azores, and the stranger at once began a sorrowful story. He said hismame was Six years before, while he was at the Azores, his wife attempted to return to the ship which was anchored a short distance off shore, in the face of a squall, and her boat was upset and the occupants lost. No trace of the boat or its occupants could ever be found, but there was no doubt they had perished in the storm. Burke was nearly crazed with grief, and was taken down with an attack of brain fever, which kept him in bed for many months. The story was not half told before Captain Clarke knew that his wife's real husband stood

Whether he would have suppressed the truth, or have boldly told it, no man but he can tell, for he was not put to the test. The climax was a curious one, but in keeping with this strange tale. Captain Burke was looking at Clarke in a puzzled sort of way as he told story, perhaps having some intuition of the truth, when the fastenings of a small anchor hanging from a beam overhead, broke, and it fell, striking him on the head and killing him instantly.

Not a word of what had happened was told to Mrs. Burke, or Mrs. Clark, whichever she Who was she, if you please? Was she not Mrs. Clark, as much as she was Mrs. Burke? Here is a fine question for the logic-Could she have been held accountable for bigamy, either by God or man, had Burke lived? When she woke to life on the eventful day that she was rescued from the sea, did Mrs. Burke come back to life, or was a new soul born into the world, to become known afterward as Mrs. Clark? So far as she herself knew she was perfectly innocent of any wrong in marrying Clarke. No crime could be imputed to her, for the essence of all crime lies in the intent, and her fore-knowledge of her previous marriage was necessary. In the case that you decide that a new soul was born into this twenty-year-old woman, what became of Mrs. Burke's soul, pray? Did that leave her mortal body when she lost memory and sense of identity as the little boat was being carried hither and you by varying winds and tides? These questions seem to strike directly at the roots of our religious theories, as well as our social

Captain Clarke told his wife nothing until ten years later, when the mystery was explained to her. She had absolutely no recollection of the name of Burke or of the name of Burke's The past was so completely dead to her that she refused to agree that she could ever have been Mrs. Burke. She lived happily with her husband, Captain Clark, to a good old age, but never at any time did any recollection come to her of her life before she opened her eyes on board the good American ship Tor-

The foregoing story would supply the most finicky of novelists with a plot, yet the tale is

true in every particular.

Nor are these cases of aphasia uncommon. The one recited is unusual, in that the woman retained the ability to speak and write, and knew the usual things known by a person in the middle walk of life. Her mentality was impaired in no other particular, except that of her memory of her own selfand her people and

Such an aphasia, or hiatus, may come from a score or more causes. Overindulgence in al-coholic liquors, a blow on the left side of the head just back of the temple, if it causes any break in the blood vessels of the second cerebral convulution; the pressure of a piece of bone upon certain nerves, and many other causes may give rise to the condition of aphasia. Most often this aphasia takes the form of inability to write or make written words; it is then called agraphia; if an inability to speak, it is called amnesia, of which halting -speech and stuttering are mild forms.

Another interesting case of aphasia was that of Dr. Henry H. Cate, of Lakewood, N.J., who left his home in a business trip to New York in April, 1903, disappeared, and was found the following August by his sister-in-law, Mrs. John S. Wilkinson, of No. 266 Grand street, New York, at the Morgan House in Poughkeepsie, where he had registered under the name of "G. Foster." He had been located by a photographic reproduction circulated by his brother Masons, and Mrs. Wilkinson, whose home at Newburg was not far from

Poughkeepsie, was called upon to identify him, which she did readily enough, declaring "C. Foster" to be her brother-in-law, Dr. Henry H. Cate, of Lakewood. However, the past was an absolute blank to the doctor. He denied ever having known Mrs. Wilkinson, and with dignity resented her familiarity in addressing him as Harry. In vain she went over the story of his past life, recalling to him his courtship days, his wife, his children and his home, as wass as the circumstances of his arrival in New York with \$3,000 in his possession, his registering at the Hotel Albert, and his disappearance with the money, asking him if he had any remembrance of losing his pocketbook in front of an uncompleted building, as well as many other incidents which might throw some ray of light into his clouded brain, but he continued to deny that he was Dr. Cate. Nor could he tell then who he was, more than to say that he was "G. Foster," and that he used that name because "it was as good as any," and he had seen it on a billboard. His family was satisisfied that this man was the long-missing docor and he was taken to his own sanitarium. From there he was sent to the Inter Pines San-itarium at Goshen, N. Y., where one October day six months after his disappearance his memory came back to him.

When guestioned about his experiences he said: "It is all coming back to me now as clear all coming back to me now as clear as day. It is as if a terrible pall, which has shrouded me for so long had suddenly been lifted, and I am once more in possession of my faculties. What agony I endured while wandering over the country, unable to make known my identity, unable to formulate a connected sentence in my poor brain, no one will ever know. But now I am confident it is all over, and I will soon be as well as ever. It has been coming on gradually, this improvement. I knew it some time ago, but was afraid it was only temporary, and kept silent. while poring over a work on materia medica, I suddenly came to myself, realized who I was and what I was. This sudden intelligence was

robbed me.

almost overpowering.
"I left home last April to go to New York city to attend to some business affairs, carrying \$3,000 in bills of large denominations on my person. I stopped at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh street and University evening I called upon a former patient in West 57th street. We spent a pleasant evening, recalling old incidents, and I took my leave shortly after 10 o'clock. From 57th street I strolled down Fifth avenue to 42nd street, and then walked through to the Grand Central station. From there I don't remember just the course I took, but my last impression is that I was standing upon the edge of an excavation watching the workmen, who were laboring by the light of torches. As I turned to leave the scene, I heard men run up behind me, and one of them shouted 'Quick! Quick!' I felt a terrific blow behind my ear, just at the base of the brain and saw a meteoric shower. Then—well then I started my aimless wanderings. Where I went I do not know, but some time afterward I partially rallied, and was told by a stranger that I was in Kansas City. I had four 550 bills pinned on the inside of my vest, so I think it was hardly probable that my assailants

"I left Kansas City, dimly recognizing that was in the West, but had no recollection of my name, family or friends, nor of any of the old ties, and the strange part of it all is that I did not care. I was happy and free as a bird. How I lived or how I managed to get from town to town I don't know, but no happier creature ever lived than I. The next faint spark that glimmered in my brain was when I was in Indiana. I was tramping it. It was some time during the summer, and I found myself one warm afternoon sitting on the banks of a small stream in my usual happy and care-free condition. As I sat there I heard the sound of childish voices, I found a party of children picnicking. They were singing "Way Down Upon the Swance River," and it was this simple old air that brought me to the first realization of my deplorable condition; brought to me the first real desire to know my name and find my fam-

"The bitterness and sorrow of the thing overwhelmed me, and I lay upon the turf and sobbed like a child. Oh, how hard I tried to force my poor old brain to respond to my will and declare itself, but it would not. For a time I though I would go completely mad, but then the old apathy settled down over me again. I forgot the endeaving ties of family and loved ones and struggled on the same happy, light-hearted wanderer. After the little scene in Indiana I can remember nothing until I ar rived at Richfield Springs, N. Y. I registered, at the hotel, but by what name I do not know except that one of my initials was G. Somehow, during the time I was away, I had the letter G. firmly fixed in my mind, and would never fail to insert it in my name, no matter what fictitious name I gave. This, I matter what fictitious name I gave. think, was due to the fact that my cuff buttons were engraved with the letter G.
"At Richfield Springs I grew ill, and left

there to make my way to Poughkeepsie, where I grew worse and was taken to a hospital. It was there that I was discovered by a brother Mason, and the rest you know. My family was

'I am told that I was taken to Newburg and to Lakewood, but I have no recollection of it. Since coming to Goshen I have read some, and I believe that it was coming in contact with my books that have been my companions for so many years, and the constant association with Dr. Seward that finally brought about my turn for the better."

Dr. Cate was 44 years old at the time of his seizure, and had never before been ill. He was a highly educated and cultured man, and regarded in his profession as an authority. After his recovery in Dr. Seward's sanitorium he returned to practice in Lakewood.

Speaking of Dr. Cate's case, Dr. Seward, his physician, who is one of the most successful neurologists in the state, said: "While in many instances it was been a very peculiar one, Dr. Cate's case, in my opinion, has been a typicas case of asphasia, save for the fact that he has not been deprived of speech. His condition was evidently brought about by a clot on the brain, superinduced by a blow on the base of the skull. When I say a clot, I don't mean a clot as the term is generally understood by the laity. I mean that the force of the blow produced a bruise on the brain substance, which caused an extravasation of the serum, or watery portion of the blood, on the brain. This condition existed until nature, assisted by rest cure and hygienic treatment, absorbed the extravasation and released the pressure that had been clogging the brain channels.

"Under similar conditions we find different results in different patients. Some are afflicted with manifold delusions, while others, as in the case of Dr. Cate, have a singular affection. The affect of such a clot on the brain as I have described is exactly similar to that produced

by overwork of the brain, or nervous system, or over indulgence in alcoholic liquors. blood becomes thin and infiltrates into the brain substance."

What becomes of Dr. Cate, or of Dr. Cate's soul during those six months, from April to October, 1903? Such a question might be answered by the psychologists and the theologs, but it

On July 21, 1904, one Frank McCullough was found by a policemtn. The officer diagnosed the case as one of jag and thought it so bad that he decided to summon an ambulance. "Jag? Nothing of the kind," said the ambulance sur-

Arriving at the police station, the sergeant insisted on taking the man's pedigree, and wanted to know how he was going to get it if the man had lost his memory, as the surgeon

"Oh, that's easy," Dr. Pease remarked.
"Now, I'll press my thumb against his forchead and he'll get a glimpse of himself for a second. Be quick now. When I give the signal, ask

The doctor put all his strength into the pres-

sure on the man's forehead.
"What's your name and address?" the ser-

geant yelled.
"John McCullough, Ireland," was the res-

ponse, and the light of memory faded away.
George H. Wood was accused of the murder
of one George Williams on a country road near Watchung, N. J., but he claimed he had no recollection of the act. He did not deny it, however, for he said he did not remember. The Jersey authorities scouted this plea, and Wood

was put on trial, convicted and hanged.
Augustine H. V. Covey, of No 98 Morgan avenue, Brooklyng N. Y., could not remember marrying his second wife. In fact, he was afraid he had married many times. He was not sure. For himself, he said: "I was reared in California. Most of my time, I believe, has been spent in the army. I was to have married the woman you call the first Mrs. Covey on Feb. 22, 1900. The only thing I remember from Feb. 21st until March 10 or 11, I think was being hailed by a friend, who asked me what I was doing in Boston. I didn't know I was in Boston. I returned to Brooklyn and was married. Soon after that I seemed again to have dropped into mental oblivion. I heard a voice yelling. 'What are you doing in the army here in California?' and found myself in that state, and in the Eighteenth Infantry. They told me I had been in the army a year.

I think I returned to Brooklyn then. Anyway, there was some kind of a trial when I went to prison. I don't know when, or to what prison, or for how long. I do remember that a Dr. Gibson of the army was the first man to say I had a 'double personality,' and he was mightily interested in me, I think. Oh, yes. He was from Portland, Ore.
"No, I don't remember the names of my

wives. I don't remember being arrested this

When told he had been held in default of \$2,000 bail, Covey laughed and remarked:
"Two thousand dollars? Didn't know any-

thing about it. That's funny." He was then asked if it were not probable that during "lapses of memory" he had married many women.
The prisoner looked serious—almost pained and replied:

"Yes, that is extremely possible. I don't remember any others, but there might have been some. And I want to say right here that I don't remember anything about threatening a woman with a revolver or anything about Central Park. I do remember joining a New

York regiment, however.' While these cases of aphasia can be cited without number, a case where one body carried ten different personalities is rather more un-usual. In April, 1905, the London Lancet published an account of an extraordinary case of multiple personality.

The patient was a girl, thirteen years old, who developed 10 different varieties of abnormal personality. She came of healthy parents, and was herself healthy in both body and mind until she suffered from an attack of influenza. Then the changes of personality began to manifest themselves, some complete, others incomplete, some sudden, others gradual in appearance. In some cases the patient was totally, and in all partially, ignorant of her life during other states. Accomplishments, such as drawing and writing, as well as the normal faculties, were present in certain states, but were lost in others. While in a blind condition she developed the faculty of drawing by sense of touch alone, which sense appeared to be enormously increased in delicacy.

Her character and behavior in some states differed widely from what they were in others. The duration of these different personalities varied from a few minutes to ten weeks. Her normal state grew gradually less frequent and of shorter duration, and finally disappeared altogether. The various stages lasted about three years altogether, until ultimately a particularly abnormal condition or state was reached in which she has remained. She continues intelligent and able to work, but is utterly oblivious to any of her previous conditions.

These questions of dual personality are not the figment of Robert Louis Stevenson's im-agination, in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, as many seem to think, but are real questions arising from cases which come into the hospitals every day. The doctors contend with only the physical side of the question, leaving the ethical and spiritual aspect to those who make psychology their special study.

# About the Road and Dust Problem

HAVE often urged that all the bodies interested in the future of automobilism should how devote their attention to this great question, the road question, and to nothing else," writes Lord Montagu in his paper The Car. "It is the question of our day both from a public and automobile point of view, and if it is not tackled seriously will prove an insuperable obstacle to the advancement of automobilism, and may to reactionary and unfavorable legislation from our point of view.

"It is in this spirit that I say that, good as the intentions of the R. A. C. may have been with regard to the 2000 Miles' Trial, the energy, time, and expense involved were not worth it. Every nerve ought to be strained to try to solve the problem of making a cheap and dustless road. It has been proved already that practically the only difficulty is one of cost. But how much more costly a bituminous road would be over a series of years is not yet And, naturally, it goes without saying that it would take a long time to convert all the dusty roads of this country into dustless ones, let alone the question of the expenditure of money involved. But, first of all, it must be demonstrated to the general public, not only to road engineers, that dustless roads can be made. This is the urgent need of today.

"The programme therefore that I advocate is as follows: First of all, let a road be built across some public or private land leading, say, from one main road to another, or from one point on one main road to another point over which nothing but motor vehicles should be allowed. This experimental piece should be constructed at the expense of motor associations and individual motorists. If no other

land is available I am quite prepared to consider whether I cannot arrange for such a road to be made through my estate near Slough, leading from the Bath road towards Eton, Datchet, and Windsor, which could be an alternative road to that already existing. This road, of course, would be confined to motor vehicles only.

"A second demonstration should be made by carrying out some such proposal as was submitted to the Surrey County Council and favorably considered by them some two years ago, namely, that some six miles on the Ripley road should be laid with dustless material at the expense of those interested in the question. The guarantors of the expense would then receive the usual grant made by the Council in respect of the cost of the road for a period of not less than five or seven years. These two into effect for comparatively little money, the first by an expenditure of something like £1,000 to £1,500, and the second at an expense of, say, £6,000. The results would not only be of value in this country to every road user and motor-car manufacturer, but to every road engineer all over the world

"As it has been said so often before in The Car, remove the dust nuisance and the antipathy to motor-cars and the protests against their use would soon diminish to a vanishingpoint. If, in addition, the small minority who drive to the common danger could be eliminated, or their career made very difficult, we could wait in piece with the certainty that Parliament would shortly remove the speed limit upon roads, and that the populace would cease to have any feeling whatever against the new form of locomotion. It is on the road and its making that we should all concentrate

our consideration. It is on the road and its making that our future depends. The rest is

#### DECLINE IN ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Italian emigration to America has practically ceased. Only 4,429 Italians emigrated to returned to Italy. During the first five months of the present year the number of departures for America was 32.025, and that of repatriations 91.116.

Comparing these figures with those for the corresponding period of last year, the departures show a falling off of 137,124, and the repatriations an increase of 71,297. A. consequence of this state of affairs is that the money which the emigrants used to send to Italy, and which until recently was calculated at \$70,000,ooo yearly, has stopped coming, while at present there are about 200,000 returned emigrants in Italy without work. No remedy is suggested for this growing evil.

#### GEESE AS GOLD COLLECTORS.

A French report from China describes a curious way the inhabitants have of obtaining gold. Large flocks of geese are kept to work the gold fields. Periodically they are tested, and those found to be of a certain weight are killed and their crops emptied of their contents. In this way an average of \$350,000 worth of gold is obtained annually, all of which is shipped to Pekin. These geese killed are afterwards dressed for market, and fetch from 14 to 20 cents apiece.



#### THE HOME GARDEN

#### GARDEN CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

Order Bulbs now, and full list of Hardy Plants,

Fruits, etc.

Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants in suitable weather: Bulbs, and especially: Phloxes, Pyrethrums, Delphiniums, Gaillardias, Lilles, Crown Imperials, Strawberries, Primroses, Polyanthuses, Broccoli, Salad Plants, Coleworts.

Pot: Narcissi, Scillas, Chionodoxa, Fressias.

Sow: Prickly Spinach, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Colewort, Cauliflower, Tripoli Onion, Lettuces, Cos, and Cabbage, Endice, Turnips for winter, Horn Carrot, Mustard and Cress Radish, Cucumber in heat, Melons in heat, Primula, Calceolaria, Hardy Annuals for Spring, Mignonette, Forget-me-Not, Grass Seeds, Parsley, Tomato.

### PRACTICAL ADDRESS ON FRUIT



T a meeting recently held in Vernon, before the Farmers' Institute, Professor Thornber, horticulturist of the Washington Agricultural College, of Pullman, gave an interesting lecture on the subject of orchard care and fruit pests. A well attended meeting of the

Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday afternoon in the Court House, when Prof. W. S. Thornber, Horticulturist of the Washington Agricultural College, of Pullman, who spoke very entertainingly on the subjects of orchard care and fruit pests, addressed the meeting. Prof. Thornber is one of the most pleasing speakers that has ever appeared in this city, and his remarks were listened to with great attention, and numerous questions were asked him at short intervals during his address.

He spent a good deal of time in giving his ideas as to the best manner of pruning fruit trees, illustrating his points by chalk drawings on a blackboard. He was very decidedly in favor of low-headed trees, as much more profitable than tall trees; and gave instances where it had been ascertained by experience that it costs nearly double as much to pick apples from tall trees as from low-headed ones. Apple trees, he said, should in no case be planted closer than 271/2 feet apart, and he favored 30 feet, on the triangular plan as the best rule to adopt in planting. He showed by illustrations on the blackboard, that trees planted on the square system 30x30 feet gave only 46 to the acre, while if put in on the triangular plan 55 trees to the acre was the result. With peach tree fillers the distance betwen the apple trees should be 35 feet, and if the peach trees were properly placed the distance all round would then be 16½ feet.

Regarding cultivation in the orchard, Prof. Thornber was strongly in favor of potatoes or some such crop, as the orchard then got lots of cultivation at the right time. He did not favor strawberry culture in the orchard, as they were generally planted too close to the trees. He did not believe, either, in growing grass crops in the orchard, under ordinary conditions, as it detracted from the growth and nourishment of the trees. In response to a question, he said that heavy winter pruning was productive of wood growth, and summer pruning of fruit buds. Regarding cultivation he advised that work be started early in the spring, just as soon as the land can be worked. Deep, thorough, spring tillage should be followed by frequent shallow cultivation through the sum-mer up to the middle of August. On irrigated land, if the tillage is not good and deep the result will be that the tree roots will remain close to the surface. He gave an illustration of a disc machine, which allowed of close cultivation under the trees, and which he said was the best machine of the kind he knew of. His advice was to quit cultivation about the middle of August, as further cultivatiaon keeps the growth up too late, and fall cold then is liable to injure the trees, killing the new growth. He urged his hearers to sow a cover crop in August, especially where the land was lacking in humus. The best way to put humus in the soil is to grow it in the orchard, and some green crop—such as winter wheat or rye—was about the best for this purpose. It should be drilled in between the trees about the 15th of August, and plowed under in the spring. Peas vetches made an excellent cover crop, and added nitrogen to the soil where trees were not making enough growth.

Alfalfa or clover could only be recommended as a grass mulch when there is plenty of water available, and a porous sub-soil exists. Otherwise it robbed the trees of too much strength. He instanced a man in Washington who took three excellent crops from his orchard last year, namely honey, alfalfa and apples. But he had plenty of irrigation, and a porous soil. while a neighbor a short distance away, who followed the same plan, got smaller crops of alfalfa and honey, but hardly any apples on account of lack of these conditions in his or-

The professor, speaking of the most suitable varieties of apples for this district, said that where the altitude did not exceed 1,400 ft., he would recommend planting Spitzenburg, Newton Pippin and Winesap. The Winesap needs plenty of moisture. The next three varieties that he would name would be Rome Beauty, Wagner and Jonathan. "Keep your list down to three or four of the best com-mercial varieties" was his advice. He said that he had noticed that there were not a great many sweet cherries in this country, and he considered this a mistake, as sweet varieties were more in demand on the market than the sour kinds. The varieties he recommended were: Lambert, Bing and Royal Anne.

In planting apple trees he recommended that they be set out in the fall, provided the soil is in good condition; but all other fruits.

should be planted in the spring. An apple tree should be cut off eighteen inches above the ground, one-sixteenth of an inch above a bud. Peaches should be cut from 12 to 14 inches, cherries and pears from 24 to 30 inches

Going on to orchard pests, Prof. Thornber said that he was glad to know that we had no codling moth north of the international boundary line, but if it ever arrived it could easily be fought with arsenate of lead spray, under high presure, when the apple petals are falling. Apple scab is a bad pest in eastern Washington and he saw several traces of it in this country. It is easy to keep down the scab; but there is a danger of "russeting" or scalding the apples when applying the spray. The proper method to follow is to spray with the Border Winter and the scale of the spray with the Border with the service of the scale of the sc deaux Mixture, just when the blossoms are showing pink—an application of the spray later on will probably scorch the fruit. As for lime and sulphur applications for this, he had been experimenting with it, but was not yet prepared to say that it would give satisfactory

Peach leaf curl was common wherever eaches are grown. Spray early for this troule, just before the buds open, with either Boraux Mixture or lime and sulphur.

Peach mildew was a trouble that was frequently met with, and for this Bordeaux Mixture should be used, just before the buds ex-

Another very effective mildew remedy is the "Cupram Spray," which is

made as follows: pints water; mix and add with 3 pints strong ammonia. Di-lute this with from 45 to 60 gallons of water. This is the first time this formula has been given out. This will not stain the fruit — or even roses—and has been thoroughly tested for mildew, and alproved effec-It can be used effectively on goose-berries; but the best spray for that fruit was to use lime sulphur early in spring before the buds start to expand. Do this and there will be no difficulty with mildew on gooseberries. If this was not done, and it became necessary to spray gooseberries for mildew later in the season, "Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gals. water, could be used.

The best means he knew to eradicate leaf blight, rust and mildew from a strawberry patch was 'to mow the leaves as soon as the crop is off, let them dry and then burn them on the ground. Then spray whole patch, ground and all, with Bordeaux mixture, and the plants next year will be clean.

The pear leaf blister or mite is a com-mon pest, and to combat it successfully the trees must be sprayed with lime and sulphur early in the spring, when the buds are expanding. This will catch another

pest, the bud moth, at the same time. The pear or cherry slug should be treated with an application of dust—ashes, earth dust or lime—if the slugs were on the fruit. Then, as soon as the fruit is off, spray with arsenate of lead

lead. Pear blight is a difficult problem to handle, and can't be reached by sprays. The only thing to do is to cut it out. The saw or knife should be sterilized in carbolic acid after each appli-

A common disease in old orchards is the apple canker or sun scald. For this trouble spray with Bordeaux Mixture of double the ordinary strength, between the 1st and 15th of October.

Apple spot, or punk, or brown knot should be treated by a thorough application of Bordeaux Mixture in winter.

The kerosene emulsion is the best remedy for green aphis and is made as follows: 1/2 lb. whale oil soap, i gallon water, 2 gallons kerosene, diluted 8 or 10 times with water. It must be thoroughly emulsified before using, or it will burn the trees.

Don't irrigate too much, was the advice given by Prof. Thornber. Less water and more cultivation was the keynote of his address on this point. In Washington they were now using one-fourth as much water and five times as much cultivation as was the case five years ago, and much better results were being obtained. They found that under this system they got better color, flavor and uniformity of size in their fruit.

Establish and maintain a reputation for honest packing, was another piece of advice upon which he dwelt very emphatically. By these methods such results would certainly be obtained as those which made the Washington fruit famous. He knew that this could be done here, because it had been followed out in the shipment sent to the International Exhibition last year when Okanagan fruit from Kelowna captured the \$100 gold medal in com-petition with Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

#### FOR TOWN GARDENS

Despite the many difficulties to be contended with, there is no reason why, with good cultivation and a selection of suitable plants, town gardens should not be kept bright and interesting through the greater part of the year. Even in the heart of large towns and in the most smoky atmosphere and confined position there is a fair number of plants which may be depended upon to thrive and bloom freely, while under the improved conditions and comparatively pure air to be found in the outskirts a great variety of hardy shrubs, perennials, bulbs and annual flowers may be

One great difficulty to be encountered in the cultivation of town gardens is the poor nature of the soil, and before commencing to plant such a garden, it would certainly be good policy to lay in a quantity of short stable ma-

pinklowers, usually blooms in February and will acceed in fairly open situations; it is a slendy-growing dwarf shrub and should be planted in small groups to produce the best effect of the state of the st son flowers in April, and may be used either for training to the contract of t for training on a wall or grown as a bush in the open; the white variety should also be grown P. Maulei is a dwarfer variety with brick-red flowers. Prunus Pissardi is very effective with its white flowers and deep marcon purple layes, as is also P. triloba fl-pl. with double tose pink flowers. A succession of bloom may be maintained by growing, besides the ordinary lilacs, the Persian Lilac, a smallgrowing shrub very suitable for town gardens, the Diervillas or Weigelas, with crimson, rose or white flowers, and the Mock Oranges (Philadelaham). adelphus). Other valuable shrubs for town gardens are the white Portugal Bloom (Cytisus albus), Cytisus scoparius andreanus, with crimson and yellow flowers, and the double variety of the Jew's Mallow (Kerria japonica fl. pl.). Ataleas of the mollis type will succeed if grown in peat or a mixture of peat and loam free from lime. To enumerate the many plants other than shrubs which may be successfully cessfully grown in towns would occupy so much space that I must content myself with mentioning a few which will grow and flower will in almost any situation, provided they are given good soil and

cultivation.

For spring flower-ing there is a large choice of bulbous Snowdrops. plants. Scillas and Crocuses should be massed in clumps towards the front of borders or used as edgings for beds of other bulbs. Narcissi in great variety may be planted be-tween shrubs or hardy perennials; Hyacinths and early Tulips are useful for beds, while the tall late flowering cottage and Darwin Tulips produce a brilliant effect in herbaceous borders, and are valued as cut flowers. Of other plants Wall flowers are indispensable, mauve and purple Aubrictias and yellow Alyssum can be used for edgings and the double Arabis will produce sheets of white Stock-like flowers in April and May. The Doronicums are vigorous growing per-ennials, with large yellow flowers, and are useful for planting between shrubs. In shaded positions Primros-es, alpine Auriculas and Polyanthuses may be planted in light soil composed of loam and leaf-mould.

Summer and Autumn flowering peren-nials—From May to the end of October the garden may be kept bright with many hardy perennials. Irises, more particularly those known as German Irises, are very valuable town plants, and for planting in nanow borders or betwen shrubs are perhaps the most useful of any. Good varieties

are the common blue Iris; Oueen of May, rose lilac; Mrs. H. Darwin, white; Mmc. Chereau, white, margined blue; anr vaiegata aurea yellow. Iris ochroleuca is a tall-growing species with cream and yellow flowers, and I. aurea is of similar growth, the flowers being golden yel-

For the back row of borders the herbaceous Lupines are valuable, and should be planted in well-manured soil, and between them may be placed some of the Day Lilies, such as Hemerocallis flava, H. fulva and H. aurantiaca. Other early summer flowering plants are the Paeonies, both the old double red and the double and single Chinese varieties; Campanulas, such as pyramidalis, C. persicifolia and C. latifola; Delphiniums, Oriental Poppies and such Lilies L. croceum, L. candidum, L. umbellatum and L. testaceum.

For edgings in town gardens there are no better plants than Pinks, good varieties being Mrs. Sinkins, Albino, Her Majesty and Paddington. Carnations are also excellent town plants, more especially if raised from seed in preference to growing named varieties. Both the biennial and the perennial Evening Prim-roses (Enothera) succeed well in town gardens, while for shady borders the Funkias are useful for their handsome foliage and lilac flowers. F. sieboldiana major produces the largest and handsomest leaves, while some of the varieties of F. lancifolia have foliage margined or variegated with gold, white or silver.

blooming include Hollyhocks, Chrysanthemum maximum, with large white flowers; perennial

require plenty of moisture in summer, and should be mulched with half decayed manure to keep the roots cool and moist; Sedum spectabile, a handsome plant with glaucous leaves and large heads of rosy pink flowers; and Michaelmas Daisies in many varieties; these comprise flowers in shades of purple, lilac, rosy mauve and pure white, the plants varying from 2 to 5 feet or 6 feet in height, and by a careful selection of varieties, a succession of bloom may be maintained from August to the end of October. Room must, of course, be found for some of the border Chrysanthemums, which are among the best of town plants, and will help to keep the garden bright during September and October; also in shady borders for Anemone japonica.

Annuals and Bedding Plants—Space will only permit of a brief reference to these. Of half-hardy annuals Stocks and Asters may be raised from seed in spring and used for filling beds which have contained spring-flowering plants. Zinnias, Balsams, Salpiglossis and Nicotiana affinis may also be employed for this purpose. The soil for all these should be of a rich nature, and a dressing of decayed manure

Pyrethrum (Chrisanthemum) uliginosum,

tall growing plant with large white flowers; Rudbeckia Newmani, which grows about 2 feet

high and bears yellow flowers with dark brown cone-like centres; Phloxes in many shades of

crimson, pink, purple and pure white; these

may be given before planting. Bedding plants such as Zonal and Ivy-leaf Pelargoniums, Calceolarias and Petunias flower best if the soil is not too rich. Cannas will succeed if planted in rich soil and kept well supplied with water and good-sized beds of these plants are very effective. Nearly all the hardy annuals will grow well in towns. These should be sown thinly in good soil, and thinned out to 6 inches or 8 inches apart when large enough to handle. Those of medium height comprise annual Chrysanthemums, Shirley Poppies, Clarkias, annual Larkspurs, Godetias, annual Lupines and Malope grandiflora, while a few of dwarfer growth are Indian Pinks (Dianthus), Viscaria, Linum grandiflorum, Limnanthes Doug-lasi, Candytuft, Dwarf Nasturtiums and Virginian Stock.

#### TIMELY GARDEN HINTS

The garden hose, or other means of watering is likely to be called into frequent use this month. All amateur gardeners do not under-stand how to apply water to flowerbeds. Do not stand to one side and throw the water at the plants. If you are using a hose, sprinkle with care, and do not allow the water to fall with force enough to wash away the soil. If If you have to bring water from a well or pump use a watering can and apply carefully. The best time to water at this season is in the exening after the sun has set. Give a good soak-

ing while you are about it.

If you want the season of bloom of your flowers prolonged, carefully nip all seed pods and leaves that are drying up. This is especially true of nasturtiums, sweet peas, gaillardias and larkspurs.

Maintain some kind of mulch on the soil. It may be of grass, leaves or other litter, or a dust mulch made by stirring the soil. Roses and the general run of perennial plants are especially helped by a mulch at this season.

To secure pansies that will produce flowers

to secure pansies that win produce howers very early the following spring the seed should be sown about the third week in August. The plants will winter well in a cold frame. Old pansy beds may be renewed by cutting off the young shoots around the base, many of which will already be supplied with roots. Plant them will already be supplied with roots. Plant them in rather sandy soil in a shady place. Keep them well sprinkled, and they will soon root and make vigorous plants to put in winter

quarters ready for next spring.

Plant lily bulbs for next summer. Hardy lilies may be removed or transplanted if necessities. sary. Lily of the valley also can be transplanted late in August or early in September.

Buy some raffia for tying plants to kes. It is worth more than string and rope for tying things in a hurry, and making them Gladioli should be staked if they are liable

to be broken down by wind storms or rains. Better do this now. Flowering asters should be well watered. Should rust attack the plants badly, spray with

ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

To revive cut flowers, put them in warm

salt water to which has been added a few drops of sulphate of ammonia.

Flowers for exhibition purposes should be cut early in the morning on the day of the show. Place them in a pail or jug of water immediately and put in a cool place until time of exhibiting.

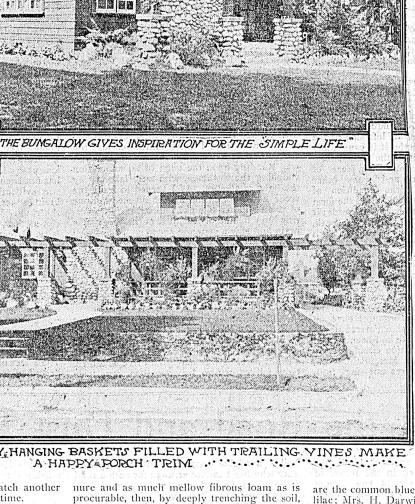
The following annuals produce their flowers

quickly after sowing and probably might give some flowers before frost if sown in August and the weather conditions are favorable: Nasturtium, balsam, marigold, Shirley poppy, gypsophila, mignonette, larkspur, calliopsis, candytuft, calendula, sweet alyssum and for climbers, scarlet runners or convolvulus.

Among the perennials that may be sown this month, and transplanted to the border late in the fall or early next spring to furnish bloom for next season, are hollyhock, delphinium, acquilegia, campanula, coreopsis, gaillardia and papaver. If transplanted in fall, protect against

severe freezing winter.

Dahlias are heavy feeders. Fertilize the soil once a week while the buds are swelling. For insect pests, there is nothing better than a solution of Paris green, sprayed upon the under side of the leaves. For cut-worms use a tablespoonful of air-slacked lime spread about the stalk of each plant.



MANY HANGING BASKETS FILLED WITH TRAILING YINES MAKE

procurable, then, by deeply trenching the soil, adding manner freely to the lower spit and placing a few spadefuls of loam round the roots of each plant when placing in position, a good start is ensured. The subsequent cultivation consists mainly in keeping the surface soil loose and open by hoeing, in giving plentiful supplies of water in dry weather and in the frequent use of the hose or syringe, so that the foliage may be kept fresh and clean.

Selection of Suitable Plants for Town Gardens Hardy Shrubs.—These should be planted thinly, bearing in mind that after two or three years' growth they will occupy considerable space, and that they are always more effective when so planted that the natural outline of each can be seen from all points. Evergreen shrubs in particular are, I think, often used to excess in small gardens, and although useful for forming a background of green foliage, they should not be employed to the exclusion of the many beautiful deciduous species. Those I would recommend are Euonymus (both green and variegated), hollies in many varieties, Laurustinus, Berberis Darwinii with orange and B. stenophylla with golden yellow may be used as wall plants.

flowers, common box and Aucubas, taking care to include a plant or two of the male variety of this latter in order to obtain a pro-fusion of the beautiful berries on the female plants. In addition to these, Crataegus Pyracantha, C. P. Lalandi and Cotoneaster Simonsii

Of deciduous shrubs Forsythia suspensa is one of the best town plants, the slender shoots being covered with golden yellow flowers in March. Daphne Mezereum, with fragrant

Suitable plants for late summer and autumn Sunflowers; Erigeron speciosus, with mauve Daisy-like flowers; Coreopsis grandiflora;





#### WITH THE POULTRYMAN

SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN POULTRY RAISING



HERE is no use in denying the fact that a large number of those who take up the breeding of poultry fail to make a financial success of it. The same is true of any other business that might be mentioned, as is proven by the commercial reports, which show that over ninety per cent

those who go into the mercantile business fail sooner or later, and there is no good reason why it should be any easier to make a financial success of raising and selling poultry than selling dry goods or groceries or hardware.

It is an indisputable fact that those who have been successful in the poultry business would have been successful in almost any other business that they might have taken up. It seems easy for some and impossible for others to succeed at anything they undertake. Some men seem born to succeed, while others seem destined to fail. There are many causes for the failures in the poultry business, most if not all of them avoidable if a little foresight, judgment and ordinary business acumen were

One of the most common causes of failure is lack of preparation. A man who will spend time and money almost without measure in fitting himself for almost any other calling will take up the breeding of poultry without even a thought of the preparation that is essential to success in this as in any other calling. The successful breeding of poultry-from a financial standpoint—is not child's play, as many seem to think. It means good hard work, studious effort, the best of management, and above all a careful exercise of the God-given powers of the intellect with which the average man is endowed. The man who by careful study fits himself for the task before him is one who while others are floundering around in the quagmire of defeat and failure, is perclied upon the hilltops of success and has a right to crow long and loud.
It is not necessary that the amateur spend

two or three years in preparation before taking up the breeding of poultry, but it is necessary that he familiarize himself with the details of the business, and this can best be done by practical experience in the poultry yard, coupled with careful study of the subject as set forth in the best poultry literature obtainable. The first year should be considered a year of preparation, and any man of ordinary intelligence should at the end of a year be in possession of a fund of knowledge that will prove a safe guide in caring for his flock and placing his business on a profitable basis. Theoretical deductions are all right in their place, but they make a very poor foundation upon which to build a profitable business. The amateur needs something more substantial, i. e., practical, timetried, failure-proof methods founded upon the exerience of others who have been successful. No man knows all about the rearing of poultry, but even the veterans in the industry are learning new lessons every day. lems arise almost daily, and it takes hard study to master them. One of the hardest lessons for the amateur

poultryman to learn is to accept defeat calmly. The person who is easily discouraged has no business in the poultry yard. He will find pitfalls all along the pathway; he will make mis-takes that will upset him; he will meet with calamities that will change the victory for which he hoped into defeat; in fact he will find before he has gone very far that the roses along his pathway conceal great big sharp thorns upon which he will occasionally and semi-occasionally tread, and if he hasn't plenty of grit (firmness of character, pluck, fortitude, courage) he will give up in despair. But there are men who possess this kind of grit, and they never fail of success.—B. C. Poultryman.

### HOW TO PROPERLY FATTEN FOWLS

Good prices are to be obtained for fine table fowls, and this should tempt poultry keepers who have plenty of space to give some attention to this branch of poultry culture. In some districts, fattening is carried on by special "fat-ters," who buy up the chickens in their neighborhood and submit them to a regular diet. But in many parts of the country there are no pro-fessional fatters, and the chickens are sent to the market by the farmers and others who rear them without any preliminary preparation in the matter of feeding. Those, however, who have eaten fowls that have been fattened have generally found them superior to those that have gone through no preparation. It will be remembered that the term "fatted" does not mean that the fowl is to be loaded with fat; only that the quality of the flesh has to be improved and made tender and that quantity of meat is to be increased.

There are so many breeds of fowls suitable for the table that there is no excuse for the miserable little chickens still too often seen, which will not lay on flesh however well they may be fed. There is no better fowl for eating than a cross between the Dorking cock and In dian Game hens, or from the sexes reversed. The Langshan, too, is an excellent bird, with a quantity of meat in the right place, and so also is the Houdan, besides many other first rate breeds. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Brahmas and also the Or-

To fatten fowls, they are confined in coops

or pens, and fed at regular periods on a fixed When first shut up they are fasted for about 12 hours to give them an appetite for the new treatment. They are fed three times a day at stated times. The food usually consists of soft meal, corn meal, pea meal, barley meal or ground oats. This is mixed to a thin state with skimmed milk and given in a wooden trough fastened to the front of the coop. At the end of about a week, the food is made thicker; some beef or mutton fat is added, the quantity of which is gradually increased. No water is required and grain is not necessary, though some fatters give boiled barley for the last feed at night. Some flint grit is provided. The food must never be given when stale or sour. If a bird appears not to thrive during the process it should be turned out in an open run without food for twenty-four hours, and then replaced in the coop and tried again.

#### KEEP THE BIRDS CLEAN

Lard rubbed on the skin of the breast, vent and head is the common remedy for lice in small chicks. A good treatment for full grown stock is a dip made of two and one-half ounc es of Creolin diluted in one gallon of water (hot.) Let it cool before using. Hold each bird under water for one minute, allowing only its head to remain above. Give the head several duckings before removing. The roosts and nest boxes should be washed with the same solution with an extra ounce of Creolin and carbolic acid added. If you have a spray pump, fill the cracks with the same solution Good hot whitewash, to which some carbolic acid has been added, will also kill the lice.

#### POULTRY NOTES

When chicks are droopy, instead of hunting for poultry tonics, look for lice.

The combination of hot weather and lice

will sap the vitality of the most robust chick.

#### AROUND THE FARM

#### THE SECRET OF LARGE MILK YIELDS



HE whole secret of large yields of milk is that a cow is milk is that a cow is considered to make milk from her whole system, devoting all her energy to the work. She has, as it were, a storage battery storing up energy whilst dry,

and strengthening her whole system. The feed fed whilst a cow is dry often has more effect on large production than that feed fed at the time she is producing so heavily. A cow's stomach can easily be overloaded. A cow that is fed too much and is bilious or sick is not likely to produce so well as if fed just enough to satisfy her.

Many cows are knocked out by over feed-It is impossible to say how much a cow should have to produce the best as so many cows have to be fed and considered as individuals. A cow when she first freshens must be considered as an individual. Owing to the tax of motherhood her stomach will not be so strong and she must be fed very judiciously for a couple of weeks. Considering the demands of motherhood in itself no little tax upon the cow besides producing heavily, we see how absolutely essential it is to give a cow the very best care and feed at all times. It is necessary if we expect good work from the cows to fit them for the work.

#### Two Months Required to Recuperate.

A cow should be dry two months or more early and whilst dry is the time to feed her for the next year's work, to strengthen her up. This is an essential point in managing dairy cows. But it is not followed. Not well enough understood what a tremendous tax it is upon a cow to produce milk yearly? If we want say 7,000 lbs. of milk from a cow consider that she is providing 2,800 quarts of milk equal in value to that many pounds of beef. How important is to recuperate her system. Furnish her with energy for the next year's work whilst dry. Is this often done? On the contrary cows are dried up often not to feed them up and recuperate them but to save feed on them The result is a poor cow, poor in energy, weak, when she should be strong. So long as the present system or lack of system prevails we

cannot hope to get large yields.

A cow to give large yields must be bred with the inherent ability to devote her energy to milk production. The ability is of no use unless she has the energy. This can only be secured in a good measure whilst the cow is dry. It is well known cows do not give the same quantity of milk each year. It will depend upon what fettle she is in when freshen-Sometimes a cow will not get in as good ition as we would desire. It may be that condition as we would desire the pasture has been poor and the cow has run herself down more than we made allowance for. She may have milked so heavily she has not recuperated properly. But the greatest cause of a poor condition is that no attempt has been made to put her into condition. Hence low production is sure to follow.

### Thin Cows Require Two Years to Get in

Shape.

Is is well known by some dairymen who are considered good feeders, that it is necessary to feed a cow that has been in poor hands two years to get her system strengthened up so that she will be able to do her best work. She will likely give considerable more the first year of good feeding, but it takes two years to bring her to her maximum production. This shows that the milk does not come directly from the feed, but as the energy is built up in the cow she is stronger and is able to do greater work.

Of course it is important that a cow should be fed well when she is producing else she will draw more largely upon her bodily energy and when she has depleted her system she will have to shrink in her milk flow. However, it is always injurious to feed a cow too much or overload her stomach. We want cows that are constitutionally strong, and we must do all we can by judicious feeding and care to keep the cow in as good fettle as possible.

But, since with the very best care and feed we can give a good cow, she will draw upon her system and deplete her energy, it is necessary to have her dry long enough to replace this energy. It is because this is not done and cows are fed so poorly whilst dry that we see such poor results. There is no use of a man asking for a ration when a cow is fresh. man needs to know how to feed her whilst dry as well as all the year round. The best way to teach that is to show the tremendous energy that the milch cow expends in producing milk.

#### FITTING DAIRY CATTLE FOR SHOW

Each year one sees new faces in the show ring. As the judges perform their work, the eager look of expectancy on those faces pro claim them to be amateurs. The time to commence a little fitting being now at hand, a word as to "how" may not be amiss.

The first and perhaps the most expert work

is selection. In these days of keen competition nothing but the very best need be taken into consideration. Indeed after the "very best" is selected there is danger of the prizes going to an inferior animal that has been bet er fitted. In speaking of fitting, we do not altogether mean fattening. A dairy animal need not necessarily be a very fat animal. On the other hand, the time has passed when a dairy animal, in order to be a good one, must be a skimpy one. After we have selected the herd that we think are among the best, the next step s a little extra feed. A good pasture is essen tial with plenty of shade and running water. Bring the cattle along gradually, getting them accustomed to grain feed. Not too much at first. Bran and crushed oats and a little linseed meal or ground flax, a little at a time is all that could be desired. Bring the cattle up to a full ration by degrees.

The greatest difficulty the young showman has to contend with is the danger of over feeding and getting the cattle "off their feed." This can be avoided best by commencing to fit in time, and not feeding too much at first. Always see that plenty of succulent fodder is given along with the grain feed a month at least before the show season is on, the cattle should be inside most of the time, in cool well lighted and ventilated stables. If let out for exercise at should always be at night. Keep them in the stable in day time out of the heat and away om the annoyance of flies.

Through grooming every day, washing with soft warm water and an occasional sponging over with thick sour milk or buttermilk will give that mellowness of skin that adds so much to their handling qualities.

If we are showing Ayrshires, fashion decrees that the horns get a good deal of at-tention—scraped with glass, rubbed with sand paper and oiled until they shine like a mantel ornament. We are old fashioned enough to think that this does not do this noble breed any credit. We hope to live long enough to see a judge with back-bone enough to give the red ribbon to an animal not so adorned, providing other things are right. However, for the present we must do "as they do in Rome" if we expect to receive any attention from the officiat-

Training our show animals is another feature of fitting that should not be neglected. They should all be well halter broken-trained to lead. Above all train them to stand still. Nothing taxes the patience of a judge more than to have to run all around the ring in order to get his hands on a wild creature. This may seem a useless waste of time, but when all the animals in a class are evenly matched, a very little turns the scale, and that "very little" may easily consist in some of the points above

#### DEFECTS IN BUTTER

In a recent interview the dairy inspector at New York city gave some information—about butter inspection that may be of value to Canadian butter makers. He said:

"The defects that are most common at present are sour and summery flavors and curdy character. The extreme heat that has prevailed in many sections has made it difficult to keep down the temperature of the cream, and considerable of the butter gives evidence of over-ripened cream. This is the cause of much of the trouble, and will be during most of the summer. If it was merely a question of controlling the temperatures in the creamery many of the butter makers would stay by their cream vats, but a great deal of the cream is shipped in too ripe, and it is impossible to fully overcome that difficulty

A great many of the creameries are pasteurizing at too high a temperature, and this produces a spongy, light-bodied butter, as well as an oily flavor, though I am inclined to think that the latter is mostly where the cream arrived quite sour. Occasionally I run across a creamery that is very heavily salted—so salty, in fact, that it tastes like brine when one bites There is positively no excuse for this. If by accident too much salt got into the churn it can be washed out and made usable; but in some cases it looks as if the excessive salt were put in deliberately."

#### THE DENTITION OF SHEEP

It is the common practice of sheep farmers to judge the age of sheep by their teeth. In-deed, the age of sheep is very seldom given in years and months, but by the number of per-manent incisor teeth. The test of a sheep's age by its front teeth is not always exact, but it is the most convenient. The early maturing breeds exhibit greater precocity in dentition than ordinary sheep fed exclusively on pasture. The sheep, when dentition is complete, possess thirty-two teeth, eight incisors in the front lower jaw, and six molars on either side in the upper and lower jaws. This is the ordinary ruminant arrangement, and as in the ox, the dental pad forms the opposing surface on the upper jaw. At birth, the arrangement of the incisor teeth of the lamb is peculiar. Professor Brown says: "Generally the whole temporary set of teeth may be recognized, but only in outline, as they are nearly covered with the gum. The central incisors are most advanced, and next in order come the laterals, leaving the middle and corner teeth considerably below them. Very often the cutting edges of the third and fourth pairs are through the gum, but occasionally none are visible. In a short time, however, they make their appearance, and by the time the lamb is a month old all the temporary incisors are well up, and there are three molars on each side of the upper and lower

Except where great accuracy is required in determining the age of an exhibition animal, the molar teeth are rarely taken into consideration, but from the time of the perfect eruption of the temporary teeth at the age of one month to the cutting of the first pair of "broad" teeth of central permanent incisors, at the age of from twelve to fifteen months, the only changes which will guide the examiner are those which affect the molar teeth. At three months the first permanent molar, the fourth in situation, is cut, and is to be recognized by its recent appearance in comparison tooth immediately in front of it-the third temporary molar-which shows signs of wear.

During a period of five or six months from the cutting of the fourth molar there is no change, except in the growth of the teeth, and of the jaw, which results in leaving a space behind the fourth molar, which at about the age of nine months is occupied by the fifth molar. The temporary incisor teeth are remarkable for their small size and whiteness, but are not so noticeable as when they, at fairly well ascertained periods, give place to the larger permanents which are more adapted for the harder work of feeding on roots and stronger herb-

The first pair of broad teeth, or central permanent incisors, are usually cut soon after one year old, and are well up at fifteen months. he permanent teeth are formed within the sockets in the jaw some time previous to the eruption, and it is their pressing against the root of the temporary incisors that gradually causes their absorption. At eighteen months the sixth permanent molar is cut, and the reent appearance which this tooth presents is better evidence of this age than can be obtained from the incisors.

Occasionally, in very forward mouths, the second pair of broad teeth will be cut at eighteen months, but in other cases there will be no sign of their appearance until the sheep is approaching the age of two years. There is always room for doubt whether the sheep is eighteen months or two years old, but between these ages there are important changes in the molars which supply the information.

The sixth molar begins to protrude at eighteen months, and shortly afterwards the two anterior temporary molars give place to the temporary teeth, and the third temporary molar is a mere shell covering the top of the permanent teeth.

The presence of six broad teeth may usually be taken to indicate 2 1-2 years old in ordinary sheep, but Professor Brown says that These teeth may be looked for in many sheep which are entered as not exceeding two years old, and no objection can be made on this ground, although the third pair of incisors are not under ordinary circumstances, present before two years and three months.

"Some difficulty may arise in the mind when finding these appearances in sheep which iming pens, or even in the same But in such circumstances no hesitation need be felt in accepting the evidence of the molars and disregarding that of the incisors.'

The cutting of the corner incisors, or fourth pair of broad teeth, takes place on an average, about nine months after the laterals are in the mouth, and may be taken as an indication that the sheep is over three years old. But in some cases the corner teeth do not appear until the animal is nearly four years old, so that there s a possibility of an error of nearly a year where the corner incisors alone are taken into consideration. No difficulty, however, is experienced in deciding whether the corner incisors represent three years or four years, if the state of the other incisors is taken into ac-

At four years old the six broad teeth will show signs of wear, the middle and laterals showing well-marked tables in the place of sharp-cutting edges, and the central incisors especially worn hollow on their upper surfaces; while the recently cut corner incisors, supposing their eruption to have been delayed, present a marked contrast to the rest of the teeth that have suffered from attrition.

After the sheep becomes full-mouthed there is no method of judging of the age with unfailing accuracy, for the teeth rarely remain perfect for any length of time, and particularly in

the case of sheep-folded on roots, some of them becoming broken or lost, and the sheep is then said to be "broken-mouthed,"—Ex.

#### HANDLING THE FARM TEAM

Considering the important part which the farm team plays in the success or failure of the year's operations, its care ought to receive a good measure of consideration. A team that is always in condition to do a good day's work is a most efficient aid to success on the farm, hence it will pay well to give considerable attention to their care. Horses are as different in disposition and character as are men, and unless we study their dispositions and temper we will not be able to treat them intelligently. What would be all right for one animal might ruin another of a very different disposition. You can yell at the lazy, sluggish horse, or even use the whip when it seems necessary and it will not make him worry and fref. Put the spirited animal on the plow and give him that sort of treatment and you will have him prancing and covered with lather in a short time. A prancing horse with head up and pulling at the bit may look pretty, but he has no place in the economy of the farm. The fretting will do more to exhaust the animal than all the work he will accomplish.

Just call to mind the different farmers of your acquaintance and the condition of the teams they drive, and you will have an object lesson on the subject of handling the farm team. One man will have a team with an excellent framework but not much covering to it, the team looks bad and make an unfavorable advertisement for the driver. Another will have his team in good flesh at some seasons, when there is not much work to be done, but as soon as hard work begins at any season they fall off rapidly in flesh and are soon a sight not pleasant to contemplate. The last class of drivers are usually strong men who can stand hard work and they push the team without pausing to consider that on the plow, harrow, etc., the team has a great deal the hardest end of the job. Every farmer knows it is not the easiest sort of a job to follow a good team behind a harrow all day, over mellow soil, even with the lines to help along a bit. A floating springtooth harrow does not run as slick as a greased pig, in fact it pulls mighty hard, as anyone can soon find out by a short trial, yet I have seen drivers pushing a team at a fast walk hour after hour, the feet going fetlock deep at every step. Such drivers deserve to be put under task-masters and driven as were the Israelites by the Egyptians, till they learn what weariness is. Even at a slow walk it is hard work for a team to draw a spring-tooth harrow over mellow soil, and to push them to a fast walk is cruel. The team cannot protest if muscles ache and they grow weary to the point of exhaustion, hence we ought to be considerate and thoughtful. We may not get our crops in quite so quick, but we will have more self respect and our team will be in better condition to take care of the crops after they are in, which is often fully as impor-tant as early planting. There is another class of drivers who will have their teams in good condition at all seasons, yet still accomplish a great deal of work. These men are thoughtful and know a horse can get tired. A few minutes' rest at the end of a long furrow will give the team a breathing space and send them off fresher for another bout. A long rest may not be needed; a minute or two at a time will make a great difference in the condition of the team at the end of the day. I do not believe in doping with drugs, con-

tinually for every real or fancied ill. If the animal is treated right and properly ied, nature will attend to the matter of health in most cases. I have more faith in the virtues of a "bran mash" than in sulphur or saltpetre, only don't wait till the horse is sick before you give the feed of bran. The "ounce of prevention" is cheaper than the drugs and chemicals of the "pound of cure." Clean, well ventilated stables, good grooming, and careful feeding, with an occasional feed of some laxative like bran or middlings, especially when the horse is on dry feed and not having active, daily exercise, will usually keep the horse in good health. If the horse really gets sick, then call a veterinarian to attend it, instead of some neighbor quack, who knows no more about the internal arrangement of a horse and its needs than he does of a watch; the former is the more delicate and should not be meddled with by ignorant per-

Use common sense in driving the team on the wagon. A light team will stand considerable fast travel, because they are built that way, but take heavy draft horses and drive them hard and they will not be valuable for long. I have seen heavy teams rendered nearly worthless by fast driving, when they ought to have been in their prime, so far as age goes. I have seen a farmer snatch up the lines and send a heavy team off at a full trot—or faster—and drive at a full run when going to the field with a hay rack on, just to "scare" some timid hand who was riding. The farmer who changes from light, active horses to heavy draft animals must change his ideas in regard to driving, or he will ruin his team, that is if he has been accustomed to drive fast. There is pleasure in driving a big, fine team that is able to easily handle a large load, but such a team should be taught to walk fast, and should seldom be driven at any other gait than a walk, and never faster than a slow trot.

Last, but not least, be kind to your team, as to all animals; a horse can appreciate kindness as well as a man, and a team that is treated with kindness and consideration will do better work than one that is abused, kicked and cursed. An ugly horse usually has an ugly driver,

# Some Notable Speeches at the Tercentenary



OLLOWING are some notable speeches delivered at the tercentenary celebration at 
Quebec on the occasion of the reception to 
His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales: 
Vice-President Fairbanks, of the United 
States, was called upon to present his address to the Prince, and was greeted with 
loud cheers for the United States, which 
were led by Earl Grey, and repeated time 
and time again. Mr. Fairbanks made a very eloquent 
green of follows: as follows

Your Royal Highness: I acknowledge with grate-Your Royal Highness: I acknowledge with grateful appreciation the welcome which you so generously extend. The sentiments which you are pleased to express with regard to my country I receive with profound sensibility. They are renewed evidence of that respect and cordial good will which has so long existed between the United States and Great Britain, and will tend to strengthen and preserve their amicable relations.

existed between the United States and Great Britain, and will tend to strengthen and preserve their amicable relations.

Permit me to extend to Quebec my hearty congratulations upon the distinction which she enjoys in the presence of Your Royal Highness and upon the enthusiasm' with which she has welcomed you within her gates. It is, indeed, a signal honor which you have done her. It is a happy circumstance which brings you across the sea. The event is one which will be long treasured among the annals of Quebec.

The eyes of the Western World are upon this historic city. The celebration of the Tercentenary of Champlain's founding of Quebec is altogether admirable both in the comprehensiveness of its conception and in the excellence of its execution, and is an event which awakens interest not only in the Dominion of Canada, but in the United States also. From this point as a base intropid explorers blazed the pathway of civilization tarough trackless forests, and explored lakes and rivers in territory which is now within the jurisdiction of the United States. Names associated with the early history of Quebec are landmarks in our geography and are indelibly impressed upon our civilization.

Three hundred years is but a brief period in the history of England or France, but it is all the history of Quebec, and all of Anglo-Saxon America. Here has been written an interesting story. Here have been witnessed the victories and defeats of war, and the blessed triumphs of peace. The battleships of three great nations rest yonder upon the bosom of the St. Lawrence. The representatives of these powers assembled here are recalling past differences but only to emphasize the present prevalence of a spirit of genuine friendship between them.

The United States and Canada have but fairly entered upon their careers. Each has vast areas either sparsely settled or unoccupied, where many will make their homes in the future. Many millions will be added to our population and to yours. We have each made much advance in the scale of ci

of us lies a brief but honorable history and before us stretch illimitable opportunities. We confidently believe that we are each destined to play a large and worthy part in the progress of the human race upon the western continent. We have no rivalries except in the ways of peace. We covet only each other's neighborly esteem. We rest upon a common frontier more than five thousand miles in length. It is crossed and recrossed by instrumentalities of commerce which

tend to strengthen our neighborly ties. There are no fortifications upon our frontier and 'no battleships upon the waters which divide us, and we believe and fervently hope that there will never be need of any defensive preparation between us.

As we behold this majestic celebration in which the representatives of different nations participate and witness the manifestations of a genuine fraternal spirit among them, we are impressed with the thought that there is no rational reason why nations should resort to war. May we not, on this theatre of past conflicts, surrounded now by the impressive monuments of peace, venture to hope that the widespread movement which seeks to insure the maintenance of peace among the nations of the world without invoking the sword, may grow in strength and at no distant day become incorporated as a part of the fixed policy of nations. To advocate measures for the maintenance of international tranquility, to endeavor to substitute reason for force, is not evidence of any decay in the courage or manhood of nations, but it is the proclamation of the great truth that modern civilization is not a failure. It is a failure if it does not substitute for force the serene and all-powerful chamber of reason and deiberation. There is such a thing as righteousness among nations. Let them take their differences into international courts of justice and there let reason and righteousness prevail. Let nations by every honorable means which enlightened statesmanship may suggest, avoid an appeal to that court dars which grace this historic occasion and which mingle together and salute each other inpon the Plains of Abraham, will never confront each other in conflict upon either land or sea.

I beg again to thank Your Royai Highness for the gracelous welcome and aospitality which you tender to me as the representative of the United States and to over the lossings of peace, progress and prosperity. Address by Admiral Jaureguiberry

Admiral Jaureguiberry followed on behalf of France, his address being fo

me time to the sentiment of affectionate esteem en

tertained by France towards Canada. tertained by France towards Canada.
It has conferred upon me the great honor to greet
in its name His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
the Government of Canada and that of the Province

The words pronounced a moment ago by His Royal Highness shall speak loud in France and will be added to the everlasting souvenir of the reception tendered by England to the President of the Republic.

I thank His Excellency the Governor-General for his words of welcome. They are addressed to a nation that is glad to show the Canadians its fraternal sympathy, a nation that rejoices with them in coming to Quebec of H.R.H., whose presence is adding in so large a degree to the splendor and the bearing of the French-Canadian festivities.

In the name of France I render the most respectful homage to the glorious dead who have founded Quebec, who have contributed to its grandeur, and who have developed the strong virtues which win to Canadians the universal esteem.

From the other side of the Atlantic we applaud with ardent sympathy to the union that has been realized in Canada between two races so well in a position to understand, each contributing to the common work the qualities which are its own.

In France, as well as in Canada, Champlain's name is pronounced with legitimate pride as that of a vailant soldier, a distinguished administrator and a very apt diplomat. His hardy initiative has resulted in the conquest of a new domain for civilization, in the creation of a new home for the sons of Great Britain and of France.

creation of a new home for the sons vi Gasas and of France.

And we, all, as we are assembled before this monument to do honor to the founder of Quebec, we will greet with the same request the illustrious men revived before us by this imposing ceelbration and who all have increased the glory of their Mother Country.

Mr. Turgeon's Address

The last address was that of the Hon. Adelard Turgeon

Mr. Turgeon's Address

The last address was that of the Hon. Adelard Turgeon.

Mr. Turgeon's address was as follows: May it please Your Royal Highness:
Laddes and Gentlemen:
This monument, this rock, this grand river, this incomparable panorama of Beaupre, unfolding its succession of beautiful hillsides, this island resting on the surface of the water like a basket of verdure, those heights of Levis, whose very name rings like a clarion blast, these plains, these fields and moats—the scenes and witnesses of century old struggles for the supremacy of a world—all this sublime landscape that captivates our eyes and wraps us in its potent charm, appeals to our imagination to give it a soul and recalls a heroic age of noble dreams and valiant deeds. What hour, what place, could be more sciental and more propitious for evoking the memory of him whom the voice of history and the gratitude of peoples have honored with the two-fold title of founder of Quebec and of the Canadian mation. And—as if the setting back of the hand of Time and majestic decorations were not sufficient for such an apotheosis—through concerted kindness for which we are indebted to the generous initiative of our well-beloved Sovereign, the three countries that have in turn, and at times concurrently, mingled in our national life, bring him the tribute of their respect and admiration. The spectacle of three nations assembled at the foot of this monument, animated with the same spirit of peace, of harmony and civilization, on the very soil where in days of old they strove to decide their destinies by the sword on blood-stained battlefields, is surely unique in the annals of the human race. in the annals of the human race.

in the annals of the human race.

The presence of the Heir-Apparent to the Throne imparts a special significance to the participation of the metropolis which we cannot misinterpret. The high consideration enjoyed by our country, and the important place it occupies among the aggregation of peoples that make up the British Empire, could not have been better demonstrated. Your Royal Highness will permit me here, on behalf of Canada, to tender the respectful tribute of our devotedness and loyalty to the person of our Sovereign and to the institutions whereof he is the incarnation. And among all Canadians whose voices swell the concert of acclamation

that welcomes you, none are more enthusiastic or more sincere than those of the descendants of the companions and fellow-laborers of Samuel de Cham-

that welcomes you, none are more enthuslastic or more sinere than those of the descendants of the companios and fellow-laborers of Samuel de Champlain.

Our thanks are also due to the great Republic, our neighbor, which shares in the glory of the founder of Quebec-shee the field of his action extended beyond our frontes, and since, with his immediate successors, he ston the North American continent, from east to was, from south to north, from Newfoundiand to the Rocky Mountains, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, an imprint that political revolutions have been powerless to efface. Thus, at the head of all the great lakes, at the bends of all the rivers, and at the strategic points of the valleys, one can see at since by their French names, that our distinguished above by their French names, that our distinguished above by their bends have been somewhat heomplete, as when in family gatherings an empty chair tells of mourning for one who has gone away, it was right that she should once more bend over the cradle of the colony which for a century and a his lived its life as a scion of France, watered by the purest of her blood and wherein, despite political somes, her language, her traditions, her mode of though, all the flowers of her national originality still flourish.

The glory of France lies in the fact that, through Cartier and champlain, she stands at the head of those captains, discoverers and missionaries who—roaming under exery latitude and penetrating into the remotest soil also of the north and west, into the forests full of mystery and dread legends—were the pioneers of civikarition and Christianity and left on their surrounlings everywhere the impression of the manners cust as, tastes and ideas of their native land, Under shapever etimical name they reveal themselves, those brilliand flushes have not been lost to the Canadan action, and the first rays of our history still ware and vivily our mational body. Why then should we not love France, waen the purest French blood deas in our refire? We l

of struggles, of sories and of mourning, links us to the past.

But, how can such affection be reconciled with our loyalty and profound attachment to the British Isles? Thanks be to Ged, the hour of tentative effort and experiment has passed and the problem has long since been solved. It has been solved by the sound political sense of our staesmen, by the broadmindedness of our English-speaking fellow-countrymen, by the clearsightedness and liberality of the metropolis and its representatives. The fact has been realized that the preservation of the French element and language is not a source of danger, but a pledge of greatness, of progress, and also of security; that the Canadian Confederation is like the bechive whereaf. Marcus Aurelius said that what is good for the bee benefits the whole bive; that national dualism, according to Lord Dufferin's happy expression, is not an obstacle to the development of a young nation that has everything to gain from the preservation of the literary and social inheritance; has received from the two

greatest peoples of Earope. Such a concepton is a true one, for what is a nation? Does 'nation' mean but one language? The modern nation is made up of divers elements. We have but to look at England, France, Switzerland and Belgium. Each of those countries has been a vast crueible wherein its constituent elements have become fused under the action of time and ambient influences. There is something above language, and that is: will, moral unity, unity of mind, harmony of views, possession of the same works of progress. Each element, each ethnical group, can develop itself solely by developing its natural gifts and its own qualities. Seek not to separate it from its past, to give it another, soul as it were, because then you will have naught but uprooted trees, according to a justify celebrated expression.

Animated with that, spirit, Canada pursues' her way towards the highest destinies. She has barely emerged from the mists of the unknown, and already the stoker with great of your of your colors.

Animated with that spirit, canada pursues ner way towards the highest destinies. She has barely emerged from the mists of the unknown, and already the older civilizations, like the wise men in days of yore, are asking who is that child born in the west, whose name fills the world? Westward the star of empire holds its way. The Mediterranean was long the centre of commercial and political activity; then the discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries gave the preponderance to the Atlantic. In our time the greatest human currents are changing their course, and some day the Pacific Ocean will infallibly play the most important role in the general life of the human race. Cast an eye on the map and tell me if Canada does not occupy a privileged position? The dream of Champlain and of Jacques Cartier is realized. Midway, and by the shortest route between Europe and Asia, our country is the true 'road to Cathay,' the true road to China, which discoverers sought and which was their fixed idea by day, their dream at night.

might.

O Canada! land of valor and of beauty, I would that my voice were as far-reaching as Roland's magic horn to carry the accents of my love and pride into the homes of all! Land that thrills with life, with its lakes and springs, its rivers fertilizing the plains or mirroring the trees of the great forests on their banks! Land rocked to sleep by the melody of torrents and the songs of streams; iridescent with the powdery spray of cascades, watered by the St. Lawrence, of all famous rivers, the only one unchangeably pure (Reclus)! Land invigorated by our winters that breathe powerful energy and gaiety over fields bespangled with sparkling crystals sheltered by splendid mountain tops, and rich in the glowing health of its plains! Land wherein memories sleep and hopes are at rest! Land redolent with the poetry of fields, stars and souls! While still in the bloom of thy virgin energies, well might thine immortal founder utter in admiration that exclamation never yet surpassed and that we repeat today: "It may be said that the country of New France is a new world, and not a kingdom, beautiful in every perfection." (Champlain.)

Of that land, we love not only its natural beauty, but also its moral features, the complexity of its soul, diversity of its races mingling their mutual virtues in a permanent entente cordiale, love of civil and political liberty, force of tradition, poetry of effort, chivalrous generosity, thirst for justice and for the ideal. We love it, in a word, because it is our country, that word that so well expresses all the sweetness of one's fatherland. night.
O Canada! land of valor and of beauty, I would

# Persia's Crisis and Cause



HE London Spectator, which is extremely well informed on affairs in the Middle East, has in its issue of July 4, the following illuminating article on the revolutionary movement in Persia:

The fact that the British public is not moved fearfully by what is happening in Persia need not harden our hearts to the tragedy. A brilliant and likable people is in rapid decline, and no one can forsee what the end will be. The forty millions which once populated Persia have dwindled to six or seven millions, and neither the character of the monarchy nor the forcible-feeble efforts of the people towards self-government, which is scarcely understood as such, gives a glimmer of hope that either of these influences will end the oppression of the satraps under whom the country has withered. Last week we recorded the furious coup d'etat by which the Shah brought the Melliss and the Nationalists to their knees in Teheran. The Parliament building was bombarded, and afterwards methodically reduced to ruin by wreckers; many leaders of the popular party were shot down or arrested, and afterwards tortured and executed; and the systematic destruction of the Parliament House and of the principal mosques was extended to the neighbor the misster being the service being the service being the service of the principal mosques was extended to many leaders of the popular party were shot down or arrested, and afterwards tortured and executed; and the systematic destruction of the Parliament House and of the principal mosques was extended to the private houses of Nationalists, one house being bombarded and pillaged by command every day. For the moment the policy of the "whiff of grape-shot," magnified a thousandfold, has been successful. The Shah has produced a solitude in certain quarters of Teheran, and temporarily, at all events, calls it peace. The people, never famous for physical courage, are cowed. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the Shah has really the means of enforcing his ruthless will if the popular party should take heart again. His triumph in the capital is, after all, only local. Teheran is not Persia, and the voice of the provinces has scarcely been heard yet. If the Persion people are not herole in revolution, neither is the palace party. All are of the same blood, and cruelty and ruthlessness do not necessarily mean either herolism or resolution. The conflicting motives which underlie the turnoil are of the same value in Persia as in countries where the people are made of different stuff, and it is as necessary to understand the political issue there as it was in transparally. Evolund or stuff, and it is as necessary to understand the politias it was in Cromwell's England o Robesnierre's France

Robespierre's France.

Last December the Meiliss feil foul of the Shao on the question of his civil list, which is fixed at the high figure of £100,000 a year, but which he assumed was his pocket-mones, and need not be spent in any charges on the royal purse. He arrested the heads of the government, and the life of the Prime Minister would not have been safe but for the ready and humane action of the British Legation. The Parliament, almost in the manner of the old English House of

would not have been safe but for the ready and humans action of the British Legation. The Parliament, almost in the manner of the old English House of Commons standing on its rights and flouting the Sovereign, sent what was practically an ultimatum to the Shah, and the Shah yielded and swore fresh fidelity to the constitution. That oath saved him time and he fostered his resources meanwhile against the second trial of strength. The quarrel about the civil list was only a pretext for the first trial. The issue was far deeper than that; it was, and is, the aspiration of a people, however ill suited for it, to self-government. The fame of the Russian Duma had spread over the border, and history shows that waves of political ambition (take the extraordinary wave of democracy which spread over Europe in 1848, for instance) are not confined to one country. They are communicable. The experience of last December had the unhappy effect of making the Mejliss overestimate its power, and even arrogate to liself rights which did not belong to it under the most fanyful interpretation of the constitution. What we have called the second trial of strength between the Shah and his people began on May 28. The course of events is described by the Teheran correspondent of The Times, who throughout has been distinctly the best and most interesting informant of the British public. On that day a group, of old discarded courtiers decided to demand the dismissal of the present palace clique. Their demand was very agreeable to the Nationalist leaders, who took it up and made it taeir own, and soon the skx principal members of the clique must be dismissed. The Shah hestated, but yielded. On June 2 his decision was announced publicly. The people were pleased, and dispersed quictly after hearing the news read out, and the Nationalist leaders felt that they had covered one more point in the great conflict.

But on June 4 the Shah suddenly swept out of his palace escorted by troops. Cavalry rode hither and

But on June 4 the Shah suddenly swept out of his palace escorted by troops. Cavalry rode hither and thither crying "Down with Traitors!" The bazaars were instantly closed, and the people ran in fear of their lives. Every one who stood in the way of the Shah's carriage was threatened, and it was observed that the officials who formed the guard of honor round the Shah's person were the very six courtiers who were supposed to have been dismissed. The Shah hurried to a place outside the city where a camp was formed, which for days afterwards grew in size. The coup d'etat, which we recorded last week, followed in due course. Now the power of the Shah rests upon the army and upon money. If he loses the support of either he cannot long defy the Nationalists. The dynasty has no popularity; that departed from it long ago. And an important point is that the mullahs have conspicuously sided for many months with the Nationalist movement. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that it they continue to do so the life of the Shah will be in their hands some day. Yet at present the Shah is rapidly appointing reactionary administrators about the country to perpetuate the success he has gained. Tabriz is the second city in Persia, and is the home of the Nationalist movement. Here a notorious reactionary, whose practices have made him scarcely distinguishable from a brigand, has been installed. No doubt he will rule by fear and the methods of the so-called Cossacks in Teheran. It will be very interesting to see what Nationalism will achieve in its stronghold.

The contest would be vastly simplified for foreign spectators if it were possible to regard the popular The contest would be vastly simplified for foreign

The contest would be vastly simplified for foreign spectators if it were possible to regard the popular party as standing for a clean constitutionalism. Unfortunately, there is too much evidence that the Nationalist leaders are not all Hampdens for integrity, and their conception of constitutional government gives the phrase not much more than the value of a metaphor. On the other hand, it and they may improve, and even a very low standard might easily be preferable to the barbarous autocracy of the Shah. The duty of Britain and Russia, while protecting their nationals and offering succor to threatened fugitives—as we are glad to see the British Legation has done with firmness and consistent humanity—is to stand alsof from the domestic strife. The Russian agents in Persia may give trouble, for they appear to try to be their own masters; but we are sure that in the end the Government at 8t. Petersourg will secure that the self-denying chauses of the Angio-Russian convention, to which we already owe so muca, are faithfully observed.

#### HOW THE ENGINEER VIEWS IT

"I just dropped in to tell you the coroner's jary has exonerated you from all blame for the wreck. They are going to hold the block tower man."

The old engineer turned his pain-drawn face toward me. A white capped nurse gently brushed back the wild hairs from his forchead.

"Thank you miss," he said, "and you too, sir, for the good news. I knew they couldn't blame it on me, because it was white at Ment or, Poor Denny, he'd tell you so too, if he was alive, 'All white' he shouted when we came round the curve, and I gave him the answer, 'All white' and publed her wide open. Then we struck the empties on the siding, and—well, you know the rest." He wiped a trembling hand across his eyes as if trying to blst out some horrible vision.

you know the rest." He whied a trembling hand across his eyes as if trying to blot out some horrible vision.

His eyes began to sparkle, and a bit of color flashed into his pale cheeks. "I suppose you fellows think I opened her up and went into tasse boxes just for fun." A smile fitted over his lips, and then he grew serious. "Say, did it ever come to your mind that an engineer might be as anxious about his own life as he is about the lives of those who are riding behind him? My wife and little one,—don't you suppose my life counts for something with them?

"Did you ever stop to think what a collision like that at Menter means to the engineer? Just try to figure yourself in his place, He rides in four square feet of eab room, surrounded by a mass of levers, rods, and the like. Ahead of him is about three miles of boiler pipe, carrying two hundred lbs, of steam pressure and enough hot water to cook the meat off his bones in a jiffy. Clattering at his back is six thousand gallons of water and twenty-six th ausuad pounds of engine and behind there is six hundred thousand pounds of train. Altogether, he is running along ahead of eight hundred thousand pounds of train. Altogether, he is running along ahead of eight hundred thousand pounds of train. Altogether, he is running along ahead of eight hundred thousand pounds of train. Altogether, he is running along ahead of eight hundred thousand pounds of train, the state of the properties of an inches of wheel flange.

"Why, when one of those big Russian battleships fired a broadside at the Japanese, the whole thing amounted only to twenty-four thousand be, so the

"Why, when one of those big Aussian battlessing ired a broadside at the Japanese, the whole thing mounted only to twenty-four thousand lbs., so the papers say. And that twenty-four thousand pounds amounted only to twenty-four thousand nos. So the papers say. And that twenty-four thousand pounds traveling eight miles a minute would strike a Japanese ship eight miles away with an Inpact only one-tenth of the force we hit the empties at Mentor.

"Of course, I was the engineer, and they depended on me. There is always a lot of fine talk about en-

gineers having the lives of several hundred passengers in their hands. That's all very true; but you don't want to overlook the fact that the engineer's life is right there along with the others. We all take chances, the train crew as well as the passengers, only our chances are slimmer. I had one chance in five hundred of being killed, or one in twenty-live of getting right where I am now; but a passenger on the train had one chance in about three million of being killed, and one in a hundred and thirty thousand of being hurt.

"I see that a lot of people were killed and a whole lot more hurt. I don't want to be a grumbler; but it appears to me that you fellows have kinder overlooked the fact that both of my legs are gone. Of course, that might not mean much to you; but if you realized, as I do, that for the rest of my life it is going to be my job to hobble out into the middle of some country road and wave a white flag as every train goes by—if you could realize what that means to an engineer—to hear the mocking toot of the whistie as she comes up to the crossing, and to see the sympathetic salute of the engineer and fireman as they go flying by—I tell you, my boy, there are some things worse than physical pain!"

His eyes filled with tears. The nurse gently wiped them away, and softly stroked back the hair.
"I wouldn't talk any more now," she said.
"All right, miss," he replied, putting out his hand to me. "I always obey orders." "I see that a lot of people were killed and a whole

#### A MONSTER OF THE PAST

A realistic glimpse of the largest and last of the A reasistic gampse of the largest and last of the ancient and carnivorous dinosaures, a terror of the ancient animal world, is now to be seen at the American Museum of National History, having been restored under the direction of Prof Henry F. Osborn. Nothing to equal this monster in size and strength has hitherto been apportful.

this monster in size and strength has hitherto been unearthed.

The mounting and placing in position of the massive leg bones, some of taem weighing more than a thousand pounds, was a difficult engineering task and was accomplished by Chief Preparator Adam Osborn. The enormous head, with its battery of 6 inch tiger-like teeth, and the massive towering hind legs have been mounted but the tail portions are missing. They will be searched for this season.

The beast now exhibited flourished during the upper cretaceous period, estimated to have been some three millions of years ago. The remains were discovered in the Hell Creek beds in central Montana. Here, as in some of the other fossil bearing regions, the sides of the mountains and the country in general have been carved by the wind and rain into a series of cliffs and winding canyons known as the Bad Lands. Cropping out from outstanding ledges or slopes fassil bones are here and there seen by the trained eye of the collector as be searches along the rock exposures. By quarrying in and digging he is sometimes rewarded by thinding a skull, a string of vertebrae and occasionally a while skeleton buried in the rock.

The fossil seekers from the museum while hunting

the rack.

The fossil seekers from the museum while hunting for specimens on a hill side stumbled across—some bones protruding from out of the bank, which on inspection proceed to be those of a dinosair. Further investigation showed that they had chanced upon the skeleton of an animal of great proportions and that parts of the dinosaur extended back into the hill for more than thirty feet.

more than thirty feet.

After a big gap in the side of the mountain had been made by repeated dynamite blasts and by ploughing, the exervators were able to get down to the delicate business of extracting the petrified bones of the grantic creature now on exhibition. Each home of the skeleton was imbedded in a hard layer of sandstone and the bones were widely separated. An idea of the labor required to bring to light toe bones may be had from the fact that it took four men nearly a month to accomplish the task. One of the parts of the skeleton, namely, the pelvis, weighed 4,100 pounds and required a four-horse team to had it to the railroad station.

This dimosur has been named Tyrannasauras rex.

the railroad station.

This dimosaur has been named Tyrannasauras rex, being king of the tyrant saurians. It extended in size, strength, and agility, etc., any other known carbivorous animal that ever trod the earth. The probable life appearance of the beast has been worked out in a clay model restoration by Charles R. Knight, the animal artist, under the direction of Prof. Osborn.

The monster travelled upon its hind legs, like a kangaro. It was built for speed and strength as well as fighting. In erect attitude it is estimated that its bood was about twenty-two feet above the ground.

c length of the body must have been forty feet.

The hind limbs, ever ten feet leng, with their hug

claws, were well adapted to support the enormous frame. The neck was short, but extremely powerful

# Home Rule for India



Y now, the wide wide world has come to know of the Home Rule Movement in India, which has for its ideal absolute autonomy. Sel-complacent English Liberals (2) seem to suppose that it is the offspring of lord Curzon's reactionary regime. They say that, but for Lord Curzon's imperious imperialism it would not have core into existence. But as a matter of face it has nothing to do with Lord Curzon's oppression, however gallingt might be, never stirs up higher aspirations of freedom in the tyrannised. It may good them to vulgar reentment or revolt. But it never implants the sentimes of liberty in their minds. A cruel master's brutal treatment does not make his slave free, or make him long for real freedom, but rather brutalises him and sus up the subdued tyrant within him to mortal revoltin mortal hate. What people or nation has ever gawn free and great in human history owing to the oppressive despotism of its despotic rulers? If despote oppression could make a people or mation free, Indias would have been free long, long ago. But the awkening comes to a mation, as to an individual, more from within than from without, and makes it oppose granny in obedience to God. The Home Rule Movement in India has its source in the awakened soul of New India. Before Lord Curzon half dreamt of its glittering. Indian Viceroyally, nay, had seen the light of day, the Home Rule idea had its birth in the maneipated mind of many an Indian. Raja Rammenn Roy, father and founder of the Brahmo-Samad, as the first Indian in whose liberated soul it had its birth. The Raja was not only a religious and social retrainer, but a lover of olitical freedom all the world over. He heartily sympathised with every movement et political freedom of his times, in Europe. Mr. William Adam, a Baptist political freedom all the world over. He hearthly sympathised with every movement of political freedom of his times, in Europe. Mr. William Adam, a Baptist missionary, whom the Raja conveted to Unitarianism spoke of his love of freedom in all spheres of life

thus:—

"He would be free or not at ill.... Love for freedom was perhaps the stronge-spassion of his soul—freedom not of action merely, be of thought. This tenacity of personal independence this sensitive jealousy of the slightest approach tean encroachment on his mental freedom, was accompanied with a very nice perception of the equal rights of others, even of those who most widely differed from him."

these who most widely differed from him."

The Raja, so long ago as 1828, wrote prophetically of a future New India struggling for freedom thus:—"Supposing that 100 years hence he Native's character becomes elevated from concant intercourse with Europeans and the acquirement of general and political knowledge as well as of nodern arts and sciences, is it possible that they yell not have the spirit as well as the inclination to exist effectually any unjust and oppressive mensure serving to degrate them in the scale of society?. Were lindla to share one-fourth of the knowledge and energy of that country (freiand) size would pove from her remote situation, her riches, and her ast population, either useful and profitable as a willing province, an ally of the British Empire, or troubscence and amonying as a determined chemy."

After the Raja, many thought, fet, lived and worked alike. In the later decades of the last century, some religious and social reformers took a vow not to seek the Government service, sing the Government had no moral basis. But for arious causes more religious and social than political, the Home Raic idea remained silent until 1905. Even in 1905, it found its expression for the first time rather abroad than at home.

In January 1905, Mr. Shyamali Kristaovarna, M.

than at home.
In January 1905, Mr. Shyamali Krismayarma, M.

A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, who lives in self-e started his penny monthly, the Indian Sel logist, voting it to the cause of India's freedom and i voting it to the cause of India's freedom and Independence. In February of the same year, an Indian Home Rule Society was started in Londes under his presidency with definite alms, in als, and methods of work. On the occasion of opening "India House" in London, Mr. Kristnavarma, its fourder, in the course of his speech, said that "he owed the heeption of many of his ideas for the emancipation of India to his English friends. The Institution of the Indian Home Rule Society was due to a valuable suggestion from Mr. H. M. Hyndman. The name, 'Indian Sociologist,' was suggested by Mr. P. L. Parker, Mr. Swimay and the other friends just mentioned had all kindly helped him with advice before the Indian Sociologist had its birth."

Small as it was, the Indian Sociologist found its penly into India month after month from Jan-1905 to August 1907, and did much not only towards the dissemination of Home Rule ideas and ideals, but also towards revealing the beneficent purpose of the British despotism here. The Home Rule ideas and ideals were thus let loose here from

abroad in the beginning of 1905, long before the partition of Bengal. Before 1905, all those who posed as Indian politicians were moderates. They had neither political ideas nor ideals. Their mission consisted in meeting in an amorphous assembly, called grandly the "Indian National Congress," and in vainly protesting against some administrative abuses and grievances and vainly petitioning to the bureaucratic gods. But since 1905 Home Rule ideas and ideals have been slowly leavening the Indian peoples. Today, there are many adherents of the Home Rule Movement all over the country, and they are called extremists. Today there is not a single Indian who does not know of the Home Rule Movement and its aims. Confining myself now to the genesis of the movement, I propose to deal with its vitality, progress, and future in another article.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a word or two as to why the movement found its expression for

gress, and future in another article.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a word or two as to why the movement found its expression for the first time rather abroad. In India, there is no real freedom of speech and the Press. To be guilty of sedition here, one need not incite anybody to acts of violence or revolt. An Indian is only entitled to mildly, moderately, and most respectfully criticise the actions or the measures of the divine despotism of the liberty-loving (?) British. If he goes beyond that limit, or criticises its policy, or lifts the golden veil over its from motives, or makes a demand for any form of saving self-government pointing out the various evils of it, he can be easily hauled up for sedition under section 124-A, of the Indian Penal Code. Until August last, one could not with safety advocate even a form of self-government like that of English Colonies. Moreover, as the whole world knows now pretty well, one can be deported without any trial at the sweet will and pleasure of the autocratic authorities. It really requires a born martyr's moral courage and self-sacrificing spirit to start an Indian Home Rule Movement in the face of such heinous and inhuman laws of coercion as those of Anglo-India. But in England as yet there has been no special law to gag the mouths of Indians there. Consequently the movement had its birth there for the first time.—T. Sriramulu, in International Review.

#### THE PRETZEL

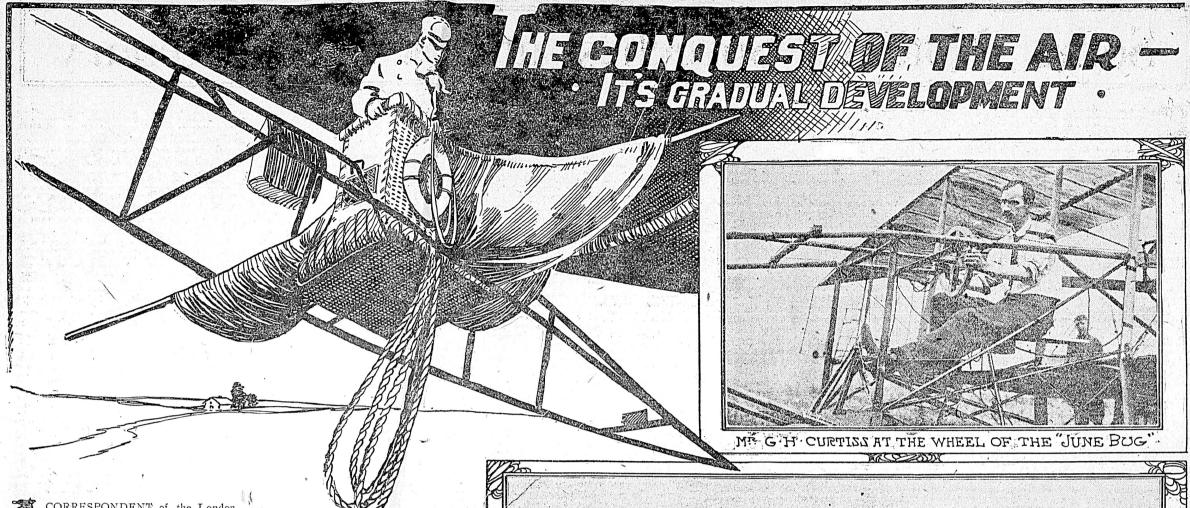
The pretzel is one of the most remarkable creations of the human mind and hand. It stands almost alone as an artificial product displaying the countless varieties of form produced by nature in the leaves of trees and blades of grass, says the New York Sun. Of the millions upon millions turned out by the pretzel foundries since the inception of the Industry it is not probable that any of two were exactly alike. The general figure scheme of the pretzel must have been an inspiration. It would have been impossible for the human mind to conceive a scheme so simple and yet permitting such approach to infinite variation. Because of the peculiar shape of the pretzel its construction is most easily described by employing sall-orman's terms. A bight is taken in a roll of dough and the ends are given a half twist and brought back upon opposite sides of the bight. This makes the article somewhat heart shaped. There can have been no sentimental reason for this shape, for there is no product of art or nature further removed from the product of art or nature further removed from th ealm of sentiment that the pretzel. The finished article looks as if it had been varnished and exposed

realm of sentiment that the pretzel. The finished article looks as if it had been varnished and exposed to a sandstorm before the varnish dried.

The pretzel is unique as an article of internal use. It cannot be classed as food or drink. It is not a desert, nor is it a medicine. Perhaps it should be classed as an appetizer—an appetizer not for food, but for drink, and therein lies its uniqueness. It is the great thirst producer. It is the thirst of a Sahara done up in a twist of dough. If anyone could invent something that would quench thirst as effectively as the pretzel can produce it his fortune would be made.

The home of the pretzel is Germany, where it is called bretzel or pretzel according to whether it is in north Germany or south Germany, but in America. It is pretzel all the time, whether in North America or South America. The name is commonly regarded as being derived from the words in the Latin language meaning bracelet. But Germans are not fond of taking words from the Latin tongues. Perhaps the pretzel owes its name to the fact that it is baked on a flat, boardlike surface. The German word for board is brett.

Once that genial comedian, the late Peter Dailey, once that genul comedian, the face Feter Daney, consulted an occulist about his eyes. His nose was small and he couldn't keep on the glasses with which the oculist was trying to fit him. "You are not used to glasses, Mr. Dailey," said the oculist. "Oh, yes I am," replied Mr. Dailey, "but not so high up."



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times writes: Day by day the general public in England are becoming familiar with such announcements as "Another fine Airship Completed for the French Army!"; "Successful

Flight of Count Zeppelin's Airship for 12 Hours, Manoeuvring in Every Direction in Mid-air!"; "Impending Trials of Italy's New Airships!" and so on. During the past week there has been an effort made through the Press to point out that England is only a third-class Power as regards her equipment for aerial warfare, but the real gravity of the situation has not seized either the public mind or that of the authorities, much less the Government of the country.

The following comparison of airships either complete or under construction will enable readers to see that there is apparently no "two-power" standard considered necessary for the United Kingdom in this department of our offensive and defensive forces:

France has at present seven, five of which are models of "La Patrie," which broke loose in a gale and was lost last November. These are stationed in different places; and there are also the "Ville de Paris," a magnificent vessel presented to the French Government by M. Deutsch de la Meurthe, and the "De la Vaulx," built for the well-known amateur aeronaut, the Count de la Vaulx.

Germany has five, respectively the "Gross," "von Parseval," Zeppelin No. 3, Zeppelin No. 4, and another built by Messrs. Seimens and Shuckert.

Italy has two, and they are to be experimented upon by Italian officers, probably this week, near Rome.

The United Kingdom has two approaching completion for further experiments—namely, the Nulli Secundus—unfortunately wrecked last year—and another, believed to be of almost identical design, shape and size.

There is no possibility of doubt that Zeppelin No. 4 has advanced in general excellence several degrees beyond that attained so far in the Military Balloon Department at Farnborough; but whereon lies the responsibility or blame for this? Not on the officer in charge of the department, Col. J. B. Capper, R.E., who succeeded Colonel James Templer, and certainly not on Colonel Templer, who for many years had worked hard and loyally, not only in building balloons, designing and commencing airships, training both officers and men to a state of efficiency, but also in endeavoring to convince the authorities of the pressing need for more money to carry out experiments and a substantial annual Government grant.

It seems an anomaly that last week the Chancellor of the Exchequer should announce in the House of Commons his intention of setting aside £6,000 per annum for experiments in tobacco growing in Ireland, whilst that is the exact sum which it is though fit to allocate to the Balloon Department of the Army, at present our only aerial force, constructive, destructive, or instructive.

It is said to be possible that £25,000 will be applied to the official aeronautical section of our national defence system for the forth-coming year, and perhaps that may be considered a great advance by comparison with past years; but such a sum is totally inadequate for any real good to be effected, proper progress ensured, and England's safety from aerial attack made anything like equal to her status on land or sea.

The old cry that England, being an island, is only secure from attack by the upkeep of a powerful havy is fully recognized by all grades of society and all denominations of politicians, but it is not yet realized that England's safety as an island will vanish if not ensured against aerial attack, and the sooner this fact is ob-

vious to all the better for England. Airships, before aeroplanes, are undoubtedly going to prove enormously powerful factors in any warfare of the future, and later on, doubtless, the heavier-than-air machine will be capable of playing an important part; but if England is to be prepared against all emergencies, money, and plenty of it, must be promptly devoted to the building of airships, to experimental work, to training officers and men in this somewhat new science, to building of sheds or docks in various parts of our coasts to shelter these airships when constructed, and if necessary to provide State aid to the private or civilian inventor or builder of any reasonably good aerial craft.

"Wake up, England!" must be the watchword again, it seems, and it is to be hoped that when the sleepy eyes have been rubbed and the wakening sense sharpened the first and most urgent cry of the now dormant Englishman will be for a substantial Government grant to the Board of Aeronautics, which new Department of the Service is bound ere long to come into existence.

The same correspondent, in a second article, writes: The previous article on this topic dealt with its importance from a national standpoint, pointing out the immediate need of a substantial Government grant for the construction of aerostats and sheds or docks for them, and for aeronautical training and experimental work, if England is not to be left far behind other Powers in this most modern method of attack and defence.

Ballooning pure and simple and the general principle of supporting human beings in midair by envelopes or gas-filled spheres has occupied the attention of adventurous people in a limited degree for many generations. More than forty years ago it was determined to organize a Balloon Department in our Army for experimental purposes, which work was entrusted to Captain, now Sir Charles, Watson. With hardly any funds at his command, a few men, and every conceivable difficulty to overcome, the progress made was slow, but equally sure. Every experienced aeronaut realized how extremely useful a balloon would be for scouting purposes, the range of vision covering an enormous area as the height of the balloon increases. The impossibility of controling or steering spherical balloons, however, greatly restricts their possible usefulness in this direction; so the idea of a captive balloon secured to its starting point by a steel wire hawser appeared to be the only practical one for military purposes. This idea was carried into effect, and numbers of men belonging to the Royal Engineers were systematically trained for captive balloon work. In the abstract this sounds a perfectly simple operation, but "captive" work is far more trying to the aeronaut than the making of a free ascent, a sickness, much like the horrible complaint known as mountain sickness, frequently overcoming even the strongest constitution.

Some few years back the idea of a dirigible balloon or airship was much discussed, and designs for such vessels were prepared by officers of our military Balloon Department and by civilian and professional aeronants both in England and abroad.

This was a step in the right direction, and the Nulli Secundus was designed, her envelope commenced, and various types of machines considered for working her propellers. Whilst this idea of a navigable aerostat was being slowly carried out in England, aeronauts in other countries were busying themselves on the same problem, and before the appearance of England's first airship last September several foreign vessels of a somewhat similar type of construction had been launched. As most people will remember, the Nulli Secundus made two or three brief experimental

ascents before Colonel J. E. Capper, the present head of the Balloon Department, accompanied by Mr. Cody, brought her from the shed at Farnborough up to London, circling the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and eventually alighting in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, when it was found that the return trip to Farnborough was impracticable. Owing to the envelope's being left inflated and to a very strong wind, which suddenly sprang up in the early hours of the following morning, the Nulli Secundus received a severe shaking and bumping before it was possible to deflate her envelope. This caused a certain amount of damage to her steel rigging, and she was—somewhat ignominiously it seemed to the public—taken back to Farnborough in transport wagons. For this episode many people blamed the construction of the airship, and considered she was a failure. But this was far from being the case; and the damage was of so slight a nature that if it had been desired she could have been repaired and brought out again within the space of a very few days. No doubt much valuable experience was gained by Colonel Capper during these ascents, and during the intervening months various alterations and improvements have probably been carried out, and the expected early reappearance of the Nulli



Secundus is awaited with great interest.

The view of Count Zeppelin's famous airship is of special interest at the present time,

in the race of the announcement that the machine has been totally destroyed after completing a very successful flight.



# Mr. Balfour on Religious Education





CENTRAL meeting of the Parents' League was held recently at the Queen's Hall "for the purpose of declaring the attitude of the league towards the edu-cation question." Lord Salisbury, the president of the league, occupied the chair.

Lord Salisbury said that the principle of the league was the maintenance of the right of the parent to determine the religious education of his children in elementary schools. (Hear, hear.) It was not a new principle; it was as old as any jurisprudence in the world, and they had applied it to the great religious difficulty of the day and had made fair progress. This league had been in existence for only about nine months, and al-This league had been in ready it had between 70,000 and 80,000 members, drawn from all parts of the country. The league belonged to no political party, it was attached to no special school of thought in the Church. To hear some people talk one might think it was a special dodge of the High Church party. (Laughter.) It was nothing of the kind. The list of speakers for that even ing demonstrated that fact, and there was the further evidence that among the many thousand members of the league was a large pro-portion of Nonconformists. (Cheers.) Their portion of Nonconformists. (Cheers.) cry was for religious liberty—for the right of minorities, so that every child could be brought

up in the religion of its parents. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour, who was received with prolonged applause, said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,-Your chairman has briefly but most clearly explained the principles underlying the Parents' League. As an abstract principle I doubt whether there is a single citizen of this country who does not feel the irresistible justice of the claim which it enshrines. There is no man who, if consulted as to whether he could find a scheme of education carrying it out to perfection, who would not adopt itthere is not a man to whom that question could be put who would not answer it, I believe, in the affirmative. But there is in this imperfect world of ours a large gap between the perfection of theory and the possibilities of practice; and I do not know that I should have come here to address you tonight upon the theory of the Parents' League if it were not that all the signs of the times point to the fact that, if there is to be any change in our existing system of elementary education, logic, principle and expediency all point in the direction of embodying as perfectly as may be the principles of the Parents' League in the educational system of the country. (Cheers.) We all know not only that the education controversy has absorbed an immense amount of the time of Parliament, has roused passions from one end of the country to the other, has filled the newspapers, and has given occasion to countless pamphlets; we all know that, and we all know that this question, debated now for more than a generation, has yet remained unsettled. There are many who think that a settlement must at all costs be immediately arrived at; and all hope, whatever their expectations may be, that that happy consummation may indeed be attained. But there is no use attempting to solve the existing inequalities and injustices, in so far as they exist, of the present system if you are going to substitute new inequalities and new injustices for those which you are going to remove (hear, hear); and when I hear the words "compromise" and whispered about, talked about, discussed in Parliament in general terms, I always from my heart desire that the aspirations embodied in these words may find a successful issue, but I wait in vain for that clear appreciation of the conditions of the problem which will alone make a final settlement possible.

### The Education Acts.

May I begin by repeating the well-known and familiar fact that the Education Act of 1902 was, in so far as the religious question was concerned, based on the historic foundation of the act of 1870; and like all structures based upon historic foundations, it presents some arrangements, some plans, some groundwork which no architect would have chosen if he had been able to select his own site and had been free to choose his own method of operation. The Government in 1902 was unin building upon foundation. It would have been absolutely impossible to deal with the religious question as well as with secular education on any other lines. And remember that as far as secular education is concerned every one admits that the plan laid down in 1902 is the plan on which hereafter, so far as prophesy can reach, the secular education of this country is going to. be managed. It is not on the secular side, it is on the religious side, as we all know, that criticism has been made, and in connection with which difficulties have arisen. For my own part, judging as impartially as I can from the information which reaches me from all sides. I should say that even on the religious side there is gross exaggeration in the commentaries made upon the act of 1902. That Act, carrying as it did some of the imperfections of the Act of 1870, mitigated them, alleviated them in all the respects of which the Nonconformists complained. It mitigated the grievance of the Nonconformist teacher; it mitigated the grievance of the single-school area. There is not one of the Nonconformist grievances which was not alleviated-I do not put it higher than that-by the Education Act of 1002. But I quite agree that it found anomalies, it found imperfections, which it might have mitigated, but which it did not wholly remove, and which remain to the present day;

and it is round these anomalies that the controversy has raged ever since. Now, what lessons may be learnt from this never-ending

#### Principles in Settling the Question.

For my own part I think that there are several principles that we may lay down which ought to guide, which must guide, every man who tries really to settle the question. In the first place it really is impossible to treat the great efforts which the Church of England has made for generations and is still making in the cause of elementary education as if they had never been made at all. (Cheers.) It really is absurd for any particular legislator to come forward-unless he avowedly comes forward as the mere tyrannical instrument of a temporary majority—it is quite absurd, I say, for any practical statesman to come forward and say that the Legislature may invite a great religious community to spend vast sums of money, to undergo enormous labor and cost, at the invitation of the State, and then to have the results of all those labors and all that expenditure swept away in a momont without consideration, without regard for the cause for which those labors and that expenditure were under-taken. (Cheers.) I do not believe that the Church of England will ever stand in the way of a sound system of education. I do not believe she will ever regard her interests, or her supposed interests, as being in any sense obstacles in the way of a really national system. But to tell me that all the sacrifices which have been made in the past are to count for nothing in the arrangements for the future. and that what is to be done is to be done irrespective of the wish of the great mass of the people—that, I say, is really absurd. (Hear, hear.) That is my first principle, or my first conclusion as to the late controversy,

Contracting Out. My second is that no remedy for the present anomalies can be found in the direction of contracting out. It is not impossible, and it might not be disastrous, to allow schools of great wealth, possessed of ample endowments, to contract themselves out of the ordinary-system, just as our great public schools and secondary schools are outside the system, and a large number of private adventure schools. I do not recommend it, but it would have no very disastrous effects. But what would clearly have disastrous effects, educationally, is to allow the poor schools to contract out. (Hear, hear.) Directly you allow the poor schools to contract out, and try to bring them up to their former rate-aided position by merely increasing the grant, you only raise the general level of the cost of elementary education. I cannot myself believe that any government will again suggest that contracting out is the proper solu-tion of the question. The third principle I lay down is that no solution will ever be accepted by the people of this country which gives preerential treatment to the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) · I am perfectly ready to fight for the Roman Catholic parent, as I am for the Anglican parent; but I will never willingly consent, I will never be a party to any arrangement that gives special privileges to any one communion. (Hear, hear.) Now, if these propositions be granted, in what line is movement to take place if movement be necessary? If we are to alter the system of 1902, in what direc-

Two Alternatives.

There are really only two directions-only

two, at all events, that my ingenuity or that of those I have consulted has ever suggested. One is a movement in the direction of abolishing religion altogether (No, no) as part of our national system; the other is in the direction of increasing as far as possible the control of the parents over the religion taught to their children, combined with some effective method of teaching that religion. (Cheers.) I do not propose to argue before such a meeting as this the first of these two alternatives. The more we observe the general tone of the educational movement throughout the world, the more convinced shall we become that no greater disaster could happen to any communty than that it should banish religion, thing of no account, from the lessons which are o be taught to its children. (Hear, hear.) And if I am told, as by some I may be told, that religion is a very good thing—that religion ought to be taught to children, but that the people who ought to teach it are the parents, I Look around upon the actual facts of the civilization in which you live. If you compel the parents to give up their duties as regards secular education to the teachers of your appointment, how can you ask them to divide education in this kind of way, and require them, having taught them that, at the cost of the State, and by teachers in whose appointment the community has a voice, to teach them that their secular education has to be done by that machinery, but religious education is to be divorced from it? I, therefore old-and in this I know I speak the general not worth while arguing whether we shall preserve religion in the voluntary schools. Religion must be preserved and will be preserved (Hear, hear.) Well, the only alternative, if you mean, and in so far as it is found necessary, to alter the present system, is to move in the direction of parents' rights (cheers), to modify your system so that parents shall feel what is very good for them to feel—that they have some responsibility with regard to the religion which has to be taught to their children, and that the religion shall be one, not chosen by any particular local authority, but chosen by parents themselves. (Cheers.) Evidently, if the new system is to be on these lines it carries with it two conclusions, to one of which there would be Churchmen who would object, to the other of which there are many Nonconformists who would object.

The Cowper-Temple Clause.

It is quite manifest that if you are going sincerely to endeavor to give the children an effective education in the religion desired by their parents, you have to modify the existing system in voluntary schools and you have altogether to break down that most anomalous and indefensible arrangement, the Cowper-Temple clause in the provided schools. (Cheers.) Your change must be a double There are Nonconformist reformers change. keenly alive to what they consider to be the ustice of their own people, but absolutely olind to the equally obvious injustice that their scheme would inflict upon Church people who wish for only one kind of scheme, and that the provided school. And so little do the know how to use the English language with accuracy (laughter) that they describe this system of universally-provided schools as the ontrol by the locality of the religious education in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the locality. It is nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that I have any

particular love for a majority (laughter); I do to see he children of all parents educated according to the wishes of the majority of some parents; but altogether apart from that, is it not follyto say that the local authority has under the Cowper-Temple clause the power of directing the religious education according to the wishes of the majority when, in fact, it cannot direct the religious education at all? (Cheers.) That has been settled for them by an Act of Parliament, obscure, ambiguous in its wording, but still intentionally designed to prevent the teaching of any particular denomination being given to the children of that denomination. nomination. Now, that is a system which breaks down altogether at the bar of reason, and which five minutes argument knocks to pieces, and which has not even the practical advantage of satisfying the community as a whole, but which must absolutely go if parents' rights are to be regarded. (Cheers.) In other words, if you really wish to have a stable and logical arrangement, you will have to allow, indeed to chourage, Nonconformist teaching in Church schools where the Nonconformist parents desire it, and you will have to allow effective denominational teaching in the council schools. That is not all. It is perfectly clear to me that, if religious education is to be effective, experience shows we must encourage the teachers to take part in it. (Cheers.) I do not say that the whole religious teaching need necessarily be carried out by the teachers of the school. I certainly should not refuse the aid of ministers of all denominations whose children were represented in the schools; but in the main, if you want the teaching to succeed, it is desirable to have teachers who will teach it. (Cheers.) On this point I do not pretend to have personal experience, but I have conversed with a large number of experts, and there is almost manimity on the point that, especially in large schools, it is the teacher alone, broadly speaking—I do not lay down any universal proposition-to whom should be entrusted, not merely the giving of secular education, but of religious education. (Cheers.)

The Selection of Teachers.

If that be admitted, we are driven on again by irresistible logic to ask how the teachers who are to teach religion in accordance with the wishes of the parents are to be selected, and this is really the all-important point. I am not going to discuss the question of tests for teachers. That was made, I am well aware, a shibboleth of the platform, but it is a shibboleth quite useless except on the platform. (Laughter.) It carries with it no clear or definite meaning to any thinking man, and its whole object and effect is to call down cheers at the moment and possibly to obtain votes. (Laugh-The recent discussions in the House Commons have shown beyond doubt that the Government themselves are aware of all the ambiguity which lurks under that well-worn formula. In the strict sense of the formula I do not believe that any human being wants to impose tests, and what is more, I do not believe tests have ever been imposed. (Cheers.) But if you ask whether the abolition of tests means that no inquiry is to be made, no information received as to the capacity of the teacher to undertake the teaching of religion which is part of his duties, I say, in the first place, that is an absolutely absurd position to put any of those responsible for teaching in; and, in the second place, the Government themselves, in the stress of argument and with the—I will not

say the case of the Church of England before them, for to that, I believe, they are wholly indifferent, but with the case of the Jews and of the Roman Catholics before them-the Government themselves have been obliged to admit that the idea of refusing to ask whether, for example, a teacher in a school, where all the children are Roman Catholics, is a Roman Catholic and a man of genuine piety and of teaching ability in religious matters-to refuse that right is really grotesque. What the Government would concede to the Roman Catholics or the Jews in this respect is a thing which the Church of England and every other denomination has the right to require. Cheers.) I do not care what is to be in the Education Bill, provided it be left open to those who are responsible for the selecting of teachers, not to ask offensive questions, not to put preposterous tests, but simply to make themselves acquainted with the broad fact, Can this teacher teach that which we are employing him to teach? (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour, after giving a resume of his previous points, said:—There only remains the fifth step to take, which is to ask who is to have the control of the appointment of those teachers who are to give religious as well as secular education. I would venture to say that there must be some kind of veto by the parents upon the selection of the teacher who is to teach their children religion. That is in strict conformity with the objects of the great association which I am addressing, and it appears to me to be perfectly practicable. Whether this Governnent or any Government will feel that after all the debates we have had the real outstanding grievances of any class in the community so great that the labor and turmoil of another Education Bill must be undertaken I know not. But if the task is again undertaken by a responsible Government there can, I think, be no doubt that the lines on which they ought to proceed are in the direction which I have ventured briefly to indicate. They are in conformity, as Lord Salisbury told you just now, with the natural jurisprudence which is older even than the common law of England. They are in conformity with all our instincts. They are, I believe, not impracticable. They are in harmony with the highest religious interests of the country. They favor no denomination above any other denomination. They give equal justice all round. In other words, it is a reform on lines which will stand the most rigid scrutiny and the most pitiless logical investigation. It has in it, therefore, some basis of perpetuity, and if the people of this country are indeed discontented with the historic foundation upon which the religious system of the Act of 1902 was founded, let them by all means sweep it away. But do not let them attempt to substitute for one anomaly another anomaly, for one cause of scandal and offence another and yet greater cause of scandal and offence. Let them boldly take the clear, rational, broadminded course which I have ventured to lay before you tonight, and then, and then only, we shall have found the method by which the highest interests of religion will be found compatible with State education. (Cheers.)

The Dean of Canterbury moved:-"That this meeting affirms the right of parents to de-termine the character of the religious teaching of their children in the schools of the country, and to have such teaching given in school hours by teachers who are qualified and be-lieve in what they teach." He said that it was only within the last two years that in England, for the first time, an attempt had been made to override the elementary and primitive principle of the right of the parent to have his children educated according to his own religion. When elementary education was reorganized in 1870 under Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone, there was not a shadow of an attempt or a suggestion to dictate to the parents of England what should be the form of religious education which their children should receive. The question really, even by the admission of their opponents, came to this-whether there were deep characteristics in the Church of England education which they valued as much as the Roman Catholic and the Jews valued theirs. He asked them—Were there? (Loud cries of "Yes.") Then it was for them to stand firm and listen to no talk of compromise which would obliterate Church of England schools. (Cheers.) They might be a minority, but let them be a stiff-necked minority in this matter. (Cheers.) They had had signs in the last two or three months that in some quarters where they should look for leadership there might be too great a disposition for compromise; but the principle they were asserting that night was not one alone for the clergy and Bishops to maintain, but for the parents to fight for, and it, but so great a part as to permate and in-have like the Church parents of Lancashire, there need be no fear of the result. (Cheers.)

Lord Balfour, in seconding the resolution, said that he believed that no more unstatesmanlike utterance in this matter was ever made than the brief and prompt declaration that minorities must suffer. (Hear, hear.) If we were to have a national system of education, religious education must not only be a part of t, but so great a part as to permeate and influence the whole of the instruction given to the children. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried with acclama-

Votes of thanks to Mr. Balfour and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

# The Milton Tercentenary at Cambridge

junction. So they were in Milton's poetry, in



tercentenary of the birth of John Milton was celebrated recently at his college, Christ's College, Cambridge, were an iconographical and bibliographical exhibition has been open during the last twelve weeks.

The Master and Fellows of Christ's entertained at dinner in the college hall some leading members of the University and a number of distinguished men of letters.

The college was represented by the Master, Peile, Prot. Skeat, Mr. Cartmell, Dr. Shipley, Mr. Norman McLean, Dr. Haddon, and others, many of the guests being in academical robes. The scene in the hall, with its fine linen-fold oak panels—the hall where Milton studied and where he recited some of his early works—was striking. The menu card includ-ed a reproduction of the Onslow portrait of Milton and a poem in the Miltonic manner by Mr. Austin Dobson.

The toast of "the King" was proposed by the Master, who also offered a welcome to his guests; and the toast of "The Immortal Memory of John Milton" was proposed by Mr. J. W. Mackail, Professor of Poetry in the Univer-

Professor Mackail said that Milton's primacy in English poetry might be said to have been first publicly proclaimed by Addison and established by Johnson, but he had never wanted his followers, his admirers, his critics, in his own University. Johnson's suggestion that he was rebellious at college by his remaining there for nearly eight years. Cambridge left an indelible impress on his genius, and the only one of his contemporaries to be mentioned in "Paradise Lost" was Galileo, one of the intellectual founders of Cambridge. He called him "the Tuscan artist," as if to indicate that science and art were inseparably in con-

which the science was as wonderful as the art. The art was science applied to thought and language and transfigured by that creative imagination on which the discoveries of science, like the achievements of art, were ultimately based. In the science of his art Milton stood alone among the English poets, and it was this which made him, in the full sense of the word, a classic and set him in the same circle with Viril and Sophocles in lonely and splendid emi Thus in the dazzling roll of Cambridge nence. poets. Christ's College took precedence of any other college, for the poet did what could only be done once in the progress of any literaturehe attained perfection. Perfection was what Milton set before himself. He held aloof from the literature of his own time, and studied in silence, writing little, till the age of 30. "Comus" was written at six-and-twenty, and three more years passed before he allowed it to be published and even then with a cry of pain. It as not that he thought little of it; self-depreciation was never a feature of his character; but even of "Paradise Lost" he seemed to have felt that it was not good enough for John Milton to have written; for his pride and self-confidence were like those of his own fallen arch-After "Comus" came a gap of 20 years, and then just as that long strenuous self-education was complete and perfection was on the point of attainment, he fell blind. When we thought of "Paradise Lost" composed in darkness, preserved in memory, dictated in frags, it might well seem to us the most astonishing of all the products of high genius guided by unconquerable will. In the words of De Quincey, it was not a book among books, not a poem among poems, but a central force among forces. Milton moved on a higher plane, in a different atmosphere from his contem-

poraries, who were engaged in civilizing English poetry. He had little effect upon them; he founded no school and gave to impulse of letters, except the impulse givento all true artists when they saw and recognized perfect to art. For perfection he discarded all else, tears and laughter, the common sweetness of earth, the power to move the heart and to bring healing into the lives of men. He stood now as he stood then, awful, magnificent alone. Professor Mackail concluded his speech by applying Milton some lines written by Landor Count Julian.

After dinner the company adjourned to the new theatre, where a large audience had as-sembled by invitation to see a performance of Comus by members of the University, assisted by certain ladies. To this performance we shall return. For the present we will only say that it was a production of exceptional beauty and fitness, in which scenery, music, and acting alike were very highly to be commended. It may be recorded as an unusual circumstance that the performers, desiring that the honor should rest solely with the author, were particularly anxious that their names should be kept a secret. The masque will be repeated before the public this afternoon, and, and the Milton exhibition will close this evening.

Governor Oglesby once visited the State penitentiary at Joliet to hear complaints of prisoners and inspect the premises. The governor stopped before a cell containing an unusually ugly man. "My man," said Governor Oglesby, pleasantly, "how did you get here?" "For abducting a girl." growled the man. Governor Oglesby looked him over critically and then said: "Well, I'll pardon you as soon as I get back to Springfield. You could not get a girl in any other way!"

# Excavation of Herculaneum by Mining Methods

HE Roman city of Herculaneum (the Heracleia of the Greeks), which was injured by an earthquake in A.D. 63, and buried by an eruption of Vesuvius 16 years later, lies now from 30 to 120 feet beneath the surface, at a about 5 miles southeast from distance of

Naples, with the town of Resina (population 20,000) on top of it and the overlying space filled with volcanic material. It is distant about five miles westward from the most re-cent crater of the volcano, about two-thirds of a mile from the Portici Station of the Naples-Pompeii Railroad, and about half a mile from the seashore and the continuation of the railroad line, which here hugs the shore. The ancient city was not built upon a level,

but upon a bluff descending to the sea, with the result that some of the buildings differ in the altitude of their foundations by 100 feet or more. Excluding scattered villas, the buried ruins probably extend over several hundred acres, of which less than 40 acres, constituting the higher and more easily accessible portion of the city, have already been laid bare, or rudely excavated, by means of tunnels.

The origin of Herculaneum, its ancient history, its tragic catastrophe, the various excavations of its ruins made in the reign of Constantine the Great, and again between 1709 and the present time; and the manuscripts, sculptures, paintings and other objects of interest rescued from its ruins in modern days, form the subjects of a very considerable literature, an epitome of which and a guide to the works themselves will be found in the current en-cyclopedias and other works of reference, and in magazine articles. Among the latest of these is the brief but interesting essay of Professor Rodolpho Lanciani, in Munsey's Maga-

The most valuable objects thus far recovered from the ruins consist of statuary, paintings, vases, and coins; and the most numerous objects, several thousand manuscripts; but among them, so far has been disclosed by the excavators who had charge of the works under the Neapolitan princes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, none of those productions of the Augustan age of Rome, which, like the missing books of Livy or Tacitus, would have earned for the excavators the gratitude of an expectant world. These are among the prizes which await the future explorer; for it is confidently believed that Herculaneum, which Lanciani has aptly termed "the Newport of Rome," still hermetically preserves in its tenacious care the lost literature of the classical

A portion of the excavations of Herculancum thus far made are what a miner would call an "open-cut," where all the superincumbent earth, or volcanic material, has been removed, and the buried remains laid bare to the day, as in the Roman Forum and in Pompeii. Another portion has been excavated un-derground by means of shafts and galleries, as in a rock mine; and still another portion, by means of short tunnels run in from the seaside, as in a drift mine. All of this work, except the open-cut (which though very expensive was mechanically simple) was done, from a miner's point of view, unscientifically, and from the archaelogical point of view, as Lanciani observes, vandalically.

Some years ago, Prof. Charles Waldstein, of King's College, Cambridge, attempted to enlist the aid of a number of eminent and wealthy persons in England, Italy and the United States, in raising a fund to purchase the lands of Resina and remove the entire mass of volcanic material which covers the city of Herculaneum; but without success. The enterprise was deemed too vast and the plan too expensive. An American company now proposes a different plan—that of exploring Herculaneum as a rock mine and with all the mechanical appliances and devices which have elevated the art of mining in America to the dignity of a scientific industry. The outline of the plan proposed has already secured the approbation of Prof. Spinazzola of the San Martino museum Prof. Dall'Osso, inspector of excavations at Pompeii, Prof. Cosentini of the University of Naples, and Prof. Lanciani, University of Rome, and other eminent scientists in Italy, besides many distinguished persons in England, France, Germany and America. It is the details of this plan which we propose to lay before the reader; it being premised that as yet, the writer, who has been nominated by the American company to superintend the mining works, knows the ground only by casual survey and description. Upon exploring it more minutely, some of the following details may undergo modification.

The material to be dealt with consists for the most part of tufa, or a semi-hardened volcanic mud. The theatre, already excavated, was found filled up to the very head of the arches with tufa, and under circumstances which prove that the conversion of mud into this stone takes place in a comparatively short time. Until exposed to the atmosphere it yields readily to the pick: afterwards it hardens into pozzolana, or pudding stone, when it becomes refractory. Other portions consist of sand,

ashes, fragments of lava and whitish pumice, inclosing grains of uncalcined lime, similar to the materials found in Pompeii. These were evidently transported by water, hot from the volcano; for they sometimes fill and choke up the most narrow, intricate and remote places, and in a manner that no subsequent seepage of rain water from the surface could have effected. In some places streams of hardened lava are covered with soil and again by lava, and so on for six successive times, implying long ages between the various floods of volcanic materials. Briefly, the engineer will canic materials. Briefly, the engineer will have to deal with hard lava, pozzolana, tufa, pumice, sand, and seepage water, to say nothing of other and as yet unknown materials, such as underground springs of water; structures which have fallen into and choke volcanic fissures; old workings unskilfully constructed, or defectively supported; etc.

It is proposed at the outset, and until the workings suggest different openings, to excavate Herculaneum by means of four principal openings, two vertical and two horizontal, which only one pair will need to be described; the other pair being, for all engineering purposes, merely duplicates. One of the per diculars, which will be called the main shaft, will tap the ancient city at a point between the theatre and the seashore; the corresponding horizontal entry will penetrate from the seashore until it connects with the main shaft. This plan will secure several important advantages. It will afford a natural drainage for the entire workings; it will afford an easy and economical exit for the material to be removed and transported by gravitation to a point where it can be utilized for other purposes and it will afford an avenue of egress for the workmen and inspectors, in case of temporary interruption to the working of the main shaft.

To facilitate and cheapen the work of excavation, a compressed-air plant will be installed which will run sufficient air-hammer drills of the most approved type to hasten the work in any ground that requires blasting. The exhaust air from the drills will improve the ventilation in remote places not easily reached by natural draft.

As, in conformity with the plan of the undertakers, Herculaneum will become a popular show place, to which numbers of people, both natives and foreigners, will resort, to view its remains of antiquity in situ, it is proposed to construct the main shaft in an enduring manner, and both earthquake and fireproof. In-stead of the usual timber, frame and board sheeting, the main shaft will be constructed

throughout of steel. It will be sunk from the surface to a depth below which it will be use less to search for antiquities. It will have at least four stations, one at about the level of the roofs of Herculaneum, one at the level of the principal street, one at the level of the cellar floors of such street, and another to connect with the seashore tunnel. The main shaft will be divided into three compartments; two for workmen and freight and one for visitors. The former will be provided with safety cages and the latter with a luxurious elevator, handsomely fitted, and worked by an independent engine. After connection is made with the tunnel, one of the workmen's cages will be dispensed with, and converted into a supplementary passenger lift. The head of the main shaft will be enclosed in an edifice constructed to suit the purposes of the administration, including a visitors' room, inspectors' room, sifting room, ticket office, etc.

In order to meet the necessary requirements of the administration, the exit to the tunnel will also be enclosed. This tunnel will be 2.2 metres, or about 7 feet high; and 1.4 metres, or about 7 feet high; and 1.4 metres that the state of t tres, or about 4½ feet wide. At the bottom of the tunnel, in the centre, will be constructed a drainage channel; and on each side of this channel will be laid a line of narrow-guage rails, upon which will run the dump cars em-ployed in transporting the excavated material to the sifting room, and eventually to the seaside. The tunnel will form a more or less direct line from its mouth to the main shaft; but cross-cuts will be driven wherever these can be made with advantage. As the line of the tunnel will form a continuous descent from the main shaft to the sea, nearly all the excavated material will be removed by gravity and at small expense. At first the empty cars will be pushed by hand; eventually the entire system will be worked by machinery, and in a system by which the momentum of the loaded cars will be utilized to haul up the empties.

One of the most important cares of the engineers will be to suport the superincumbent earth, and the edifices of Resina which sur-mount it. This will be done in various ways, one of which will be to leave untouched all those portions of the mine, or buried city, which contain no structures. These portions comprise all the open spaces, such as the ancient gardens, empty lots, and sections of the streets or roadways. In addition to the natural supporting pillars thus to be formed, it may be necessary in some places to construct artificial supports by devices familiar to the miner. When it is remembered that the Comstock mine, six miles in length, containing the

"bonanzas" had been extracted, were excavated, while Virginia City with its numerous heavy structures reposed in perfect security on top of the mines, there need be no fears that the difficulty of suporting the smaller city of Resina will be overcome in an equally satisfactory manner. The bonanza cavities of the Comstock mines reach downward to a depth of over 3,500 feet; yet Virginia City remains and the workings continue. area of cross section of its bonanza cavities may be realized from the fact that, upon a floor filling one of these, an opera was performed before a large audience, with plenty of space for proscenium, scenery, dressing-rooms and orchestra.

The Herculaneum openings will be lighted throughout by electricity, and so vividly as to leave no part of the workings obscure. To provide against accident to the electric works, an independent electric system of lighting will also be installed; and as additional security, provision will be made for a third system, in-dependent of the others, the details of which the engineers do not desire to make public The telephone will be installed throughout the workings, and telephone slot-box stations, open to the public upon deposit of a small fee, will be erected at convenient points. Refectories and other places of entertainment for visitors will be provided by the administration; so that an entire day may be spent in the Habitation of the Past, with both edification and pleasure.

The subterranean workings, by embracing the numerous detached villas of Herculaneum, will eventually cover so extensive an area that one of the most essential provisions of the en-gineering faculty will be the installation of a suitable and effective system of ventilation. Unless mephitic vapors from continuing sources are encountered—a condition of affairs which there is no reason to apprehend—such a system of ventilation is expected to be atained in a natural and inexpensive way. A continuous draft of fresh and invigorating air from the sea is expected to find its way to the shafts; and this draft can be diverted at pleasure to any desired part of the openings. Provision is made in the working plan for a cheap and effective device to overcome any interrup-tion that may occur to the natural draft. A small fire department, with installation of running water, hose pipes, ladders, and hand im-plements, completes this interesting plan for the excavation and exhibition of the buried city of Herculaneum.—Alex. Del Mar, in The Enginering Magazine.

# The Reptile Press of India

slow to take effective measures to deal with incitements in the press and with revolutionary conspiracies, they were swift enough when once they set to work. At Simla stringent bills for the suppression of revolutionary newspapers and for the prevention of the manufacture of explosives for improper purposes were passed into law at a single sitting, writes a London correspondent.
The existence of a seditious press in India

the Government of India have been

is not a recent manifestation of hostility to British rule. During the mutiny the vernacular papers gave little or no anxiety to the Government because they were few and feeble; but in the early seventies some of the Bengal papers had already developed those tendencies to-wards disaffection which have since become so pronounced.

In 1878 Lord Lytton passed a Press Act less vigorous, on the whole, than the measure which has just became law. The Act was only once put into operation, the offending journal being a now extinct Bengal newspaper. Four years later it was repealed by Lord Ripon, and ever since the native newspapers of India have enjoyed a freedom which many of them have disgracefully abused.

There were of course, other powers under which seditious newspapers might be dealt with. Section 124A of the Indian Penal code provides that a person who by words either spoken or intended to be read endeavors to excite disaffection against the Government may be punished. In 1892 the Government prosecuted the Bangobasi, a Calcutta newspaper, under this section, but failed to secure a conviction. Then came, in 1897, the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, at Poona, which were the real beginning of that active opposi-tion to constituted authority which has since reached such large dimensions. Those murders are a landmark in the history of British India. Their immediate cause was dislike of the plague policy of the Government; but from that date the apostles of revolution began organized work.

The authorities were convinced that murders were due to inflammatory articles in the native press. They prosecuted Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Poona, the proprietor of the Mahratta, a weekly printed in English and of the Kesari, another weekly printed in English and of the Kesari, another weekly printed in Marathi, for inciting to disaffection. Mr. Tilak was con-victed and imprisoned, but the prosecution made his name and fortune. The Kesari leaped up to a circulation of 20,000 a week, a high figure for a vernacular paper. Wherever he went in India after his release Mr. Tilak was received with intense enthusiasm. He founded the Extremist Party in the Congress, which has since worked untold mischief; and he inspired

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and other Extremist leaders in Bengal, the Punjab and elsewhere, who have done so much to develop the National movement in its wilder forms.

After their experience with Mf Tilak, the Government became very loath to undertake further prosecutions for sedition. In his case imprisonment had opened the pathway to fame, and influence and comparative wealth. His papers remained almost as violent as ever and the purpose of the authorities was really unfilled.

For years afterwards very few prosecutions were instituted. Large numbers of vernacular journals grew steadily more seditious in tone. Articles were constantly printed beside which that of Mr. Tilak seems ridiculously mild. Incitements to widespread rebellion and to assassination became open and undisguised. In the last eighteen months prosecutions under section 123A have been more frequent, but have proved largely ineffective. If one conductor of a revolutionary journal found his way to jail nother was ready to take his place in his office. The dissemination of sedition remained unchecked. The need for further legislation on the lines now adopted was at last seen to be absolutely imperative.

People in England perhaps hardly realize how easy it is to start a vernacular newspaper in India. Hardly any capital is required. Very few vernacular newspapers show a profit exceeding  $\pounds 30$  a month. Many are happy if they clear  $\pounds 6$  a month. More than half the editors of vernacular papers in India are probably in receipt of an income of less than £3 10s a month. In the biggest cities the rates are

Sometimes the vernacular paper has its own plant, consisting of a few cases of battered type and a hand press. The quality of paper used is of the roughest and cheapest kind. A room or two in a squalid tenement building often serves for offices. In many instances the conductor of a paper will contract with a printer to produce his journal, and in that event the financial risk is generally even small-

The editors and contributors, are usually men of good education who have failed to enter the coveted haven of Government employ. hey are seditious from inclination, but also because they find it pays. Until prosecutions became recently more numerous, an appearance in the Police Court on a charge of sedition was a certain prelude to prosperity. It was the best advertisement an editor could desire. Notoriety sent up circulation and as sentences were almost invariably light they constituted no great hardship. The paper continued to no great hardship. appear as before, and was soon converted into a good property. Under the new law, this kind of profitable martyrdom will be at once

extinguished. There will no longer be a premium on sedition.

Those who are not familiar with Indian conditions may wonder whether those wretched publications are worth serious considera-tion. No one who has watched the evil wrought by the reptile press of India will have any doubt as to the answer.

Few of the vernacular papers have a widespread circulation. It is their collective in-fluence that tells. Until today one might go into the bazaars of any great Indian city and buy copies of current publications containing articles either openly or covertly inciting to rebellion and violence, urging the people to drive the English out of India. This is no exaggeration. Papers of this description are openly hawked about.

Not only the big cities, but most towns of any size, and even important villages, have their own vernacular papers nowadays. Their price is usually extremely low, and though by no means all of them are seditious, the tendency of most is toward disloyalty? The few Indian newspapers which are of good repute and are moderate and sensible in tone, are usually printed in English.

Circulation is by no means a fair test of the erage number of readers of an Indian paper. in the case of the great Anglo-Indian dailies the number of their readers is enormously in The Copies are passed from hand to hand. excess of the number of copies printed. The same is true of the vernacular papers. Many organizations exist in India for passing on newspapers from house to house.

The Indian has an extraordinary veneration for the printed word. If he reads in his paper the wildest charges against the Government, it does not occur to him to doubt them. It is in print; therefore, it must be true. The effect pon such minds of daily incitements to the shedding of blood may readily be imagined. Sometimes the schoolmaster is almost the only man in a village who can read. At sunset he may often be found seated beneath a banyan tree reading and expounding his favorite journal to the village elders. The listeners marvel at the iniquities of the British Raj thus revealed to them, but they believe them all the same.

Need there be any wonder that as a result of such an incessant and widespread propagation of direct incitements to violence India has become honeycombed with disaffection? The discovery of bomb factories and the perpetration of murderous outrages came as no become honeycombed surprise to those who have watched the viru-lent animosity of the vernacular press.

The automobile halted before the general store of the village. The owner--chauffeur a linen duster," he said. "I am very sorry," said the clerk, "but we are just out of linen dusters. I can let you have a nice feather dus-

# Historic Fort Churchill



HERE is no little interest just now in the port of Prince Rupert, on Hudan the port of Prince Rupert, on Hudson Bay, which is to be the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. A recent blue book, containing the report of Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., who surveyed the port for the Dominion Government,

ives some interesting facts.

From this report, it apears that the harbor a magnificent one. Mr. Thibeaudeau makes is a magnificent one. Mr. Inflocational makes the important statement that there would be no difficulty in keping it open the year round with the aid of ice-breakers. The entrance to the harbor is about 2,000 feet wide, with a minimum depth of water of ten fathoms. Vessels drawing thirty-six feet of water could an sels drawing thirty-six feet of water could enter the harbor and anchor within 200 yards of the west shore to a point 250 feet south of Fort Prince of Wales. The bay outside the harbor lso affords good anchorage; there is ample depth of water.

Mr. Thibeaudeau goes on to say that a vessel drawing twenty-four feet of water can come within 150 yards of the east side of the harbor, from its mouth to a point 150 yards south of Battery Beacon. There is also good anchorage south of the point alluded to (150 yards south of Battery Beacon) for 2,000 feet in length by 800 feet in\_width for vessels drawing twenty-four feet of water. Opposite Battery Beacon for a distance of 2,500 feet across the harbor there is a minimum depth of twentyfour feet of water.

Fort Churchill is probably the oldest place west of the Great Lakes. It was in 1688 the then newly-organized Hudson's Bay Company founded a post on this magnificent harbor. In 1721 the post was rebuilt. On the west side of the entrance to the harbor is Fort Prince of Wales, a substantial old fortress, which was commenced in 1733 and not completed until thirteen years later. It is no toy fortress, either. The length of each side is 312 feet, three of the sides being of dressed and dimension stone inside and out. The walls are 34 feet thick and 16 feet high. In the stormy days of the eighteenth century it was mounted with a battery of forty cannon. During the exciting days of the final conflict between the French and the English the fort was captured and partially destroyed by the French Admiral La Perouse in 1782.

Churchill consists of two peninsulas, one on the west being about ten miles by three miles wide at the southern end, and one on the east side, about five miles by two miles wide at the southern end. The western peninsula on its western side has two ridges, each from 90 to 125 feet in height; the northern one extending 3½ miles southerly from Fort Prince of Wales, and extending southerly a distance of 11 miles.

These ridges consist of (felspathic quartzite) sandstone of a green grey color, well adapted for building purposes. Fort Prince of Wales is built of this stone, and its durability may be gauged by the fact that it has not suffered, although built in 1733.

"On the southerly end of the northerly ridge there is a deposit of white quartzite, similar in formation to Marble Island; this stone takes a fine finish, and is well adapted for ornamental building purposes; an area of about ten acres is exposed.

"About three miles southerly of Battery beacon, and two-thirds of a mile from the river, are three or four fresh water lakes at an elevation of fifteen feet above high water. The bottoms of these lakes consist of limestone; they cover an area of about one square mile, and would furnish a good water supply.

"Although there is no merchantable timber in the vicinity of Churchill, there is abundance of fine building stone and limestone to be found everywhere, and there is also an ample supply of timber for fuel purposes for many years along both banks of the Churchill river and around Button Bay.

"In September, October and part of November large shoals of white whales (I counted thirty-five in one shoal) could be seen going up river at every tide. Salmon trout and whitefish are taken in the river and harbor all the year, but are more abundant in the spring.
"At Churchill potatoes, turnips and other

vegetables have been successfully raised at the Hudson Bay fort. For many years cattle and horses have been successfully kept and bred at the Hudson Bay post. Excellent pasture and hay meadows are found on both sides of the river above the harbor for a known distance of thirty-five miles.

"At the head of Button Bay there is an area of 2,000 acres upon which good hay may be cut, which has been pronounced by Professor Macoun as affording excellent forage. Wild black and red currants and gooseberries are found in great quantities, and are the equal, if not the superior, in flavor, of garden pro-Barrels of black currants can be picked around Fort Prince of Wales; cranberries exist in great abundance everywhere. Other berries which are indigenous to the climate abound."

About one-third of the country from Fort
Churchill to the Pas, the present terminus of

the Canadian Northern Railway, is marsh. The higher lands are covered with spruce and tamarac, suitable only for fuel and pulpwood. No minerals were seen by Thibaudeau, but Mc-Laggan, in the district he explored, reports gold, silver, iron and limestone. Water power is to be found in abundance on all the rivers, and there is unlimited power in the Churchill, only about seventy miles from the fort.

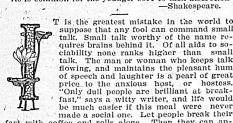


# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat



THE ART OF SMALL TALK

"As is common for the younger sort to lack discretion"



T is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that any fool can command small talk. Small talk worthy of the name requires brains behind it. Of all aids to sociability none ranks higher than small talk. The man or woman who keeps talk flowing, and maintains the pleasant hum of speech and laughter is a pearl of great price to the anxious host, or hostess. "Only dull people are brilliant at breakfast," says a witty writer, and life would be much easier if this meal were never made a social one. Let people break their fast with coffee and rolls alone. Then they can appear for the real "dejeuner" at midday, good tempered and smilling, and be brilliant without being duil. The definition of a bore as "a person who talks of his diseases when you want to talk of yours" is witty but a little belated, as "diet" has long replaced disease as a fashionable topic of conversation. The conscientious vegetarian is having his day. People will discuss the rival merits of a meat and vegetable diet quite happily—for hours. The right diet gives woman almost as much anxiety as a new hat. Food is not a subject to joke about, so the new conversation is not so much witty as earnest. It is not informed with much beauty either or with that spirit of contempt for practical details which gives the conversation of some people a tinge of poetry. Wiseacres tell us that the worth of talk can be measured by the proportion of the abstract to personalities. All very well, but the people, palls less than any other, and even if a little gossip is indulged in it surely need not be ill-natured? The "self-styled truthful person" is a terror to her friends. When you hear a person boast "I always say what I think," you can rest assured that person will carry a sting wrapped up in the rose leaf of "frankness." To be told for example "How plain you're looking today dearest," though alas! probably quite tr

The best type of small talkers have a knack of suiting their talk to the people whom they happen to be with, but this requires the greatest tact. Shy, quiet and, rather slow witted people, who cannot achieve small talk look with envy on people who are proficient in the art. Mentally they search for any topic. Topics of the day, as a rule, are the safest, and easiest to handle. Some people resort to the unfair method of asking questions and take a mean advantage in asking personal questions.

This is simply catechism. At first it amuses you, then you get annoyed. Always fight shy of the habitual questioner. It should certainly be the ambition of every woman who wants to be popular in whatever part of the world or whatever society she may find herself placed in to acquire that most useful art—successful small talk. he best type of small talkers have a knack

### MARRIED

MARRIED

Marriage they say is the topic of the day and hour. A topic that is safe to interest, however treated. Of course it is. What is so important as marriage?

Yet marriage and its probable consequences are a bit out of favor just now. Eligibles are scarce, though the number of bachelors increase; maidens are not exactly what one would call shy, but are certainly less prone to wed than were their elders. The marrying age becomes more and more extended. Between the two marriages become fewer and fewer. This is no laughing matter in the interest of the world! What then is wrong? Why is the marriage mart so dull? Why do hostesses declare it is no use giving balls and parties? If girls do not care to range themselves and men will not come to dance and talk with them, and eventually propose, what is the good of giving entertainments? Say what one will, it is to give our marriageable girls an opportunity of meeting eligible partners, that the gaities of the London season exist; that maidens are introduced and made to look their best. The fact is (and great the pity) men put off marrying until middle age and then become so used to bachelordom that they end by never finding a wife at all. She would be nothing but a worry to them, Year by year the bachelor becomes more and more fastidious, more and more selfish, more wedded to his own ways. And girls?—They fill their minds with other aims and interest than marriage, and have mo desire, or wish to lose their freedom. For a long time they have been advised to do this, and now they have taken their advisers at their word. The hymeneal altar has not the irresistible attraction for them that it once possessed. Have we, then, lost the ideal in marriage? It is to be feared that the ideal marriage. altar has not the irresistible attraction for them that it once possessed. Have we, then, lost the ideal in marriage? It is to be feared that the ideal in marriage? It is to be feared that the ideal marriage aviil never be compassed by those who have let the golden moments slip away; the happy time of one's young life when it comes so easy to love, and it seems so natural and so simple a matter to merge two lives in one, though too early marriages prove as a rule a decided failure. Yet again, putting off the marriage period leads to all sorts of make shifts; old men marrying baby-wives. Those are the incongruities which arise from people not marrying each other at the right age, at the right time, as they were certainly meant to do when first the earth went spinning, a trifle faster than it does now. Marriage is as old as the hills, yet it comes ever new to those who engage in it. Just as one may be getting a little tired, and weary of one's life the chance comes. Could any plan have been devised at the beginning to make weary of one's life the chance comes. Could any plan have been devised at the beginning to make fluman life enjoyable? But marriage without love will give back nothing but shadows, dust and ashes. "Oh! 'it's love that makes the world go round," says the old song. Have we grown too worldly, now for love, too calculating? The light of the sun will die away in time we know. Chill as the moon and just as bare, and desolate will English hearths be if love goes out of fashion, and modern men and girls cease from marrying and being given in marriage.

#### FASHION'S FANCIES

It seems at the moment the idea of everyone to get away for a holiday. The "beau ideal" holiday in the eyes of some people can only be taken at a comfortable house in the depths of the country far from the madding crowd, and the whirl of the automobile—a paradise where old clothes will be permissible and awhere one can have as much of one's own company as it is possible to endure! Others go to have a gay time, some again go from a stern sense of duty and trust to a strict regime to entire back the locks and as it is possible to endure: Others go to have a gay time, some again go from a stern sense of duty and trust to a strict regime to entice back the looks and the health which they imagine they have lost. In the matter of travel clothes, my sympathies always go out to the middle-aged lady who likes to do her family justice, but who declines to wear light clothes, because she thinks she looks big in them. For her use there is always some pretty variation of dark blue alpaca, and this year a striped kind is especially charming. For the sake of coolness a Ninon blouse avoid be chosen, with a touch of tinted lace at, the neck or perhaps she might like to possess several lace and net "gilets" which can be renewed without washing the entire blouse. Dark grey alpaca also looks very nice, but should have an adroit touch of pervenche blue introduced in the form of a piping either to the vest, or the buttons so as to remove any suggestion of dinginess. If one is going to a smart visiting resort, it is necessary to take a blue serge coat and skirt, one or more white serge coats and

skirts, linens, cotton frocks, and anything in the shape of lingerie frocks. In one way Frenchwomen can teach us a very good lesson. You will never see her unsuitably garbed, wearing a Paris frock at the her unsultably garbed, wearing a Paris frock at the seaside for example, but she will be garbed in something which has been specially designed for the needs of the seaside, and an al fresco holiday. The linen gown interlet with lace, the little loose coat of shantung, a large hat with an ample brim, over which can be thrown an immense sun-protecting veil, plenty of clean smart linen and buckskin shoes for her light gowns—by these signs is the well dressed woman.

known at the seaside.

I should like to plead particularly for the travel dress of children. The less they have on, the happier they are, and mothers really should allow them to revel in the liberty which the unspollable cotton frock alone gives. For quite small children knickerbockers, a blouse, and a large sun hat is the ideal attire for the sands, and smocks and Princess dresses are easily run up, and can be made to look very charming without expending much time and trouble upon them. While for Sundays what is more attractive than a clean muslin frock and a broderie hat decked with gay satin ribbon?

A great revolution has taken place in the lact to the lact.

A great revolution has taken place in the last few years in the matter of bathing costumes. At one time smart and pretty dresses were only to be seen in France and America, but now Englishwomen take as much interest in devising the creation of dainty gowns as their neighbors. After all the bathing dress offers endless opportunities for the enthusiastic seanymph, and as a smart chic gown adds considerably to her charms she is naturally induced to consider this garment an essential item of her summer outfit. The best materials for bathing dresses are serge (of a fine soft, but strong make), alpaca, and mohair. These fabrics do not shrink, or retain the water, or cling uncomfortably close to the figure as twill, galatea and other cotton goods, or soft sliks are apt to do in selecting a bathing dress it is always well to choose one that is practical and comfortable, as well as pleturesque. The bathing wrapper too, is well in evidence. They are invariably made of Turkish towelling, or blanketing, though in some instances they are composed of the same material as the costume.

It is not becoming to have a bathing costume made A great revolution has taken place in the last few

composed of the same material as the costume.

It is not becoming to have a bathing costume made with floppy sleeves or cut too low in the neck or fitted with too short a tunic skirt. A simple, yet charming model comprises a blouse and tunic and knickerbockers of navy serge trimmed with bands of navy foulard, spotted with small red dots. The blouse is gathered into foulard bands, which go over the shoulders across the back, and front. These bands exactly fit so that there is no fear of their falling away from the shoulders when in the sea. The small puff sleeves are gathered into bands of foulard, the cxact size of the arm. The blouse and knickers are made in one, and the tunic skirt is put on afterwards. A foulard band finishes off the waist. With the blouse and knickers made in one there is never any fear of the knickers separating at the waist.

Now is the time when the beach and paddling have

fear of the knickers separating at the waist.

Now is the time when the beach and paddling have great charms for the children, and as their enjoyment depends upon their clothing notaing should be allowed to interfere with their freedom. Let fine clothes be dispensed with, and let the girls wear simple serge tunics and knickers or jerseys with knickers and removable skirts, or pinafore costumes, and they will be as happy as the day is long, playing about. Most of the children's sea-side dresses are made of linen, checked zepayrs, lawn, batiste, nun's veiling, serge, and cashmere. The one keynote where children's dress is concerned is absolute simplicity, and it is always well to remember this.

#### INFLUENCE OF HOME LIFE

Patriotism, self-sacrifice, noble ambition, are these wanting in the youth of the present generation? It is thought so by many and an eminent divine has been blaming this state of things to the lack of guidance and training in the modern home. He seems to think that parents who have high ideals themselves; somehow fall to pass them on to their children to leaven their minds with their own goodness. Certain it is that the altruistic professions are being starved; certain also that among the rank and file of England's young men there is not now the same disinterested love of their own country there once was. Numbers of them now prefer the role of critic, to terested love of their own country there once was. Numbers of them now prefer the role of critice, what of performer, like looking on at the work of others betten than entering the arean on their own account, are content to be fought for rather than fight for themselves. This is not how England's greatness was accomplished. Where is the fault? Are parents really to blame? As regards "training" experience has always shown that deadly failure is brought about in homes where parents lay down the law too strictly, preach too much to their children, and try too earnestly to form their characters. Some families are absolutely ruined in character by too much "bringing up." It is the over-strict disciplinarian (as we all know) who has sons who turn out wild.

In home life there is but one lever that is strong

now) who has sons who turn out wild.

In home life there is but one lever that is strong enough to mould and influence the characters of its children. It is example. Example is so sincere, so honest, good advice and homilies alas! may miss fire, rules may be detested and evaded; bonds that are tied too tightly will be broken away from on the first opportunity; but the influence of the whole tone and atmosphere of any home will never fail of its effect, the example of parents never ceases to be followed unconsciously but inevitably.

There are fathers who have seldom given a re-

There are fathers who have seldom given a re-proof to their sons or put the rules of life that guide them into words, but have nevertheless passed on to sons, and daughters, and to those around them their sons, and daughters, and to those around them the impress of their own goodness, truth and honor. Such sealing is indelible. The point seems to be not so much, do modern parents train their children sufficiently, as are modern fathers and mothers capable of exercising the best influences? In homes where selfishness and love of ease are rampant it is hopeless to look for high ideals, and nowadays there are so many of these homes. What everybody wants, and expects is to be comfortable, and to be comfortable only, is not certainly a very high ideal. Let us hope we are passing through a phase merely—and shall come out all right again on the other side. There are still plenty of families where old fashloned sternness come out all right again on the other side. There are still plenty of families where old fashioned stermess is tempered by modern gentleness. There is nothing wrong in the disposition of our boys and young peo-ple, but as long as ease, comfort, luxury, and enjoy-ment are made the first considerations in the home life, so long will the enervating influences be reflected by the rising generation, and the characters of our young girls and boys will suffer.

#### FASHION IN FOOD

#### A Fashionable Dinner

The following menu is composed of the newest and most called for dishes of the present London season. It is suitable for a smart dinner party of eight to fourteen persons, and is delicious in the extreme. It is as follows:

#### Menu du Diner

Menu du Diner
Luxette a la St. James.
Consomme a la Tolede.
Filets de Sole au Vin Blanc.
Selle de Mouton.
Oeufs de Pluviers Boullis.
Bayaroise a la Rubanis.
Croutes a la Filnoise.
Creme de Violettes a la Monte Carlo.
Dessert.
Space will not permit me to give the recipes for all of these delightful dishes. I will, however, give one or two of the more complicated ones.

#### Luxette a la St. James

Cut some raw cucumber into slices about one luch thick, and with a plain round cutter stamp of the outer skin, also stamp out the seeds with a small cutter, place the rings on a plate on ice, so as thoroughly to cool them, and then when ready fill up the centres, by means of a forcing bag and pipe, with a purce of luxette prepared as below; arrange here

and there little sprigs of tarragon, and place in the centre of each a small radish. Serve on a dish on a paper, as an hors d'oeuvre.

#### Luxette Purce

Is prepared as follows:
For six to eight people, take half the contents of a jar of luxette, and mix with it half a gill of strained gravy, in which two sheets of gelatine have been dissolved, half a gill of stiffiy whipped cream, and a few drops of carmine, stir till setting, then put into a forcing bag and use at once.

#### Filets de Sole au Vin Blanc

Filets de Sole au Vin Blanc

Note—As sole is unobtainable here, flounders would have to be substituted.

Take a nice large fresh flounder, remove the fillets, free them from bone and skin, beat them out with a cold wet chopping knife, season the skin side with a little coraline pepper, and salt, and fold the fillets into klte-shapes, the side not seasoned being uppermost.

Place these on a well buttered saute pan, sprinkle them with strained lemon juice, add two or three tablespoonsful of cold water, cover the fillets with a buttered sheet of foolscap paper, and cook in a moderate oven for from ten to fifteen minutes, when the fillets should be perfectly firm and white.

Dish up the fillets en couronne and pour over them a good white wine sauce prepared as below. They may, if liked, be sprinkled with a little lobster coral or coraline pepper, or, better still, a little finely chopped truffle. They must be served very hot. The following is the recipe for the

#### White Wine Sauce

Chop up the bones and put them with the trimmings from the flounder in a perfectly clean stewpan with two finely sliced onions, a bunch of herbs (bay leaf, thyme and parsley), six or eight black and white peppercorns, a little salt, and add to them one-half pint of the very best white wine, and half a pint either of good white fish stock or white mushroom liquor; bring them to the boil, thoroughly skim, and then simmer gently for twenty minutes.

Put into another stewpan, 2 1-2 ounces of butter and 2 1-2 ounces of flour, and fry together without browning, then add three-quarters of a pint of the prepared fish liquor, and the liquor in which the fillets were cooked, and a gill of cream.

Stir all together till it boils, then wring through

Stir all together till it boils, then wring through tammy, re-warm in the bain marie and use.

#### Bavaroise a la Rubanis

Bavaroise a la Rubanis

Take one pint of good freshly-made strong tea, put into a clean stewpan, in the bain marie, and dissolve in it rather more than one ounce of gelatine, then stir it into a basin on to the yolks of three raw eggs, and three ounces of castor sugar; return the mixture to the stewpan and stir it in the bain marie again until it thickens, tammy it, then leave till cool and mix with half a pint of stiffly whipped cream, half a wine-glassful of the best brandy, and about eight drops of Vanilla Essence. Stir well together, and pour into a pretty fancy jelly mould, which has previously been lined about an inch thick with red colored lemon jelly. Put aside till well set, then dip it into hot water, pass a clean cloth over the bottom to absorb any moisture, and turn out the bavaroise on to a dish. Garnish daintily with a compote of bananas, or other ripe fruits may be used. Serve for a fancy sweet. This really is a perfectly delicious pudding, and I am sure will be greatly appreciated by all who try it. The greatest care must be taken in its preparation in order to get a really good result.

#### Here is the recipe for the Red Lemon Jelly

Red Lemon Jelly

For one quart of jelly peel four lemons very thin, then cut them in halves, squeeze out the juice into a saucepan, with ½-lbs. of cane sugar, a little plece of clinnamon, four cloves, and about eight drops of carmine, break two raw eggs, put the whites and shells in the pan, with the other ingredients, take a fork or a whisk and mix them all together, then add one quart of hot water and 1½ ozs. of gelatine, put it on the stove, and when it boils pass it through a jelly bag, warmed by pouring about a quart of boiling water through it. When a little of the jelly has passed, see if it is clear, and if not put it back again, and continue doing this until it runs quite clear, and then use for the bayaroise as instructed. It can easily be seen that this recipe by itself is a very delicious lemon jelly. And if not used to make another sweet, saffron yellow should be used instead of carmine, and the mixture after being passed till perfectly clear through the jelly bag should be poured into a pretty mould, and when firmly set turned out into a pretty fancy dish and garnished with whipped cream and glace cherries.

Note-Yet another variety can be obtained by the addition of a little good sherry, when the jelly would then be known as "Wine Jelly."

#### Croutes a la Finnoise

Take some little rings of toasted bread, cut about quarter of an inch thick and two inches wide, steep them in warm butter, mask with mushroom puree by means of a forcing bag and large rose pipe, and in the centre of the mushroom puree place a little mustard cheese cream; brown with a hot salamander, sprinkle over a little raw finely chopped green parsley, place the croutes on a hot dish on paper, garnish with picked well washed watereress and some sliced raw red radishes. This is the savory and a more delicious one it would take a long time to find,

#### Mushroom Purce

is made like this: Take five or six well washed fresh mushrooms (if it is impossible to obtain these use very good bottled ones, well washed free from their liquor), chopped finely, put them in a stewpan with one ounce of butter, a dust of Coraline pepper, a little salt, one finely chopped eschalot, a teaspoonful of chopped green parsley, and 1-2 oz. of glaze. Stir till boiling, then mix with three or four tablespoonsfuls of freely made with predeximpts. of freshly made white breadcrumbs. Simmer it down for a few minutes, then use.

#### Mustard Cheese Cream

Put into a stewpan 3 ozs. of finely sliced Cheddar cheese of Groyere cheese, a teaspoonful of English mustard, two tablespoonfuls of good thick cream, and a dust of coraline pepper, stir till melted, then use at once. Then the bacon should be prepared as follows: Cut the slices very thinly, then fry them crisply, drain them on a pastry rack to free them from fat and use. The savory should be served very hot.

### Creme de Violettes a la Monte Carlo

Creme de Violettes a la Monte Carlo
Take one quart of single cream, sweeten it with 4
ozs. of castor sugar, and flavor it with the seeds taken
from the insides of two split Vanilla pods, 1 1-2 gills
of rosewater, one large tablespoonful of Marascheno
fluquer, and one tablespoonful of Vanilla Essence.
Pound 1-2 lbs. of crystalized violets into a pulp, and
mix with the cream. Add enough Damson blue to
color to the desired shade (mixing the color to a
smooth paste with 1-4 of a pint of milk, and rubbing
it through a tammy cloth before adding it to the
above mixture), and pour in the charged freezing
machine, freeze it to the consistency of a thick batter,
then put it into a mould, and freeze again for two and
a half to three hours, and then turn out on a plate on
a dishpupe. Garnish with spun sugar, sprinkle-this
over with more of the crystallised violets and serve
Have some Cheltenham wafers handed with this.

#### Spun Sugar

Half a pound of cane sugar to ¼ of pint of water. Boil to the crack i.e. when the sugar presents a bubbled appearance on the top. Then spin and use.

With such a dinner as this, sherry (at the soup), then champagne, liquers (with the coffee) and port with the dessert should be served.

#### POT-POURRI

Among the prettlest and most fashionable presents in ovidence just now are dainty boxes of many forms gold or silver, china or enamel, ivory or tortoiseshell, gold or silver, China or enamel, ivory or tortoiseshell, yet having all the same mission, that of holding the charmling mature of seented flower petals and herbs known as jot-pourri, which from its hiding place may send out continual swetness.

Our great-grandmothers in their more leisurely lives found time to distil delicate seents from the many plants which were, and are still, ready to yield up their treasure; but we rarely pause to remember such occupations now, and so miss many of the quiet, restful pleasures that would keep our twentieth century herves in better order. The return of the pot-pourri to favor may be welcomed for old sake's sake, as at least taking our minds back to more reposeful days as well as for the sake of its own sweetness; and we may hope that gifts of pot-pourri boxes will act as a charm to bring back into our drawing rooms something of the sweet, restful summer time of a day that is past. The making of pot-pourri boxes will act as a charm to bring back into our drawing rooms something of the sweet, restful summer time of a day that is past. The making of pot-pourri is a simple matter and may be commenced as soon as any sweet-smelling scented herb and flower that grows among us should find a place in the jar, each being added in turn as the year rolls on. A good method of preparing it is to mix and crush together an ounce each of sweet orris, nutmeg and cloves, gum-benjanin and storax, and put a little of this mixed with a handful of crushed bay salt, at the bottom of a large china jar. As the various sweet herbs and flowers come into season and reach perfection, they may be added in layers, each layer being sprinkled with salt, the spice mixture being used also until all is put in, when crushed salt alone will suffice. The best flowers and herbs are rosses, violets, pinks, scented verbena, myrtle, mignonette, rosemary, sage an are distributed about reception rooms, spreading fragrance all round. A small quantity of pot-pourry for filling a few tiny loxes may be made by drying the petals of roses, violets, heliotrope and other flowers, crumbling then up and sprinkling with a few drops of oil of laveader, attar of roses and eau de cologne, and a little grated nutmeg and grated lemon rind may be added if liked. This mixture could also be used for sent sachets or for filling tiny bags with, which, placed within hat-linings, will give a suggestion of fragrance to the hair of the weater.

#### . THE HOUSEBEAUTIFUL

#### The Importance of "Little Things."

How few people ever sem to consider the importance, whether in joy of sorrow, pleasure or discomfort, of little things. For instance, when we lose one near and dear to us, h is not the sight of the man's fine house, or his valuable horses, nor the woman's diamond tlara or her priceless sables, which bids the ready tears start again. No! It is, perhaps, but a special cushion, in a special chair, or the pathetic glasses, through which the owner will never more look.

thetic glasses, through which the owner will never more look.

Just the "little things." And so sometimes 'In life's pleasures, one may look forward eagerly to, and plan carefully for what may be but disappointing after all; yet another undertaking, which has perchance been rather dreaded, may turn out full of pleasant surprises, the "little things" which make for real enjoyment. And more and more does the fact impress file that there is m more precious mundane gift for the youngsters who have still the hill of experience to climb, still the battle of life before them, than that of teaching them to understand the importance of "little things.

For which of us do not know "grown-ups" soured and discontented, because always reaching out for the big (and for them maybe impossible) turns of Fortune's wheel, while carelessly treading underfoot the humble flowers of happiness, with which nearly every path in life is—it may be sparingly, it may be lavishly, bestrewn. Think of the daily joys of Nature—No! This is a furnishing article, and I really must he me indoors (we will view Nature's beauties through prettily curtaind windows!) Well even Indoors, nay perhaps pre-eniently there, do we see what a difference, so-called "little things" make in beauty and in comfort.

To me the very first foundatic for a loveable home is to be determined to love it! Taking it for granted then, that we all love our homes whether they be large or small, let us lookround and see in what way we can improve them.

For verily the summer with its forlous light and sunshine is the disenchanting time (year within the house! When the things, which looked "as good as

sunshine is the disenchanting time of year within the house! When the things which looked "as good as house! When the things which loked as good as new" in the actual winter how showunexpected signs

nower when the things which looked "as good as new" in the actual whiter how show unexpected signs of "change and decay."

Personally, I have always noticel how the first bringing on of spring flowers seems to emphasise the shabbiness of "little things" in aroom. And with the advent of summer and all, its gories in flowers and sunshine this effect is only accentuated. And how easy it is to "tidy up" in these inleyon days. Those who began to be haus-fraus in the sixties know the deplorable lack of everything pretty which did not cost a fortune.

What would they have said then being able to buy no end of pretty curtains, with vdvet medallions and embroidered borders, in every pretty shade for such sums as five dollars, and so on per pair! They would, in those days, have been offered (and that at far greaters cost!) marone reps, timmed with sour yellow glinp! What would they have said to moire 50 in. in lovely colors for absurdly cheap prices and good enough for anything that wants renewing so often as cushions, at any rate, where a higher priced tabourette is deemed too expensive?

Yes! Those who have dreary ugly rooms now-actured to the process while premote when the contract the contract of the

so often as cushions, at any rate, where a higher priced tabourette is deemed too expensive?

Yest Those who have dreary ugly rooms now-adays, do so of malice prepense, unless, of course, they are, unhappily, in the iron grip of poretty. Just now, when the Summer Sales are all is full swing, no end of dainty and charming "little things" can be picked up at the most reasonable prices.

In houses of small pretensions (it is not so easy to meddle with the rooms of a big house) there is a real joy in a change of curtains for summer, not of course, the "lodging house" change of muslin or net curtains instead of serge ones. But the replacing, say, of the sombre velvet curtains, which are so cosy in winter, by those of gay cretonne, until the end of "chill October" suggests the change back to the velvet ones. This change not only gives a chance of having the velvet ones brightened up by being cleaned, but renders their decorative life more than double as long, when one considers the fading and "perishing" of such materials in strong sunshine. For however beneficial to human beings a "sun lata" may be, that it has a most disastrous effect on stuffs cannot be denied.

Far from a "little thing"—as to effect, and interpretations.

not be denied.

Far from a "little thing"—as to effect, and importance of choice—may be called new loose covers, and how, in a room they really suit, they enhance its beauty and effect. Personally, I do not care for them everywhere. I have, more than once, seen them wreck the sombre dignity of a hall, and ruin the austerity of an oak panelled study—the latter, partly, be it said, because a flippant Watteau cretome had

been chosen, all "wreaths and ribbons," instead of the dignified yet bold "Jacobean Linen" which looks so like old needlework. The choice of cushions seems a very "little thing!" And yet what horrors of in-

so like old needlework. The choice of cushions seems a very "little thing!" And yet what horrors of incongruity these eyes have seen perpetrated.

Oriental embroidered cushions on a sofa covered with Louis XV, patterned cretonne (wretched commingling of East and West!) dismal cordurey velvet cushions in a shade even darker than the dark green velvet Chesterfield; tapostry "picture" cushions in the Teniers style, in flowery arm chairs, and so on! Well! readers mine, a "little thing" to remember about chintz or cretonne covers is, that the cushions either match or (what I personally prefer) be of self-colored moire in one of the predominant shades of the covering. But should your furniture be uphoistered,

But should your furniture be upholstered, say, with rose, blue, or fresh green velvet stripe, then let the cushions—unless you like them to match—be of some lovely "centre design" pearl of cream ground tapestry, or brocade bordered with silk tassel fringe to match the covering. Of course for the cushions on a sombre velvet Chesterfield much would depend on the style of the room.

But I hold that cream ground cushions, with some very rich centre design backed with damask, and edged with fringe in the tone of the velvet can never fall in effect.

It is the like "little thing," that make or mar a home, so far as the artistle sense, and daintlness and pretty effect are concerned. Therefore if we wish our homes to have a charm for others (for nearly all homes be they dowdy or dainty have a charm, or should have, for their owngrs), and to be a greater pleasure to ourselves let us look after the "little things"—and perhaps we shall find that the great ones will look after themselves!

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#### BEAUTY HINTS

The beauty of the hands should receive the attention of all women who take a pride in themselves, as nothing marks the refined woman so much as the white and shapely hand.

In hot weather, like the present, the hands suffer a great deal, for while everyone wants to be out of doors as many hours of the day as possible, only the thinnest of gloves can be worn, and on many occasions it is quite out of place, nay, almost impossible, to wear any at all.

So redness, freckles and sunburn soon spoil the poor hands and make them feel dry and hard. But by 'taking care' all these blemishes can be prevented and the hands kept comfortable and in perfect con-

dition.

The following is a very good method of treatment: At night wash the hands well, either in thin, well-boiled and strained oatmeal gruel, or in warm water, to which a cup of milk has been added (the former is the better of the two), and after thoroughly drying them, rub into them some good cream, such as oatine or any other good skin food. (I should recommend oatine personally; this is a fairly new preparation, at least it is new to this part of the globe; but I have an idea that it is obtainable here now). In the morning after the usual bath rub some more skin food into them, working it into the skin until no trace of it appears to remain on the surface.

Before going out of doors repeat this part of the treatment, and finally dry off with violet talcum powder (a most delicious preparation also put up by the manufacturers of oatine), and the hands will keep nice and cool and keep free from freekles, etc. I am quite sure these oatine preparations will, be greatly appreciated by all, who have occasion to use them; they are sweetly scented, and very pleasant to the touch, and, what to many is a very great boon, although in every way excellent, they are by no means expensive, being put up in various sizes, though I believe I am right in saying that the larger sizes contain about three times the amount of the smaller, though by no means three times the pricel

A very good shampoo is as follows: Begin by washing the head, using the yolks of two eggs beaten up in a little hot water. Then add half a teaspoonful of Scrubb's cloudy ammonia. Rub the mixture well into the scalp and hair and rinse again and again with hot water until all trace of shampoo has disappeared. This thorough rilising is necessary in order to obtain a good result—in fact, it, is essential to success.

The following is also very excellent to well rub into the hair night and morning: One ounce of vinegar of cantharides, five drachms spirit of rosemary, one drachm of glycerine, four ounces of orange flower water, and four ounces of rose water.

The head should never be washed with soap and water every day. Neither do I believe in cutting and singeing; leave this severely alone, say I. Wash your head once a month with the foregoing shampoo, use night and morning the above lotion, and be sure to keep your brushes and combs scrupulously clean.

Then, unless something is radically wrong, your hair should be in the very nicest condition.

I believe if more people knew the value of olive oil both as a food and as a medicine, fewer people would need to constantly call in medical aid. It must be perfectly pure, and the best way to be sure of this is to obtain it from a chemist.

If some people took three or four teaspoonfuls every morning, they would feel twice as healthy as they do.

as they do.

A good way to take it is either in a cup of coffee or mixed with a little lemon juice, or a very enjoyable way to take it is poured over a peeled and sliced tomato—this is really very good.

Too much stress cannot be laid either on the ben-eficial effect of commencing one's breakfast with

fruit.

And in this country, especially here in this province, where fruit is in such abundance, surely there can be nothing to hinder everyone from commencing the day with fruit in some form or another.

Raspherries are a delicacy for breakfast—or a peach—and so on; there is surely one fruit out of so many to suit each individual taste, and if one does not like, say, plums, perhaps he may enjoy cherries or vice versa. It is anyway an excellent habit to acquire.

#### POETICAL CLIPPINGS

From Shadow to Sunshine

I learn as the years roll onward, And leave the past behind, That much I have counted sorrow But proves that our God is kind; That many a flower I longed for Had a hidden thorn of pain; And many a stony bypath Led to fields of ripened grain.

-Agnes L. Pratt.

### A Link

Is this to thee a weary day,
A day that passeth slow,
A day that burdeneth thine heart
With some new weight of woe?

Be patient. Know thou that this day
Is in life's lengthening chain.
A necessary link between

Joys past and joys to come again.



# PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLK



#### CURRENT TOPICS

There is a report that the governments of France and the United States are about to make a treaty. France wants meat and the people of the United Sttes would like cheaper wines. Such a treaty was made some time ago between France and Canada, but it has not yet been signed.

There is a big strike in the C. P. R. workshops. The men did not think they were fairly used by the company, and the company consider that the men are unreasonable. It would be a pity if Canadian mechanics were thrown out of work when so many workships United States and the Control of the C men in the United States are idle.

The Emperor William of Germany is visiting the The Emperor William of Germany is visiting the King of Sweden. He is on one of his yachting trips in the Hohenzollern, and their Swedish Majesties have sailed out to meet him. If these were not royal personages nothing would be thought more natural. As it is, all the world will wonder what the visit more.

A very sad occurrence was the killing of a woman missionary in India. These women, many of whom are doctors, have made themselves much beloved by the women whom they teach and wait upon. Those who remember the Indian Mutiny fear that the spirit of religious hatred may have been again surplement.

Canada has a great many foreigners, and more are coming. It is said that 200,000 Hungarians will take up land in Saskatchewan. Germans are coming in large numbers into Alberta. Will these people make good Canadians, we wonder. That depends very much on the example the young Canadians of British birth show them.

The students at our High school have done very well at the examinations. They owe their success to their teachers and to their own diligence. They should be very proud of their school. Yet we must all remember that the most important work of a school is to make good men and women. Learning is a fine thing, but character is far better.

In Paris, France, the men who belonged to the trades unions planned a great strike which would put a stop to the work of the country. The government called out the troops, but their services were not needed. Most of the men have returned to work. The cause of the intended strike was the killing of some workmen in a labor riot at a place named Vigneux. some we Vigneux.

A new enterprise has been started in the Fraser River valley. The linen industry is a very profitable one and much money has been made in this business in Ireland, which is noted for the fineness and beauty of its linen. A company has been formed to grow and manufacture flax in the Fraser River valley near Port Haney. Many people will find profitable employment if it proves that on the splendid soil of the Lower Mainland flax can be profitably grown and linen made.

Japan has shown how very quickly an Eastern nation can learn self-government. Nothing is more wonderful than the place this island kingdom has taken among the nations of the world. So far from wishing for peace, the Japanese seem determined to win for their country a foremost place as a war power. Though suffering yet from the expenses of a great war with Russia, they are, so report says, building a fleet which will be the third largest in the world.

This year the fruit growers of Vancouver Island have received good prices for their small fruit. They have packed it better than ever before and wherever it has been sold or shown it is noted for its excellence. The fall fruit is not yet ripe but apples are said to be a good crop. Every boy who lives on a fruit farm should make it his business to learn all he can about the care and management of the trees. No farmer is so good as the man who has grown up on the farm and the same is, no doubt, true of the fruit grower. There is a knack in doing most taings that is much more easily learned when we are young than in after years. in after years.

A number of eminent men from every civilized country in the world met at London last week to see if steps could not be taken to put an end to war among the nations. They were entertained both by King Edward and by the government of Great Britain. The Premier of England, Mr. Asquith, made a speech, in which he said that although governments must always be ready to defend the nation, every good man should try to bring about peace. Those of you who study history know that nations in these days do not go to war for as slight causes as they did even fifty years ago; yet it looks as if the time when nations will not learn war any more was still very far away.

There has been a quarrel between the two British admirals, Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott, While the naval manocurves in the North sea were going on, Lord Beresford gave a signal which Sir Percy Scott disobeyed because he thought it would bring the Argyle and Good Hope into collision. There has been a trial, and the judges have decided that there was no danger, but that Sir Percy Scott did right to refuse to obey the signal since he thought there was risk. During a battle, one would think, it would be the duty of the inferior officer to obey orders no matter what might happen. In time of peace lives should not be risked, even to carry out a manocurve successfully. carry out a manoeuvre successfully.

The government of Great Britain has promised to make a law which will lessen the number of drinking places in that country. Not only the brewers and public house keepers but many others have spoken and written against this change which they declare is unjust and useless. On Saturday week a great gathering of nearly 400,000 temperance people met in Hyde Park to show Mr. Asquith that the people of England really want him to make a change in the laws that make it so easy for men and women to become drunkards. If the price of the strong drink, which does no one any good, were saved to the country, the old age pensions could easily be paid. That is too much to hope for yet but it may come some try, the old age pensions could easily be paid. That is too much to hope for yet but it may come some

Count Zeppelin has shown that an airship can travel very swiftly and keep up its speed for a long time. From early morning till late at night she speed on her way from Lake Constance along the lavely Rhine valley to the city of Mayence. What would the stern old barons who built the castles whose walls still stand on the banks of the river have thought, could they have seen the strarge object speeding along above hamlet and city? Would they have called to the monks to come from their cells to protect them by prayer and psalm from an enemy against whom their own valor was powerless? The airship was wrecked; but what matter? Count Zeppelin has shown that man can move through the air as well as he can make a path through the sea.

It is reported that the want of rain and the great heat are injuring the spring wheat, which forms the greater part of the crop of the prairies. The wheat that was sown last fall is now ripe and the cars are large and well filled. In a few days Alberta wheat will be on its way to the mills and elevators. Before you read this, it is to be hoped that cool winds and showers will have refreshed the drooping crops and that the ears will yet be well filled. The farmers who make great fortunes by their wheat have to work very hard and to spend many anxious hours. They must learn when they have done their utmost

to leave the rest to Him who sends the dews and the showers and whom even the swift lightnings obey. Wise people tell us that in these days we have too much to eat and drink, and that we would all be better if we lived more simply. In other countries better if we lived more simply. In other countries famines are common, but in Canada we have learned famines are common, but in Canada we have learned for trust that there will always be wheat enough, not only to supply us with food, but to buy fine houses and many huxurles. Perhaps we have been houses and many huxurles. Perhaps we have been too sure and have been spending too much money in building fine cities and expensive public works.

In Turkey the Sultan has always ruled without asking the help of his subjects. For many years the nations of Europe have interfered when they considered that the Christians were being oppressed, and some states were given a king and government of their own. Last week we saw that the province of Maccolonia was to have a parliament and that the Christians were no longer to be persented. The Sultan's Mahommedan subjects were, however, believed by the outside world to be quite satisfied to be ruled by one man. They have tideed, been known to kill a sultan, but it was only to submit to another in his stead. It appears now that there is a large part of the nation who desire to have a voice in recling themselves. It is rather Lard to understand the destatches, but it seems that the Sultan has promised to give Turkey a parliament. In the case of Russia and Persia, the granting of a parliament did not bring freedom to the people. It took the English nation many hundreds of years to learn to

#### ABOUT PEOPLE

The Childhood of Florence Nightingale

There is scarcely a boy or glrl in the country, even amongst the smallest of little folks, who has not heard of the mame of Miss Florence Nightingale.

Today she is a dear old lady of eighty-eight, living very quietly in a tall, grey London house with area railings, the kind of house you all know quite well. It is close to Hyde Park, and when Miss Nightingale was able to come on to the balcony she could see the fine carriages driving past and all the great royal processions when they passed through the Park, Now, her sight is falling, and she cannot take much interest in what is going on. But all the world delights to honor her, and she is the favorite heroine of our country. She did not lead warriors to battle like Joan of Arc, or go out with the life-boat to rescue shipwreeked people like Grace Darling, but her work was quite as heroic, and has had more important results.

was quite as nerol, and assults.

During that terrible Crimean War, more than fifty years ago, Florence Nightingale left her beautiful home to go out to a far-away land to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers who were dying by hundreds because there was no one to care for them. You could not understand the horrors and dangers which she fareed in those crowded military hospitals nor the great work which she and the nurses whom she took with her accomplished. Her example roused people all over the world to look after the sick and suffering and it is because of Miss Nightingale's efforts that all

GERTY BREDY

mistress had brought her, and would put her nose into her pocket to find the apple or carrot which she knew would be there.

The birds and the young lambs and all living things about the country-side trusted Florence—she was so tender and kind to them; and even nimble Mr. Squirrel did not dart up a tree when she came down the beech avenue, for he had learned to understand that nuts were mysterfously dropped in the path as she came along, and he and his family and friends were on the alert when her straw hat came in sight, and doubtless in squirrel language called her the "fairy-godmother."

Some years later, Florence Nightingale added to

and doubtless in squirrel language called her the "fairy-godmother."

Some years later, Florence Nightingale added to her other pets a tame owl. Once, when she was travelling in Greece, she found a poor little owl which had fallen out of his parents' nest, high up in some ruins. She carried the little thing home and tenderly cared for it until it grew strong and well, and brought it back with her to England. She named it "Athena," after Athens, the city of its birth. Under her training the bird became a most interesting domestic pet, and sometimes went with its mistress on visits, and was made the subject of a little illustrated book for private circulation in the family. In a drawing of Miss Nightingale by her sister, a representation of an owl is on the pedestal by her side.

It was Florence Nightingale's fondness for animals that first led her to learn something about nursing the sick. When she was a little girl of nine or ten she used to ride about the downs, near her Hampshire home, along with the parish clergyman, a great friend

He used to come from Boston, his home, down to the bench every summer with his owner, Mrs. Aldrich. She was very deaf and Rax used to be "cars for her," she said. When any one went to the cottage to call, Rax would inform his mistress of their presence by barking loudly, and if she didn't go to the door at once, he would go where she was and bark louder still, as much as to say, "Hurry up, they will be tired waiting."

He seemed to understand that he must look out for her very carefully, and always followed her wherever she went.

At night when he went upstairs to bed it was his custom to go to the bureau where the pocketbook was kept and bark till she gave it to him, then he would take it in his mouth and go upstairs and lie down with it under his paws till his mistress came up to bed. No one could get it away from him but his mistress, either.

One night his mistress sent him upstairs, and, as usual, he had the pocketbook between his teeth. When she was ready to go to bed she went out into the kitchen where the stairs led up to the chambers, and said in an ordinary tone of voice, "Rax, bring my pocketbook down here, I want some change for the milkman." She waited a moment and then said, "Are you coming?" As she spoke the words she turned around and there was Rax with the pocketbook.

I was a frequent visitor at the cottage, and often

I was a frequent visitor at the cottage, and often did the errands for Mrs. Aldrich at the store. When I went to inquire If I could do anything for her, Rax would jump up and put his paws on the bureau and bark and whine till he had the pocketbook, then he would come to me and ask, as well as a dog could, if he could go to the store with me.

One night Rex was lying on the foot of his mistress' bed as usual and, although apparently asleep, yet was on the alert for any disturbance.

Just then there rang out on the air the old bell, clanging wildly the alarm for fire. Rax heard the noise and rushed downstairs, but was driven back by the cloud of smoke which was pouring up the stairway. I was a frequent visitor at the cottage, and often

by the cloud of smoke which was pouring up the stairway.

He jumped around wildly and barked loudly trying to arouse his mistress, but she was a heavy sleeper and did not awaken. Then he quickly jumped onto the bed, and gently put his paw on her face. She started up quickly and realizing her danger has tily threw some wraps on and opening the window tried to crawl out on the roof. Rax was there before her; and, jumping down to the ground, ran around the corner of the avenue as quick as his four paws would carry him. By this time the firemen came rushing along, and, guided by the dog's frantic movements and barking, rushed to the room, and in a few minutes had rescued Mrs. Aldrich from the burning cottage.

minutes had rescued Mrs. Aldrich from the burning cottage.

They soon had the flames extinguished, and found that there was not much damage done to the cottage.

Rax was the hero of the hour, however, and seemed to understand what he had done, as he went to his mistress and lapped her hands and face and looked at her with those expressive eyes. All agreed that if it had not been for his efforts Mrs. Aldrich would have been burned to death.—Every Other Sunday.

# AGE; 12 WALL TO THE STATE OF THE STATE H. A. LOWE ... AGE 13 MAUDE CHICISTIE ... AGE 12.

rule themselves, and still they are making many blunders. We should not be surprised that the tyrants of other lands do not give up their power without a struggle, or that the people do not know how to use their liberty.

how to use their liberth.

Every one has been very anxious about the health of Lord Roberts, who left for England on Thursday. The General was not able to visit any city west of Ottawa. Although sof feeling well, he reviewed the South African veterans and drove through the streets so as not to disappoint the people. Before many of your fathers were born. Lord Roberts led the British troops who helped to put down the terrible mutiny in India. Few of the soldiers and scarcely any of the generals who served in that war are now alive. For forty-one years General Roberts served his country in India, making her name loved as well as respected. When nine years ago the people of the British Empire were sick with anxiety as they saw the war in South Afrika mismanaged and their countrymen in danger; when some even began to fear that the Poers would be able to resist the British forces with sneess, then the General, old in years but young in hope and energy, was sent for. His presence wrought wonders, and from that time forward there was no doubt that in the end Great Britain would be victorious. While we would not forget the credit to Lord Kitchener, whom a grateful country rewarded with the position of commander-in-chief of the British army, the love both of soldiers and people was given to the good old veteran, whom the war the British army, the love both of soldiers and people was given to the good old veteral, whom the war and robbed of his only son. We may all hope that death, which he has feared so little, will leave him to spend a penceful old age.

to spend a peaceful old age.

The coal missing city of Fernic, in East Kootenay, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Many of the homeless people were carried to Cranbrask and others to Nelson by the trains. Help has been sent from all directions, but it will be long before the people of Fernic will be as comfortable as they were before the fire devoured their homes. The boys and girls of Fernic will never forget the terrible night when the fire swept through their town, while the flames leaped and roafed in the woods around them. No one knows even get how many lives were lost, though there are not so many as was feared at first, Nothing that strangers can do will lessen the sorrow of those who saw their loved ones suffer the most terrible of all deaths, and the horror of the hours when they feared that escape would be cut off will never be forgotten.

But all more fortunate people should see to it that the citigens of Fernic shall not suffer for want of shelter, food or clothing. When things go well with us we are apt to grow selfish and careloss. So few of us have ever been cold or hungry or have been forced to wear shabby or insufficient clothing that we are not ready to make an effort to help those who are in want. Money has been sent by Victoria and many cities in Canada and the United States city of Spokane was among the first to supply tents and food. The littic city will, no doubt, be rebuilt, and before winter the schools will be reconced. The sympathy that does not make us do something is not worth much.

the poor people in our hospitals, and the dear little children who are there too, have such nice kind nurses to attend to them.

Florence Nightingale had a most delightful childhood. She was born in the city of Florence, May 12th, 1820, and for that reason her parents gave her the name of Florence. It was quite a new name then, but after she became a heroine so many people christened in their baby girls "Florence" that it has become almost as well known a name as Mary.

She did not remain long in the city of her birth, as her parents returned home to England to live on the family estates, her father being a wealthy landowner. She had an only sister, a little older than herself, who was called Parthenope, which is the classic name for Naples, where she was born. However, she was called "Parthy," for short. The two sisters were devoted to each other, and were brought up with great care by Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, who were very very anxious that their little girls should become good, kind and clever women. They did not go to school, but were taught at home by a governess, and their father superintended their studies. Their mother brought them up in a very simple and domestic manner and encouraged them to be kind and thoughtful to the poor and suffering.

Florence Nightingale's childhood was spent at Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and Embley Park, Hampshire, two of the most beautiful country homes which you can imagine. Her schoolrom at Lea Hurst looked over one of the most picturesque views in the Peak Country, hills and woods and streams all mingling in the landscape. There were no railways when Miss Nightingale was young, and she went with her parents and sister from one home to another at different times in the year by coach, or else drove in the family carriage with post horses, which were changed at the inns en route. It must have been very jolly to go through the beautiful country in that romantic fashion. The sisters also galloped about the lanes on their ponies, and led a happy, healthy, open-air life, with many

with many things to interest them.

Florence was very fond of mothering her dolls, and when they were III, and I am sorry to say they often had the measles and the whooping-cough, she was a most attentive nurse, and put poor sick dolly to bed with the utmost care. She was also passionately fond of flowers, and had a little garden of her own which she tended. The woods of Lea Hurst were full of beautiful wild flowers, and you can imagine how eagerly she looked for the first primroses and bluebells. I have never seen such quantities of bluebells anywhere as in the woods of Miss Nightingale's old home.

Many years afterwards, when our heroine law in

old home.

Many years afterwards, when our heroine lay ill with fever in a hospital hut on the heights of Balaclava, during the Crimean War, the sight of some wild flowers brought by a friend to her bed-side—probably they spoke of her childhood's home—seemed to give her new life, and from that hour she began to recover. She always likes to have a profusion of flowers in her rooms, and it is largely due to her influence in the past that the wards of our hospitals are made gay and bright with plants and flowers.

When a child, Florence Nightingale had many pets, but a particular favorite was Peggy, an old grey pony

When a child, Florence Nightingale and many persibut a particular favorite was Peggy, an old grey pany past work, which spent its declining years in the paddock at Lea Hurst. It was just like the future Queen of Nurses to pay special attention to the aged and infirm pony. Peggy's cars pricked up when she heard Florence's merry voice in the garden, and sho

trotted to the paddock gate to see what her little of her father's. This gentleman had studied medicine in his youth, and was a very kind friend to the sick poor. Florence often rode with him on his rounds, currying on the saddle of her shaggy pony a basket of delicacies for the sick, and in this way her heart was trained to sympathy with those who suffered. When in after years there was illness in her own family, Florence Nightingale proved herself a most devoted nurse, and gradually she was led to make sick nursing the study of her life, and visited hospitals at home and abroad to learn how the sick should be treated and what reforms were necessary for their comfort. She was always studying, observing and learning, and when that terrible war broke out and our soldiers were perishing by thousands, Florence Nightingale was the one woman in England who was fully competent to take control of the hospitals where the wounded lay. From her earliest work.

Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale took a great interest in

childhood God had been preparing her for this great work.

Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale took a great interest in the school children of their districts, and Florence and her sister used to heip in the annual School Feast at Lea Hurst. It was an eagerly anticipated event and took place in the summer. The children assembled at the schoolhouse in the village of Lea, and walked in procession carrying bunches of flowers and sticks wreathed with garlands, a band provided by Mr. Nightingale leading the way. Tea was served in the fields at Lea Hurst, and Florence and her sister were very busy helping to amuse and entertain their young fields at Lea Hurst, and Florence and her sister were very busy helping to amuse and entertain their young guests. After tea the boys and girls danced to the playing of the band and had all kinds of fun and trolle, in which their young hostesses were quite ready to take a part. When the sun began to go down Florence and her sister ran back to the house, for they had some important work to perform. A table was set out at the top of the terrace lawns which sloped down from Lea Hurst, and all kinds of toys and pretty things were arranged upon it. As the calldren came trooping up from the field each boy and girl received a present from the hands of the young ladies, and so the happy day closed.

Few people can look back on a happier childhood than Plorence Nightingale, and very few have made such good use of their opportunities. She grew up a most accomplished young girl, and devoted her talents to the cause of humanity.

most accomplished young girl, and devoted her thi-ents to the cause of humanity.

Like all truly great people, she is very modest and retiring, but still she cannot escape the honors which her noble life has earned. Last November the King appointed Miss Nightingale to the Order of Merit, a appointed Miss Nightingale to the Order of Merit, a distinction which has only been conferred upon some of the wisest and greatest men of the day, and in March she received the Freedom of the City of London. And now with the gratitude of the whole world laid at her feet, Florence Nightingale waits in the evening of life for the "Well Done!" of the Master,—sarah Tooley in Little Folks.

### DOG STORIES.

Rax

Rax was one of the most intelligent dogs I ever

knew.

Now you may wonder what his real name was, and will laugh when I tell you it was "Borax." Wasn't that a strange name for a dog?

He was a nice, clean-looking dog, all white, with very expressive brown eyes.

#### ----0---FOR THE LITTLE TOTS.

Go-ing Out

To-day I've re-al-ly, tru-ly tri-ed To do what I was told; And Nurse, at an-y rate, declares I've been as good as gold.

I've learn-ed my les-son, sew-ed my seam, As well as play-ed my scale; And have-n't slap-ped my doll-y once, Or pull-ed the kit-ten's tail.

I've said "Yes, please" and "Thank you," and I have-n't bang-ed the door, Or made the ve-ry least-est spot Up-on my pin-a-fore.

And now I'm in my hat and coat (I've earn-ed a treat, you see), And put-ting on my gloves be-cause I'm go-ing out to tea.

"I am no use at all," sigh-ed Snow-y.
"Why, dear?" ask-ed Moth-er Sheep kind-ly.
"Be-cause I can't do an-y-thing. I can't fly like
Lark, or swim like Miss Fish, or even run like
sh, who looks af-ter us," and Snow-y look-ed

Dash, who looks af-ter us," and Snow-y look-ed read-y to cry.

"I like you best as you are," an-swer-ed Mo-ther Sheep; "try to be con-tent, dear."

Snow-y sign-ed and ram-bled off to the hill-side. He had not gone very far, how-ev-er, before he heard a faint "Ba-a-a."

He lis-ten-ed. "Why, it is Mo-ther's voice," he cri-ed, and ran back as quick-ly es ev-er he could. Ve-ry soon he came to a deep pit, and, on peep-ing ov-er the edge, saw Mo-ther Sheep ly-ing at the bot-tom.

over the edge, saw Mo-ther Sheep ly-ing at the bot-tom.

"Oh! Snow-y, I am so glad you have come," she said: "I fell down here, and can-not get out."

"What can I do?" ba-ad Snow-y pi-ti-fui-ly. "I can't come down to you."

"Ba-a as loud as you can," call-ed Mo-ther Sheep.

"You can do that."

So Snow-y ba-ad with all his might, but no one scemed to hear.

At last the shep-herd and Dash, hunt-ing for the lost sheep, heard him and came hur-ry-ing up.

He ti-ed a strong rope to a tree, and then, climbing down, fas-ten-ed the o-ther end round Mo-ther Sheep. Then he climb-ed up and pull-ed her gent-ly to the top. She did not like it a bit, and was ve-ry glad when she was safe-ly on the grass. Then the shep-herd put her ov-er his shoul-der, Dash brought Snow-y, and they all went home.

Mo-ther Sheep re-cov-er-ed and told Snow-y how proud she was of him.

"If you can-not swim, or run, or fly, you have a good veite" she said, "and if you had not kent call-

proud she was of him.

"If you can-not swim, or run, or fly, you have a good voice," she said, "and if you had not kept calling I might nev-er have been found. If you practice well you will be ab-le to Ba-a ve-ry loud."

So Snow-y set to work and prac-tis-ed so well

So Snow-y set to work and prac-tis-ed so well that he soon had the loud-est voice in the whole flock.—F.M.H. ---0---

#### WITH THE POETS

Some Puzzles

Some Puzzles

It has always been a puzzle to me
What sailors sow when they plough the sea.
Does coffee go with the roll of a drum?
And why is speaking likeness dumb?
What was it that made the window blind?
Whose picture is put in a frame of mind?
When a storm is brewing, what does it brew?
Does the foot of a mountain wear a shoe?
How long does it take to hatch a plot?
Has a school of herring a tutor or not?
Have you ever perused a volume of smoke?
Can butter be made from the cream of a joke?
Who is it fixes the teeth of a gale?
To a king who reigns why shout "Oh hail!"
With a powder puff is one's mind made up?
Does a saucer go with a misery cup?
Can you fasten a door with a lock of hair?
Did a bitter wind ever bite you, and where?
Who is it that paints the signs of the times?
Does the moon change her quarters for nickels and dimes?
What tune do you play on the feelings, pray?
And who is it monds the break of day?

What tune do you play on the feelings, pray? What tune do you play on the feelings, pray?
And who is it mends the break of day?
And say—I'll admit this is quite absurd—
When you drop a remark, do you break your word?
Can a rope be made out of ocean strands?
Have the silent midnight watches hands?
Can you cut a log with a wise old saw?
Does the cup that cheers cry, "Hip, hurrah?"
Can money be tight when change is loose?
Now what in the name of thunder's the use
Of going through college and taking degrees
When we're posed by such plain little problems &
these?

# The Two Admirals—Beresford and Fisher

(By X in the London Daily Mail.)

HE world knows little of its greatest men," and the truth of a line famous for generations was never more incisively proved than by the profound ignorance of the man in the street concerning the potent and original personality whose untiring genius has revolutionized naval administration.

Lord Charles Beresford you know. Since the signal of "Well done, Condor" was made, his

winning, gallant, hot-headed personality has lived in the limelight.

But who is Sir John Fisher? His name is

in all mouths. A realistic image of him exists in very few minds. This is in itself the best refutation of a common charge. The First Sea Lord is often described as an advertising ad-The suggestion has even more than the usual falsehood of half-truth. Sir John Fisher is, above all, the man of his age. The Daylight Saving Bill would not help him to get up earlier than he does. He is a ruthless realist in all things, and what he does not know of human nature is hardly worth knowing. He knows very well that in free countries publicity is a power which no force can ever again suppress, and that it will be used for the wrong purposes if it is not used for the right. Sir John Fisher has believed all his active life in awakening national interest in the navy, and in treating England upon matters affecting the fleet as though this country consisted of forty millions who are, after all, something other than fools. He has advertised the navy. It is untrue that he has advertised himself. If he has advertised himself. had he would be the best known instead of the least known of all the creative and prevailing personalities in the service of the empire. Who is Sir John Fisher? He is a shadow,

a rumor, a name. To this day the average citizen is unable to "put a face" upon the name whenever this extraordinary personality is mentioned. One thing about him is, indeed, obvious. The number of his enemies is the tribute to his greatness. Let us be certain of it that people are never popular when they persons and systems by main energy he accustomed grooves. Beware when out of the accustomed grooves. all men speak well of you; and when you find that any man who has done great things is at the same time greatly hated, the probability is that there is much good in him as well as much power. Every strong man in every branch of the public service and in every other sphere of human activity has, sooner or later, to fight for his life; but it will be an ill day for England when we see the triumph of those political and social influences which are tending more and more to make the existence of strong men

The heads of the army are always familiar personages, just as the Horse Guards with its splendid sentinels seems always more prominent than the admiralty to the eye of the passer-by in Whitehall. Yet the comander-in-chief of the navy is an infinitely more important character than any leader in the land service; and for the last four years the real commanderin-chief of the navy—under the secretary of state—has been Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher. In that period he has stamped a deeper personal impression upon the whole organization of the fleet than had been left upon it since Trafalgar by all previous First Sea Lords put together. This seems a startling statement, but it is literally true. Let us remember that just as elections are won in the committee-rooms, not in the ballot boxes, battles are settled before they are fought; and they are decided by the efforts which have created on one side or the other superior efficiency in time of peace. In modern contests, as Japan showed during the late war, it is the machine that wins; and the improvising genius of a great individual can no longer remedy the vices of bad organization. Von Room did not com-mand in the field, but he created the armies

In the same way Sir John Fisher, though it it probable that he will now never have the chance to show what he might have done in war at sea, has reconstructed from top to bot-tom the whole mighty machine which will our naval battle: or later our destiny will be decided by the results of the reforming action of Whitehall during the last half decade. The spirit of the present professional head of the navy will work in the conflicts of the future; and in that day of the dread decision, as terrible as Armaged don in its significance for this island, when we shall look back upon the obstruction and the obloquy with which Sir John Fisher has been met at every step of his reorganizing career, we may thank God we had him.

with which Moltke marched to victory.

Nominally, the First Sea Lord is sixtyseven. Practically, if vital spirits are any in-dex to a man's real age, he is the youngest admiral in this or any other service. His great opportunity did not come until he was over Then came a day when there was offered to him the highest prize of a sailor's ambition in time of peace—the position of First Sea Lord. But even that honor he would only take on terms. He carried in his brain a full scheme of reorganization. He believed the training and the distribution of the navy to be perilously out of date. He had watched the change from the wooden walls to iron citadels packed with tremendous and exquisite machinery. Yet there had been no fundamental change since Nelson's time in our method of training officers for their profession. There had been a revolution in our political relations, and it was clear that the struggle of life and

death in the future would be fought in the North Sea and no other place. Yet our fleets were still organized as though the Mediterrancan would be, as in the eighteenth century, the chief scene of crisis. Our ships were stationed anywhere but where we would probably have to fight. Sir John Fisher clearly stated his intentions. They were approved. He came into the admiralty to carry them out. That is what he has done. His activities have been revolutionary though constructive. He has been denounced for the sheer daring and resolution of the changes he has introduced. But he was commissioned from the outset to effect them. That is what he was there for. To the foreign mind, as has been said, he has appeared like

nothing so much as an incarnated torpedo waiting for its war-head to be fixed on it.

And what has he done? At Osborne he is training the officers of the future to handle the grim machines which have superseded for ever the old vision of masts and sails. He has obtained vastly increased efficiency while reducing expense. He struck out of the esti-

mates every penny which did not yield real fighting value. He most mercilessly scrapped scores of weak vessels that could neither attack nor run. He transferred the men to real fighting ships. He created with the inspiration of nothing less than genius the system of nucleus crews, by which every ship in the reserve—as the silence and swift-ness of last week's great object-lesson showed—can be mobilized for war in a few hours. Above all, he swung the whole fleet, as it were, clean round to face the tasks of the future. He recognized that in the twentieth century, as in the seventeenth, the empire will be saved or lost, not in the Mediterran-ean but in the North Sea. Quietly he massed our strength in the nar-row seas until, in Admiral Mahan's words "Eighty-six per cent of the British battleship strength is concentrated in or near home waters." That settles it for the vast majority of Sir John Fisher's country-They know that battleships are gunplatforms; and not only are the vessels now where we ought to have them, but the gunnery efficiency of our fleet has risen almost by leaps and bounds, and never has been so for-

midable as today. As for personal characteristics, it would tax Mr. Sargeant to paint him. His profile,

ike that of most born fighters, juts clean out from forehead to chin, like the bow of a battle-There is a certain force of expression about it which recalls the "hammer and tongs" captain in Marryat's ballad. The eyes are direct and alive, under brows showing extraordinary powers of concentration. Above them, the forehead is a wonderful network of fine ines, and the mouth is full of humor and ruthless will. His figure is of middle size and active, and if you passed him in the street without knowing him vou would be compelled to look at him twice. His talk is full of the un-expected yet revealing phrases which light up a subject with flashes of conversational lightning. He is as irresistible in anecdote as in Once, when asked what was his fa vorite text he replied instantly: "And there shall be no more sea!" His motto throughout his career has been that "the frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy." When the Viennese courtiers were abusing Bismarck to the Emperor Francis Joseph, that monarch listened in silence and then said: "I only wish I had him." In reply to Sir John Fisher's assailants the Kaiser might say the same.

(By a Sympathizer in the London Daily Mail.)

The officer whose name is in the mouths of all today is one who, though of distinguished birth, has won every step in his service career by sheer merit. Born in 1846, and therefore sixty-two years of age, Lord Charles Beresford, when he was a mere boy, saved the lives of three persons, and for his gallant conduct received the Royal Humane Society's medal and various clasps. He earned his captaincy by his gallant deed in the little Condor, the one episode which touched the imagination in a not well-managed military execution, for such the bombardment of Alexandria really

Lord Charles ran in under the guns of Fort Marabout with his unprotected gunboat. By his skill in handling her and by the very au-dacity of his action he escaped injury to his ship and crew and gave very important help in silencing the Egyptian battery. For ninety,

minutes he fought unsupported at close quarters, and only then, when the crisis had passed, was help sent to him. The Condor, when she was recalled at the end of the attack, was cheered by the whole fleet, and the flagship made her the stirring signal, "Well done, Condon"

It was for his conduct in the expedition which advanced through the desert to the relief of Gordon that Lord Charles next came before the public eye. He was there in front of the square with his naval brigade and ma-chine gun at Abu Klea when the dervishes charged the troops. He held his post with his seamen in face of the rush; the dervishes broke in on the little group about the gun, which jammed at this dreadful moment; on his right hand and his left hand comrades were killed. and he himself was scratched by a spear. It was by a miracle that he escaped.

Again, he commanded the crazy little

steamer Safieh, which all but fell to pieces when her guns were fired, and could only steam 2½ knots against the Nile stream, when with its special grant of £20,000,000, vindicating Lord Charles Beresford.

The Naval Defence act was the beginning of the modern British navy. Without it, it is morally certain there would have been intervention in the Boer war; "Battleships," Lord Charles has said, "are cheaper than battles," and it was because owing to him that the Britand it was largely owing to him that the Brittish battleships were there when the moment

of danger arrived.

During the Boer war he was second in command under Sir John Fisher in the Mediterranean. The position was of extreme importance for the same some reason to believe portance, for there was some reason to believe hat a coalition was being formed against England, and there was every possibility of the Mediterranean fleet having to fight. Sir John Fisher, with a courage for which every Englishman should be grateful to him, insisted that the force under his orders should be made equal to its responsibilities. He called for equal to its responsibilities. He called for more battleships, cruisers and destroyers. The admiralty did not, at once accede to his views, and he brought and he brought pressure of every kind to bear,

while his subordinate, Lord Charles, co-operating with him for the good of the country, did the same.

Violent attacks were made upon both the admirals, Sir John as well as Lord Charles, in the press. On July 3, 1901, the Times declared that Sir John Fisher was in-juring discipline "by arrogating to himself the right . . of determining how the naval forces of the empire shall be disposed," and was "impairing the morale of the fleet."

Observe that Sir John Fisher did in 1901 what Lord Beresford is Charles censured for doing today, which is only the same as saying that he acted as a capable commander is bound to act. If a commander is given an insufficient force, his plain duty is not, like a Cervera or Mac-Mahon, to march unresisting to unspeakable catastrophe, but to protest, protest, protest; and in the last resort but only then and after using every imaginable effort, to back his remonstrances by resignation. For defeat at

sea means the fall of the British empire. I pass over Lord Charles' conduct in the days of the North Sea affair. His fleet was the only one ready and concentrated. I come to the date in 1906 when this officer, by the judgment of all in the service, including the present admiralty, was offered the Channel

fleet, which watches over the safety of England, as the "iron corps" on the frontier of Lorraine stand between France and invasion. He declined the command because in his judgment it would have been in danger of defeat in the event of a sudden attack.

He was asked to name his conditions, and did so. The admiralty granted the most important requirements, after a prolonged discussion. It was not Lord Charles' personal position, but the safety of his country which was at stake, and there were hundreds of officers in the "silent navy" who shared his un-casiness. Yet the conditions have not been casiness. Yet the conditions have not been fulfilled by the admiralty, though many of the Channel fleet have ships removed from the Channel fleet have een put back.

As to the personal issue, they are of minor importance. The overshadowing question is that of the safety of the country. No one can deplore more than the writer does the alleged friction between Lord Charles and Sir Percy Scott, or between Lord Charles and the First Sea Lord. All three are great officers with splendid records, and surely even in this hour an appeal to their patriotism will not be in The wrongs are not all on one side. Let us have such a Channel fleet as the conditions demand, and a shipbuilding programme such as Mr. Asquith has promised, and there will be no more trouble and bickerings. H. W. WILSON.

"M. A. P.," in its issue of July 18 has the following apropos of "The Fight Between the

Not the delights of the season; not the sur-prises and possibilities of the Olympic games; nor the splendid change for the better in the weather-not one of these or a score of others of the usual topics, has occupied so much of the gossip and discussion of the week as the fight between the Admirals. Naturally it is not a subject into the merits of which I have the least notion of entering here. I note, at the same time that this quarrel seems to differ from other service quarrels in the fact that there is evidently a very well planned and or-

ganized press campaign—I rather think on the one side as well as the other. The Times seems to have taken the part of Sir John Fisher; the Morning Post and the Standard, as the Express of the search the standard, as well as the Express, have ranged themselves on the side of Lord Charles Beresford. It is evident that the feud, then, is very hot; and of course it must end in the disappearance of either the one or the other of the two prota-My humbler duty here is to attempt to give

some idea of the personality of the two great officers. Lord Charles Beresford, naturally, can describe better than the other; having known him for many years as a member of the House of Commons. He is almost ridiculously like what everybody's natural impression would be of a British Tar—especially if the Tar were, in addition, of Irish birth. There is not a single detail wanting in the imagemight say the eternal image—of the Tar as I might say the eternal image— o. ....seen in a score of melodramas and as he present to all our imaginations. The sents himself to all our imaginations. face is round and chubby, the complexion rough, ultra-ruddy, very like that of the typical busman and for the same reason, namely, constant life in the open air; the frame is robust, taut, and alert, a little inclined to stoutness; he walk is somewhat bandy-legged, as is bound to be the case where a man has had to balance himself for years on the rolling deck; the arms are held akimbo—also suggesting the breezy Tar life; and finally the voice is loud, hearty, and as harmonious as a fog-horn. Add to all the ordinary characteristics the friendly and cordial manner of an Irish-man—the love of fun, the keen sense of the humorous, and the desire to be friendly with everybody—and you get a fairly good idea of the impression Lord Charles Beresford makes upon people. He is not in the least the inarticulate creature the sailor is supposed to be; he can talk rapidly and almost volubly on any subject he understands; and whenever the Navy Estimates came along in the House of Commons Lord Charles Beresford was certain during his Parliamentary career to make his fair share of speeches. He spoke in such way as you would expect a sailor to speak, loudly, peremptorily—though there was always a redeeming gleam of fun in his eye and a ready smile on his face, and with that foghorn voice pitched to such a high note that you could hear him down on the Terrace and even across the Thames in the wards of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Lord Charles comes of a wild stock; wealthy, powerful, for some generations almost the leading family in the Anglo-Irish aristocracy. The lead of the family is Marquis of Waterford, and owner of innumerable acres. Usually also another of them is en-throned in the Archiepiscopal Palace of the See of Armagh, and of course with a seat in the House of Lords in the old days before the Disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church. I remember well an uncle of Lord Charles—Archbishop Beresford of Armagh—he took a prominent part in the Convention which settled the new constitution of the Church after Disestablishment. A courtlier or more aristocratic or distinguished-looking man I never saw. He had the aquiline features of the conquering race; his eyes—which, as in the case of all the Beresfords I have ever seen, were a beautiful blue—shone clear and hu-morous and perhaps a little frigid, although he was a man of something like seventy when I saw him; and his archiepiscopal dress seemed always like some splendid uniform which got additional grace from the fine features and the stately bearing of the wearer. He intervened but rarely in the debates, but always pertinently, sensibly, and with a judicious combination of unpretentiousness and command, and managed to be a popular figure in an assembly where the majority of the lay delegates at least—being strong Evangelicals—were no friend of Bishops, were almost Presbyterian in their hatred of Prelacy, which, like the stout Protestants they were, they regarded as sav-

There was another famous Beresford, who disappeared before my time—a wild, irresponsible creature who brought into the sober mid-Victorian epoch some of the pranks and the orgies of the nineteenth century, when George till King. Some of his exploits made one think that he was just the kind of man Lord Byron would have liked to have a carouse with-through an all-night sitting in Crockford's gambling rooms in St. James's Street, in one of the intervals in which Byron gave up eating potatoes and vinegar, and took to lobster and brandy. I remember as a boy hearing all kinds of stories of this mad Marquis here in London, where he ran the same kind of career—except that being an Irishman he made it funny and not sombre—as the Marquis of Hastings, who was killed by the loss of the Derby to Mr. Chaplin's Hermit; and Lord Waterford wound up like the English marquis in an early death.

Another Marquis belonged to my own days, and I often saw him in the House of Lords. He also had his day of pranks. One of my recollections is of the day when the newspapers came out with the portentous announcement that he had run off with the wife of Colonel Viyian, a well-known member of the House of Commons, and, indeed, an undersecretary at the moment in the ministry of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell. The career thus begun ended more auspiciously than might have been expected, for the young lover proved faithful to the woman who had given ip so much for him-this does not always happen. They settled down at Curragismore, the family seat at Waterford, and the new



"ENGLAND EXPECTS-SHADE OF NELSON: "I see you're hoisting my old signal." BRITANNIA: "Yes. One or two of my admirals seem to have forgotten it."

she went to the aid of Wilson and his little party, who had had the misfortune to lose their two steamers and to be left stranded and menaced with hourly destruction by the triumphant dervishes.

Up the river with a tiny party Lord Charles took his old tub. He had to run the gauntlet of a devlish fort, and even the dervishes could not miss so slowly moving a target. They winged the Safich in the boiler, and she had to lie to, disabled for twenty-three mortal hours, while Engineer Benbow worked below in the sweltering heat to make his name famous as the "man who mended the boiler," and Lord Charles fought above to keep down the enemy's fire. No deed in the Sudan cam-paign was more thrilling than this, and the glory of it was enhanced by the fact that the rescue of Wilson was safely accomplished.

Lord Charles next distinguished himself in the office of junior sea lord of the admiralty. His irst act was to press for the organization of the navy for war. He urged his superiors to create a general staff and an intelligence department. In 1886 a confidential memorandum written by him appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette, which shocked the careless complacency of the country. But he could not obtain his way, and he resigned office in consequence. Some years later an intelligence department was created, though we are still without a

The state of the navy in those days was miserable. In force, acording to the late Admiral Colomb-no alarmist-it was not superior to that of France alone. Lord Charles realized the peril, and in 1888 he insisted that an outlay of £20,000,000 on new ships was vital, unless England was to lose the command of the sea. He was attacked with violence, and told by the mandarins to mind his own business, obey tamely his superiors, and to leave the navy to the tender mercies of the politicians and the "responsible experts," who proved conclusively that England did not need another ship, and was overwhelmingly strong. But next year came the Naval Defence act,

Lady Waterford proved so charitable, so the house voted, and so Christian a young that when house tracic loss by Hot blood, then, runs in Lord Charles Lady Waterford proved so charitable, so dethe whole countryside, and especially by the poor, all of another race and of another creed though, I believe, she became a Catholic in later years. Lord Waterford ended sadly. He was always, like his family, a great man afterthe hounds; kept the famous pack of his county-Waterford has always been a great hunting county—got a bad fall, and never entirely recovered. He used to speak often in the House of Lords when the Land War was at its height. I remember the weird feeling I had when, one evening, on entering the House of Lords, I heard a voice, clear; penetrating and rapid, and could not see whence the voice proceeded. I discovered soon the reason of my perplexity; it was Lord Waterford speaking, but speaking from his seat, and not standing; he was allowed to do so in consequence of his infirmity. In the end the agonies which his malady created proved too

much; and he shot himself in his own palatial

Beresford's veins; in his case mitigated by long years of active service, by the hard discipline of the Navy, by great emergencies, out of which he came glorious, in battles by sea and battles by land. In recent years he has been even more alert than ever, and even younger than eyer, all because, as he himself puts it, he has had the courage to become an absolute abstainer. And, barring his hot Irish and hereditary temperament, I cannot understand

his doing anything very rash or very stupid.

Though he is not Irish, there is a good deal of quicksilver—at least, to judge from his appearance-in Sir John Fisher, too. -Ihisd an opportunity of studying him for three weeks some years ago when he was taking the cure at Marienbad—he was almost as great a lover of that delightful health resort as poor C.-B.; and was a devotee of it long before the King ever set his foot there. Here, again, was

the typical sailor in appearance and manner. alert body, eyes dark and somewhat protruding, a sallow skin, a compressed mouth, a

ready laugh, a quick manner, such is my recol-

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

lection of his appearance. He is what his looks suggest, I believe, a dynamic man, all motion, activity and power ready to get up and be at his desk at five in the morning; masterful, clear-sighted, impatient of opposition, and frightened from no purpose by its difficulty or its unpopularity. I know too little about the Navy to pass any opinion on the changes he has introduced; but I gather that they are of a revolutionary character; that steamships have been "scrapped" and thrown away as old iron, with something of the splendid recklessness a great American manufacturer or a newspaper proprietor shows when he throws out £ 100,000 worth of machinery from a mill or a printing-office two years after installing it, as soon as he has heard of something faster and better. In all the old ideas of the places

where attack might come and defence should

with vessels spots which were left bare and leaving bare places where there was conges-tion under the old regime. This policy finds, of course, its crux in the regions in and about our own Isles; for there it is that if there were to be an attempted descent on the United Kingdom the Navy would have to light and win or die, and therefore the number of ships to be placed in this point or that is one of the wital problems of national security. It is no wonder that there should be not differences of opinion on problems so supreme; and that as men differ on points so cardinal.

I gather that Lord Charles Beresford differs fundamentally on this point from Sir John Fisher; that he regards himself as deprived of the number of ships which are necessary for the safety of the positions he has to defend: and that two masterful men, finding themselv-

es at variance on such an issue, are fighting the typical sailor in appearance and manner. Where attack lings come and defence should bullet-shaped-head, a-robust, taut, therefore he always ready, Sir John Fisher, their battle with something like personal feroalert body, eyes dark and somewhat protrud— I also gather from the papers and speeches, city. How will it all end? A little date pering, a sallow skin, a compressed mouth, a has been quite as revolutionary—filling up haps will supply the key. Early next year the ready laugh, a quick manner, such is my recol— with vessels spots which were left bare and automatically to an end; and it is obviously the desire of Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna to look to that date as relieving them from the painful necessity of going to extremes; and thus the dispute will for the moment be ended. But Lord Charles Beresford is an old electioneerer, and an old member of Parliament, and it is possible that we shall hear the next chapter unfolded at Westminster. May I be there to see! handha

> A Scotch laboring man, who had married a rich widow, exceptional for her plainenss, was accosted by his employer: "Well, Thomas," he said, "I hear you are married. What sort of a wife have you got?" "Well, sir," was the response, "she's the Creator's handiwork, but I canna' say she's His masterpiece."

# THE POLICY OF SPEND, SPEND, SPEND



HE following is a portion of the speech delivered by Mr. Foster in the closing days of the session, in which he reviewed the financial record of the Government:

Mr. Speaker, before the House goes into committee of supply; I want to make a few remarks with reference to the financial condition, as It appears, and the outlook on the basis of that condition. It has been usual of late years for the Opposition to make a summing up of the matter, presenting the figures; and, to a certain extent, embodying their own position with regard to it, which custom will not be departed from on the present occasion. It seems to me that it is particularly timely at this period to review some of the more recent events and transactions in relation to Canadian finances and to present in concise form the conditions of things as it appears at the present-time. The Government has been in power now for about twelve years. It is an old story to make mention of the principles they professed and the politics they propounded before they came into power. That has been gone over in successive years until I think there remains not very much more necessity for mentioning it in a review of this kind.

The three principal points in connection with the finances of Canada are: the taxation collected from the country, the expenditures which are made, and the increase or otherwise of the public debt resulting therefrom. The House knows that the Liberal painty before 1896 professed to be in favor of low taxation, gealared that thee expenditures which are made, and the increase or otherwise of the public debt resulting therefrom. The House knows that the Liberal painty before 1896 professed to be in favor of low taxation of 1896, amounting to \$27,700,000, was raised in the leaven was excessive, and promised that when they got into power it would be their privilege and duty to reduce it. Today the matter stands something like this; that the per capita taxation of 1896, \$5.46 per head, was in 1996 raised to \$11.70 per head. The total taxation of 1896, a

taxation has been increased far away and above the increase of population.

Coming next to expenditures, we find that the party which when in opposition was opposed to the expenditure of that time as being alarmingly excessive, have raised the per capita expenditure of the country from \$8.14 in 1896 to \$18 in 1908, and the amount of the expenditure from \$41,700,000 in 1896 to \$112,000,000 in 1898, an increase of 70½ millions in that period, being an increase of 70½ millions in that period, being an increase of 70½ millions in that period, being an increase of 165 per cent. It is interesting to know that in that period of eleven years and three-quarters \$333,000,000 have been expended by this government of economy, which amounts to \$71,000,000 yearly, and that the average duily expenditures of the country are \$303,571, as against \$114,000, in 1896. Although this has been the history of the ordinary expenditure of the country during that period, when we approach the period of 1908-1999 we find that the expenditure authorized and contemplated is far and away the greatest of any year in the listory of Canada. The following table shows the estimates of 1907-1908 and the estimates of 1908-1993, in parallel columns:

parallel columns:	1908-9.
upplementary\$ 2,105,105	\$ 5,329,633. 119,237,091
Tain Supplementary 11,018,605	10,665,657
ther items	2,850,000 2,850,000
Tola 1 . \$121,413,220	\$140,957,381
Excess, 1908-90	\$ [19,544,152

11.067.000 \$174,586,681 ...\$38,480,252

are the initiative votes shall have been carried to completion.

There is also this year the item of railway subsidies amounting to some twenty-three or twenty-five initiations of dolars, which of course extends over a period of years and calls for large sums, if we take for granted that these are bona fide enterprises and will be carried out. Looking over these expenditures, and indeed over, the expenditures of this Government for the last live or six years, there seems to be no species of expenditure which is barried from public help; to expend seems to be the great object of each department and there seems to be no discriminating sense as to what are proper objects for the expenditure of Dominion moneys and what should be expended. The limited examination which was made be avoided. The limited examination which was made in the Marine and Fisheries Department, and which I believe if made in almost any other department of

the Government would be equally indicative of the general tenor of the expenditures, has shown I think to the satisfaction of everybody who has read that report that the evidence, that there was, according to the commissioners, an utter lack of care and prudence, and business foresight, and in fact of directive power. and business foresight, and in fact of directive power and of conscience in the expenditures, which were made. During the second commission we have had the fact brought out that over \$200,000 were actually thrown away within the last two or three years in the Marine and Fisheries Department alone on account of the patronage list, purchases within the knowledge of the deputy and the officers which were larger than they should have been, had the patronage list not ruled and had business foresight and discrimination been exercised.

One of the most reprehensible troubles that we find in the passing of votes and initiating expenditures; and undertaking works in this country is what I hope I am not too strongly naming as the absolutely false misrepresentation of the expenditure made, either through carclessness or worse, by the department of the minister in charge of the measure. It is getting to be almost the Invariable rule that you cannot place any reasonable reliance upon the estimate which a

the minister in charge of the measure, it is getting to be almost the invariable rule that you cannot place any reasonable reliance upon the estimate which a minister will give you with reference to the completion of a work undertaken by a vote of Parliament and the granting of money for the initial proceedings. I shall mention only two instances of this, one on a small scale and the other upon a very large, scale. First, we have the Royal Mint. The statement made was that the mint would cost us an outside figure of \$350,000. And, although there swas some opposition, the House concluded that if a mint could be had for that amount if would pass the vote; and it did, pass it on these statements. The mint, when it is finished, will have cost very close to \$650,000, which is \$300,000, or nearly that, above the estimate. That is an example which might be multiplied hundreds and hundreds of times, showing under-estimates of the same extent, or at least a great extent in what nay, be called the smaller transactions. But what I wish to take up now is the largest transaction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. That was a very large undertaking for the people of this country, an important undertakfor the people of tals country, an important undertak-ing. And in presenting the scheme the Prime Minis-ter, and the Minister of Finance were on their honor and on the responsibility of their high offices which have the power of authoritative recommendations and explanation of the measures which are brought before the House. The Prime Minister studied the question, the House. The Prime Minister studied the question, gathered his information and placed a statement of the infancial cost to the country; as well as other statements, before the House.

Now, I do not wish to misinterpret anyone, so I am going to carefully quote from 'Hansard' of 1903, where the speech of the Prime Minister is reported the statements he then made.

The sum total of the money to be paid by the government for the construction of that line of rail-

way from Moncton to the Pacific ocean will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000, and not a

cent more.
Well, Sir, the Finance Minister takes up the mat-

Well, Sir, the Finance Minister takes up the matter later.

In order to be absolutely certain, he says that although he finds that he has made a proper calculation as to the cost of the road, he adds 25 per cent. to the cost, making the \$25,000 castern section cost \$31,250 per mile, and the \$25,000 for the other, to cost \$35,000 per mile. Then he carries out the same actual calculation, and says that to provide for that advance, it over that advance is required, the actuarial sum required would be \$31,725,706. And if that were placed at 3 per cent. Interest compounded half yearly in 1903, it would meet every cent of the obligation the government would be under, on the increased estimate of cost that he gave in order to save himself.

Now, Sir, I do not think there is any misrepresentation in that statement of the position taken by my hon, friend. And how does it pan out? I have

placed here in parallel columns, which I have given to the Hansard, Mr. Fielding's estimate of 1903, and the facts as established in 1908, and they make very

interesting reading.

Cost of Grand Trunk Pacific to Government. As declared As demon-Total when constructe d. . . 54,609,676 \$124,403,219
Interest for seven years there
after 11,468,030 26,124,676
Cost of terminals eastern division 11,4591,250

Total cash cost Grand Trunk

It is now interesting to find out where this amount It is now interesting to find out where this amount of \$13,725,706, put, at interest in 1908 at 3-per cent, compounded half yearly; would be in this year 1908. It would be added to by \$2,300,000, and at this date you would have in the hands of your insurance man or trust company exactly \$16,000,000 in order to pay \$251,24,676 on the eastern section, and \$11,304,300 on the mountain section, or a, total of \$39,400,000 in round numbers. If you add to that \$14,422,238 for the Quebee bridge cost, you have, to meet that, the vaunt-Quebec bridge cost, you have, to meet that, the vaunt-ed \$13,725,706, which, with its accumulations of in-terest, makes now \$16,000,000, ... I think, a more silly, as well as a more unfounded

estimate, was never presented to any parliament by a man having the responsibilities of the head of the Exchequer of a nation.

What are the cash obligations which today are straight in front of the Minister of Finance and this country. They are these:

more borg a Cash Obligations Incurred to ton bloom

Por Grand Trink Pacific— Construction, Winnibeg to Moncton . . \$114,393,765 Interest on cost of same whilst building . 10,009,454 Seven Years interest on total cost to be Seven Wars Interest on total foot to be a 124,676; phid by tovernment without recourse, 26,124,676; Cost of terminals, Government's share 4,591,250 Interest to be paid by Government's share 11,304,300; recourse on mountain section 11,304,300; this work of the control of the cost of

For Quebed bridge— Foral amount required 1001, 20, 200, 500, 311, \$114,422,238

Contingent Cash Liability 2000 5

Grand total of cash and bond obligations \$259,475,612

and the most serious consideration. And yet, not-withstanding all these facts which I have recited, this appalling load of cash and other obligations that are to be met as much as the fates are to be met in their decrees or natural laws in their working out,

of which is the preservation and the restoration of unity? There is danger here in England today lest the ideal of the Episcopate he lowered till it mean no more than the careful shephording of "a denomination," lest our Bishops exhaust themselves in a multiplicity of heneticent activities which might appropriately be left to their Archdeacons and parish priests. It is indeed all to the good that the whole level of our spiritual life should be raised, as it has been raised in many Dioceses, by the example, of this fervent zeal, "But oh! bear with me if I say that a larger task awaits you—the task of restoring in each Diocese the broken unity of the Body of Christ. Eng-

Diocese the broken unity of the Body of Christ. El land, America, the Colonies, the Mission-fields—the last most pathetically of all—plead with you rise to the height of your calling as the apostles of

I know that it is urged that if we desire unity,

reconciliation

no amount of 'Oh, we don't care' will get rid of them; no waying of the hand puts them out from fronting you; no optimism based upon insufficient grounds of consideration or knowledge of facts will ever remove them from your path. They are there, and there to be met, and this country must meet them. And yet, sir, in the face of these appalling facts, this government starts out in the year 1998 on an expenditure and an increasing of obligations unprecedented in the former history of tals country, involving in estimates alone \$138,078,381, and in bounties, which the Finance Minister himself has estimated for me and which are to be paid, \$2,875,000; being a total of \$140,953,381. These are the expenditures authorized. But beyond that you have bridge subsidies and railway subsidies amounting to \$23,865,300; you have guaranteed loans to the Canadian Railway in the shape of 3½ per cent. bonds, and-so have added to your financial burdens \$11,007,000. Thus you have in this present authorization a total of obligations and expenditures of \$175,-386,681. I have read to you the obligations which before were staring this country in the face, amounting to \$250,000,000 and more. Add that to the \$175,000,000, and, you have a total of \$444,000,000 of cash and bond obligations, most of them cash, which are today staring this country in the face amounting been already paid out of the obligations upon the Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1908, which leaves you a debt of over \$498,000,000 of that as having been already paid out of the obligations upon the Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1908, which leaves you a debt of over \$498,000,000. And yet, sir, I fall to see in any member of the government, any utterance of the government, the least appreciation of the condition of things, which is set forth in that presentation of what I believe to be the bare and naked facts.

Now, sir, let me very briefly ask a question or two with reference to this. What is the accompaniment of this condition of things, which is set fort

not get the good of it; we sold it—and that is the whole story.

Franchises are given everywhere. It brought one case to the attention of the House not long ago. Here were four members of Parliament in good standing—Duncan Fraser, of Guysborough; Mr. McIssac, of Antigonish; Mr. Maxwell, of a British Columbia constituency, and Mr. McInnes, also of British Columbia. And these four-members of Parliament were standing up like little men fighting for every proposal that the government tried to put through this House. And they got the townsite of Whitehorse divided amongst themselves at \$10 an acre, a townsite in which lots—and an an acre, makes several lots—I have been informed sell at from \$500 to \$1,500 per lot. That is a part of the system-of doping. The Prime Minister dopes the country in several ways. For instance, he gives a contract of printing to Mr. Pierson, who owns the St. John Sun, who has no job office. And Mr. Plerson, receives the contract and thanks the Prime Minister. Then he turns it over to a gentleman by the name of Armstrong, telling him: You' do this printing and I will keep 25 per cent, and you can have the other 35 per cent. That is done, and the Prime Minister knows it. Why should not the country have that 25 per cent, and Mr. Armstrong do the printing and get just as much for it as he gets now? And the same thing is done in Halifax, and for the benefit of the same thing is done in Halifax, and gor the benefit of the same gentleman. The right hon, gentleman him self, carries on the doping process. How? By writing out a promise of a judgeshlp or a governovship and giving it to a man who supports him as a member of this House. giving it to a man who supports him as a member of this House.

The Prime Minister knows he did it, knows the The Prime Minister knows he did it, knows the letter was read, knows that the gentleman had it in his trousers poctet, and voted for him. Since they have come into power in 1896 they have appointed seventy-five members of Parliament to positions of emolument, involving an annual salary of \$350,000; and these men, until they got the office, would of course have supported the government; and they would be heathens if, after they got the office, they did not say a good word for the government. And so it goes on, and tomorrow we will be asked to swallow another measure, the infamous Quebec Bridge matter, which we will have something to say about tomorrow. I believe that the proposition which is put before the House in that respect will not stand fair investigation. It was a political thing; the gentlemen who has been the soul of it for these years back, is the close political friend of the Prime Minister; and had it not been for that political influence I do not believe the Finance Minister would have done what he did with reference to these bonds. Now, after it he did with reference to these bonds. Now, after it has gone to pleces through lack of Government super-vision, we are to shoulder the whole loss, then we are to rebuild the whole bridge, and then do what we can, little or more, to get any revenue from it afterwards. to rebuild the whole bridge, and then do what we can, little or more, to get any revenue from it afterwards. These and many other methods of the transaction of public business, alongside with what is to my mind, the utterly reckless extravagance of the government, are making themselves felt in this country, are making themselves felt in this country, are making themselves felt in this country, are making themselves felt outside this country, are making themselves felt outside this country, are making themselves felt in this country, are mind the self-bridge that a halt were called.

reconciliation.

I know that it is urged that if we desire unity, there is no corresponding desire in any of the Communions to which I have referred; that they are well contented to be separate from us, and that they have made no movement towards as corporate reunion. What if it be so? Brethren and Fathers, we have, the Vision, if they have it not as yet. We have the Vision, and we have been set by Providence in the middle place, between the old and the new; for the very purpose of reconciliation. It is a heavenly, Godsent vision; let us take heed that we be not disobedient to it., it is the will of God; through us, or through others if we prove unworthy, it is destined to be realized. "For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not liet though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry."

And so, Fathers in God, we humbly commend you to the Divine keeping as you enter upon your solemn deliberations, and we turn again to prayer and to the Blessed Sacrament of our unity in the Body of the Christ.

A man once asked Thackeray to lend him five shillings, which he would convert into £20,000. Asked how, he explained that he knew a young woman with £20,000 who he knew would marry him it he asked her, but he had pawned his teeth, and wanted five shellings to redeem them, in order to propose effectively.

# The Dean of Westminster's Sermon



ed. The Episcopate was developed in its monarchical The Episcopate was developed in its monarchical form in the course of the second century out of the growing necessities of Christian unity. If we believe that evolution is a Divine law of progress we are no more troubled at not finding a formal Episcopate in New Testament times than at not seeing the oak in the acorn. It came by a Divinely natural necessity; it came when it was wanted, and it remains because it is wanted today. The function of the early Episcopate was the safeguarding of the faith and the preservation of the unity of the Church. These are the two primary elements of the function of the Episcopate today; only to the second we must penitently add the restoration of the unity where it has been lost. It is of happy omen that the two topics of Faith and Unity stand first on the programme of your desible realizations.

reunion of Christendom has sometimes been The reunion of Christendom has sometimes been taken to signify primurily our recentry into communion with the Churches which still remain subject to Rome and with the Orthodox Churches, of the Last. These we may not for a moment forget, even though our first duty, as I believe, lies nearer home, and amongst our own kith and kin. We must always be on our ground lest by word or act we give needless offence, and thereby postpone yet further the day of our reconcillation with these ancient branches of Christ's Church. But by almost universal agreement the time of that reconcillation is not now.

HE following is the conclusion of the sermon preached before the Bishops of the Lambeth Conference at Westminster Abbey:

"I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision."—Acts xxvi, 19.

Fathers of the Church of God, it has seemed to me becoming that, in venturing as a presbyter to address you, I should invite your thoughts to the central teachings of the New Testament, and dwell on the Apostolic doctrine of the Church, rather than attempt a survey of our present position and of the various problems which it offers for your consideration. But I ask you to let me make one practical application of the truth which I have tried to expound. I have chosen the subject of Christian Unity because it is, to my thinking, by far the most important that presents itself at the moment of history at which we have now arrived.

The Episconate was developed in its monarchical

teach us, an unexampled readiness to inquire how reunion might be accomplished on conditions honorable
to both sides.

It is plain that we cannot abandon what we have
hitherto declared to be the four essential characteristics of our own position—the Holy Scriptures, the two
great Creeds, the two great Sacraments, and the historic Episcopate. But we can and ought to recognize
that where the first three are found, and where there
is also an ordered ministry, guarded by the solemn
imposition of hands, there our differences are not so
much matters of faith as matters of discipline, and
ought with humility and patience to be capable of adjustment. A fuller recognition on the other side
of the permanent value of an episcopacy which has
long; since ceased to be "a prelacy;" a readiness of
both sides to arrive at some temporary agreement
which might ultimately issue in a common inhistry,
regular, in the historic sense, though admitting the
possibility of separate, organizations—and—exompt
jurisalctions—given such recognitions and such readiness, and what a prospect of reconciliation at no distant future opens—out before—us!

But after aft schemes of reconciliation are not
what we want. We want apostles of reconciliation—nen, who have scen "the heavenly vision," and can be
content with, no lower ideal than the one Body of the
Christ. And where have we the right to look for

Blessed Sacrament Christ, and eloder and of

Teacher (to new pupil): "What's your name?" New Pupil: "T-t-tommy T-t-thinker." Teacher: "And do you stutter all the (ime, Tom-

my?". New Pupil; "N-n-no, m-ina'am; o-only when I



# Interesting Romance of Lost Mines





MAGAZINE writer, T. C. Bridges has brought to light some interesting stories of abandoned mines. He points out that along the western coast of Canada and the States, among the burning foot-hills

of New Mexico, in eraggy gorges of the mighty Andes, and along the bare granite ranges which fringe the spinifex desert of Central Australia wander the hunters of lost mines.

There are never very many of them, and they are scattered thinly over enormous stretches of territory, but their numbers are fairly constant, for when one dies his precious secret or blackened, well-thumbed plans are bequeathed to a successor, and one more human being plunges into the wilderness, there to continue the endless search. The hardships are terrific. It is amazing how men can be found to endure them willingly. But it is faith that sustains the seekers-faith in the existence of that which they seek, and in the incredible richness of the deposit of gold, silver, or precious stones which the lost mine

There is not a mining district in the world, from Alaska to Australia, which has not its tales of lost mines. Ophir, whence David and Solomon drew over twenty-three million pounds' worth of virgin gold, has been lost for more than thirty centuries; the Phantom mine of Routh County, Colorado, has been sought for less than thirty years.

Though different in detail, there is one point of sameness in most stories of lost mines. In almost every case the prospector, having located one of nature's treasure-houses and brought back glittering samples to civilization, was making a second journey out to his bonanza when sudden death overtook him. Indians are responsible for many lost mines; grizzlies and panthers for some; avalanche, storm or flood for others.

For instance, there is the Marryat mine, which lies upon the eastern edge of California. Marryat was an old prospector who one day rode into the town of Clayton with his saddle bags full of samples of gold ore so rich that they fairly sparkled. Having been assured by an analyst of the wealth of his specimens. Marryat rode away again on his rough broncho. Somehow the news leaked out, and two men, Temple and Boyce by name, followed on his trail. They camped next night a mile or two behind him. In the morning they rode on. A shocking sight awaited them. There by the ashes of his camp fire lay Marryat's body, scalped and terribly mutilated. That was in 1867. The Marryat Mine has nev-

er yet been refound.

It must not be imagined that all lost mines are legends. Some years ago a long-lost El Dorado was re-discovered. Its name is the 'Wonderful" Silver Mine, and it may be seen by anyone who cares to travel to the spot, in the Slocan District of Southern British Columbia, just across the United States border. Its owner and worker is, or was at a recent date, Mr. W. W. Warner. More than thirty years ago Warner was mining in Idaho, and a dying fellow-miner, to whom he had been kind, told of a mother lode of enormous richness in the mountains to the north. Loose silver washed from it was to be found at the base of the mountain in which the lost ledge was said to

In the gravel at the bottom he found plenty of loose silver and he and his men washed out several thousand pounds' worth in the first two years. But, instead of satisfying him, this only made Warner the more eager to find the mother lode. The placer ground ceased to yield, the sluice boxes, rotted, but Warner would not give up. He built a cabin and spent all day and every day prospecting. Nearly thirty years passed, and then one day, behind a thick clump of brushwood, Warner stumbled upon a hole in the rock evidently cut by human hands. It was choked with debris, but he soon cleared it. A few hours' work with pick and shovel, and there was the lode for which he had been searching for half a lifetime.

The most famous of lost mines is the Pegleg. So much is known of this vanished bon-anza that it seems incredible that its position still a mystery. Briefly, here is its story. In the year 1853 a wooden-legged tramp named Smith on his way from Yuma to L.; Angeles, took a short cut across the desert. Not unnaturally he lost himself, and was forced to climb a toilsome hill in order to see if he could get his bearings. The hill was the highest of three which lay all together in a little clump. Arrived at last on its bare rounded summit The hill was the highest of Smith succeeded in finding a landmark, and was just going to descend again when he noticed that the ground was strewn with numof small, rounded pebbles of a curious dull bronzy color. Smith had a little collection of

frontier curios, and he picked up a pocketful of the odd pebbles to add to it.

Eventually he reached Los Angeles in safety and placed the pebbles in his collection. Some three years later a friend who was a prospector happened to see these specimens.

He picked one up, weighed it in his hand, ratched it. His eves gleamed. "Where did scratched it. His eyes gleamed. "Where did you get these?" he demanded, in tones that shook with excitement.

Smith stared at him suspiciously. "Why do

"They're gold, man-pure gold!" roared

His jaw I-ly "An" Smith's eyes opened wide. His jaw dropped. "Gold;" he muttered, thickly. "An' there was tons of it!" Then he slipped fainting to the ground.

When he came to he was mad as a March hare. He raved of gold. After weeks of illness he got a little better, and, in semi-lucid intervals, told various people all he could remember of his marvellous find.

Scores went out and searched high and low. But they found nothing. Some died of thirst and hardships, some came home. But Smith was dead.

Years passed. The Pegleg Mine was almost forgotten, when suddenly San Bernar-dino was thrown into a state of the maddest excitement by the arrival of a prospecor with a bagful of rusty-looking, rounded nuggets. He had never heard of Pegleg, but he told of his discovery of the gold on the top of a rounded hill, the highest of a clump of three. Two men got hold of him, plied him with liquor, and before dawn next morning the three had disappeared from the town. Others attempted to trail them, but a sand-storm obliterated their footsteps. They never came back. What became of them no one knows. Probably their skeletons bleach in some alkaline valley in the lonely hills.

But the story of the Pegleg is not yet fin-In the seventies, when the Southern Pacific was pushing its way across the desert, two surveyors picked up an Indian squaw nearly dead with thirst. In her handkerchief were knotted half a dozen of the familiar bronze

They gave the woman water, but not a word would she say about the locality of her find, the value of which she evidently knew In the night she disappeared, went back, no doubt, to her own people, and she has never been seen again. But two nuggets which she left with the railway men were afterwards compared with some of Smith's original find, and that they came from the same source could hardly be doubted.

Since then scores of prospectors have tried to relocate the Pegleg, but if any have ever succeeded they have never come back to tell the tale. Yet that the mine is there in a space no larger than the county of Berkshire, and that it is, perhaps the richest deposit of native gold in the whole world, there can be hardly any doubt. There are no Indians there now and few wild beasts. But neither is there any That is, perhaps, the true cause why the Pegleg yet remains a lost mine.

The Phantom Mine, mentioned at the beinning of this article, takes its name from the fact that, while it was found three times between 1880 and 1900, not one of its finders ever lived to return to it a second time. This wonderful golden ledge lies somewhere near Little Rock Creek, amid a tangle of ragged hills, in the northwestern corner of Colorado.

One evening in October, 1881, an old prospector named John Boyle was crossing the nead of a ravine among these hills when he slipped and went rolling down a steep slope, bringing with him a small avalanche of gravel and earth. He fetched up, half dazed, on a ledge many feet below, and sat there rubbing his eyes and feeling himself to make sure no bones were broken. Then his glance fell on the rock which he was sitting upon, and he started so violently that he nearly fell the rest of the way. The whole ledge was seamed with streaks and veins of virgin gold. For many minutes Boyle remained there motionless, lost in that maze of happy wonder which comes to a man when chance raises him in a moment from poverty to the command of millions. Never had he seen such a find, never dreamed

The sun had set before he at last got-up and began chipping some specimens from the wonderful ledge. It grew dark rapidly. Boyle had a hard climb before him. He made up his mind to go back to his camp and return in the morning to stake out his claim. His camp was not more than a mile away.

reached it safely, cooked his supper, and exhausted with excitement, fell into a heavy sleep. When he awoke next morning six inches of snow covered everything, and the thick flakes were still falling. Boyle knew that de-

lay meant death. He would be cut off in the mountains without food. for Denver, and succeeded in reaching that town in safety.

Next spring, as soon as the snow melted, he was off again. He found his old camping ground without difficulty, but search as he might he could not retace his way to the gold en ravine. All the summer long he toiled till winter drove him home again. But the disappointment had been too great. Before the second spring came poor Boyle was dead.

Twelve years passed, and Boyle's story

had become a camp-fire legend, when a man named Pollock, out on a shooting expedition in the same hills wounded a wild cat and trailed it to a ledge at the head of a ravine. There the brute turned at bay, and Pollock climbed up and killed it. He was fired and out

breath, and sat down to rest.
Glancing idly at the rock on which he sat seemed to him of curious color. He knocked some pieces off with the heel of his boot and put them in his pocket. Pollock nothing whatever about minerals, and it was only by chance that he happened, weeks afterwards, to show his specimens to a friend in Denver. This man declared that the yellow streaks were free gold. Pollock rushed off ao an assayer, who at once confirmed the opinion.

Next morning found Pollock on his way back to Routh County. But, like poor Boyle. he could not for the life of him find again the mysterious ledge.

Once more, since then has the Phantom Mine been seen by human eyes. Its third find-er was what is called a "lunger," an invalid stricken with phthisis, who had come from the east to Colorado in the hope of regaining his health. He was a poor man, but friends in Denver helped him to buy a waggon and sent him out into the hills to prospect. About three weeks later one of these friends received by post from a Routh County village a cigar box full of specimens. They were taken to an assayer who had tested Pollock's find. He declared then to be from the same source -the

The friend waited a week or two, then, as no more news came, he started in search of the invalid. He found the man's horse wandering in a valley, with some remnants of harness clinging to it, but the third finder of the Phan-Mine had vanished, and no one has ever found out what became of him.

# Count Zeppelin's Triumph



OT without reason has the Emperor William-no mean judge of the importance of contemporary events-declared that Count Zeppelin's balloon voyage into Switzerland marks 'the be-ginning of a new national era,'" says the Daily

"For this is the first occasion upon which a military dirigible airship has crossed an international frontier, sailed above the territory of a foreign state, hovered over its towns, exchanged messages with the inmates of hotels in those towns, rising and descending at will, and finally returned at high speed whence it came.

Such a voyage is a startling event, and the utmost interest attaches to the account of it which we print from the pen of Herr Sandt, the only unofficial passenger in the aerostat. It must call the attention of every government and war office to the fast-developing potentialities of airships and aeroplanes.

"For supposing that war or strained relations had existed between Switzerland and Germany, what opposition could the Swiss have offered to Count Zeppelin's craft? Only an equally powerful airship in Swiss hands could have driven it away, and such an airship Switzerland does not possess. The power without craft which can navigate the air will thus clearly be at a signal disadvantage in war, and we may be very near indeed to the days when the command of the air will be a matter to be seriously discussed and questioned.

"The advance effected in the last five years towards aerial navigation has been far greater than in any previous century. It is known that Count Zeppelin and his assistants place the most implicit confidence in their airship. One of these assistants, indeed, has pledged his reputation to reach the North Pole from Stockholm, and to return in safety with Zeppelin No. III. The vistas which this boast opens before the world are extraordinary in their fascination. The generation which is witnessing the conquest of that strange world under the surface of the sea is also, it would seem, destined to see the conquest of the air, with all its farreaching consequences.

"From the British standpoint the conquest of the air cannot be pronounced a desirable result. Admiral Lord St. Vincent, when Pitt decided to experiment with the first and most primitive form of torpedo, declared, 'Pitt is the great st fool that ever existed to encourage a mode of warfare which those who command the sea do not want, and which, if successful, would deprive them of their command. For if, as Professor Hergesell, who shared Count Zeppelin's voyage, has prophesied, we 'may live to see the dirigible the accepted means of locomotion that the motorcar is today,' then England will to all intents and purposes have ceased to

be an island. What will avail the command of the sea if an enemy can arrive by another element? The 'silver streak' will have lost its protective value, and there will be nothing to prevent the aerial chariots of a foe from descending upon British soil save only an overwhelming aerial navy in the hands of the British nation.

"This reflection has naturally occurred to the thoughtful German. Herr Martin, who attracted some attention in 1904 by predicting the financial collapse of Russia, in his latest book affirms that Germany's recent successes in aerial navigation have placed the Fatherland at an enormous advantage. He calls upon the erman government to build a fleet of airships and aeroplanes at a cost of £200,000,000, raised by loan, and then to transport an army of 350,000 across the Channel. England, he adds with cheerful complacency, could be made to pay for her conquest, as an indemnity of at least £1,000,000,000 could be wrung from her.

"It may be granted that Herr Martin's vision is not capable of instant realization. The Zeppelin airship is limited in its radius by petrol consumption, and its lifting power does not at present exceed two tons. But Herr Sandt tells us that no test has been evaded by it, and in the words of another passenger who has voyaged in it, it has averaged a speed of thirty per hour and fifty-five miles with the wind; it has carried from eight to thirteen persons, with stability so well assured that 'we could walk about or sit down, or lie down to sleep if we pleased, and we landed safety when and where we chose.' Even if we made some allowance in these roseate accounts for patriotic enthusiasm, who shall say what the future has in store?

"The British Admiralty six years ago decided to acquire submarines not because the craft which existed at that date were really dangerous, but because it saw the latent possibilities of these vessels, and understood that only by continuous experiments with the then imperfect forms could a better type be evolved. Its six years of experiment have borne rich fruit, and today the submarine is a most formidable element in naval war.

"As foreign powers are acquiring practical airships, it would appear that this country has no choice. Its War Office or its Admiralty, or both combined, should prosecute experiments on a large scale, and parliament should provide the necessary funds. The final solution of the problems of aerial navigation will be the greatest advance recorded in the whole history of the human race, and, so far as can be seen, steady progress is being made by three foreign nations towards that solution. However reluctantly, England must contemplate the bridging of her moat, the opening of new roads through the air, and the vast question of holding her own in that unsubstantial element."

Of the Wright brothers' successful flying machine the World's Work writes: two undemonstrative, quiet bicycle dealersthat is what their business was-have without any great outlay of money and with the least possible publicity done for aerial navigation what Fulton did for navigation by steam. They are self-taught scientific men, who have reached success by scientific methods. They are far more interested in flying than in notoriety. And they have shown patriotism as well as modesty; for they have agreed to supply the United States army, for a few thousand dollars, with a machine the exclusive right to which, it is said, might have been sold to another government

#### THE CHURCH IN AFRICAS.

Among the most striking personalities at the recent Pan-Anglican Congress were two colored Bishops, the Rev. Father James Johnson, who is noted for his great personal charm. and the Right Rev. Dr. Isaac Oluwole. Both negroes act as Assistant Bishops to Bishop ugwell, whose diocese is Western Equatorial Africa. Dr. Oluwole occupied the University pulpit at Oxford for the first time, the occasion being the delivery of a Pan-Anglican sermon, to undergraduates, and for the past fifteen years has been Assistant Bishop of West Equatorial Africa. Like the famous Bishop Crowther, he s a native African and was educated at Fourali Bay college. From 1879 to 1893 he was principal of the C.M.S. Grammar school at Lagos. He holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Durham University.

Dr. Tugwell, as Bishop of Western Equatorceses in the world. Its population is estimated at 31,000,000, the European residents numbering about 2,000. Naturally, to carry on such a huge mission successfully a large staff is required. Dr. Tugwell is assisted by three assistant bishops, one native and two English archdeacons, sixteen English and forty-five native clergy; thirty-four English laymen and laywomen, and 145 native lay readers. The Bishop went out to Lagos under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society in 1889, and, was a tower of strength to the Royal Niger Company in the work of suppressing the slave traffic and encouraging the natives to develop their trade. Personally Bishop Tugwell is one of the most charming and kind-hearted of men. At the same time he can command the attention and respect of the most unruly members of a native audience. There is a squareness about his chin, a decisiveness in his voice and a gleam in his eyes, when the fighting spirit within is aroused, which quickly quell the most turbulant; for they soon read in these signs that he will stand no nonsense.

Few possess the quickness of thought and action characteristic of the costermonger's wife who exclaimed: "She said I wasn't a loidy, she did, and the next minute I 'ad 'er 'ead in the gutter."

# He Introduced Bananas



little citizens.

APTAIN LORENZO D. BAKER, who died in the Parker House, Boston, on Sunday, was the man who brought bananas to young America, says the New York Sun. Captain Baker always said that the sale of went up in school vacation times, and Captain-Baker knew, for he was head of the

Of course, bananas were sold from the apple woman's stand even while Captain Baker was a boy before the mast of his father's whaler, but that was only in the seaports, and little folk who lived out in Chicago or up in some of the little Wisconsin towns off the railroads knew bananas as some of the youngsters now know alligator pears—as something golden and beautiful which cost loads of money. Once Captain Baker used to carry cod-fish in the hold of his schooner, for he was from New England; but from the day that he started to carry bananas up from Jamaica present day fathers and mothers who were only tads then began to reap the benefits of a modern civiliza-

only trust that caters directly to the country's

Lorenzo Dow Baker was born up in the Cape Cod country 68 years ago. His father was skipper and owner of a whaler, and at 10 years of age the boy went out on his father's ship to learn the rough lesson of the seas. Like most of the old Cape Cod boys this youngster learned his lesson well, and at 21 he was fit to be master of a vessel. His father gave him an old schooner and his blessing, and with this endowment Lorenzo Baker started out to win

He thought then that the best thing that could come to him, as he often told his friends later, was to be owner of "a good fine ship," and to sail where he wished for profit and excitement. One of the earliest voyages he made was to the mouth of the Orinogo on contract for an English firm of traders.

On his return from South America Captain Baker put his little 100-ton schooner in to Port Morant, Jamaica. He bought a cargo of cocoanuts, coffee and pimento to take back home with him, and as an after-thought, and more or less of an experiment, he piled the forward deck high with bunches of green bananas picked by the natives from the trees that grew wild about the port. The bananas had not been picked green enough, and they rotted before Capt. Baker's schooner got to New York. The idea stuck with him, however, and back he went for more of the wild bananas.

At that time the fortunes of the English province on the southern island were at their owest ebb. Because England had but sugar, the island's chief product, on the free list most of the plantations had gone to ruin, and the few white men who continued to live there had

papered with mortgages all of the rich lands that had descended to them. Capt. Baker woke them up—this much even the Englishmen of the present day down in Jamaica hasten

The second trip Captain Baker made to the island—and that was thirty-seven years agohe began to ask the plantation owners why they did not bring the wild bananas in from the forests and plant them where the sugar cane had grown. He even went around among the small fruit pedlers of the native population urging that they clean up their few acres of ound and start the banana trees to growing. He had codfish and herring and boots, besides colored handkerchiefs and gewgaws, that he would always trade for bananas, urged the Yankee skipper.

He took back something more than 1,000 ems on that trip, purchasing them from the flatives at about 25 cents a stem. They went at wholesale in New York and Boston at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.25. It needed no skipper from Cape Cod to discover that there was profit in that transaction.

Thence on, for nine years, Captain Baker made four or five trips a year to and from Port Antonio and Boston. He took down with him enough codfish and boots to net the expenses of the voyage, and the cargoes of yellow fruit he brought back with him represented pure gain. Inside nine years he had the lethargic white plantation owners raising bananas on their sugar lands, and the beginnings of mod-

"The modern story of Jamaica cannot escape being the story of a thrifty Yankee, Capt. Lorenzo D. Baker," a writer about the island, said recently.

When the Atlas line was extended to take in Jamaican ports, Capt. Baker succeeded in getting himself appointed Jamaican agent for the steamship company. Then, with his choice of cargo space on each outgoing steamer undisputed, the Yankee who had discovered the banana for Jamaica began to fill America with more bananas than had ever been known be-fore. So successful was he that in 1885 he organized the Boston Fruit Company, of which he was at first a vice-president and later pre-sident, and in which he owned half the stock, In 1897, when competitors were in the field, Capt. Baker brought about an amalgamation of all the companies in the tropical fruit trade under the present United Fruit Company. His 100-tone schooner expanded to eighty vessels, carrying bananas and other fruits of the tropics from Jamaica, Santo Domingo and Costa Rica.

The Englishmen of Jamaica have been so sensible of Capt. Baker's influence upon the fortunes of the island that they have always paid him signal honor. Not long ago a testimonial tea service, the gift of the corporation of Kingston, was presented to Capt. Baker by, the Governor of the colony.

# Transplanting Atlantic Lobsters in Pacific Waters

T is a long run from Halifax to Vancouver—a long distance from where the fishermen of Sambro on the Atlantic gathered the sixteen hundred two-year-old lobsters, to the little sheltered cove in Nailer's Bay at Sooke on the Pacific coast, where the lobsters were finally liberated. They came across

Sooke on the Pacific coast, where the lobsters were finally liberated. They came across the continent in a special car attached to the C.P.R. transcontinental train. They were in charge of two experts of the Fishery Department of the Dominion Government. The crustaceans made the trip in good condition as the temperature of the car they were in was kept as near an even 40 degress as possible. There was some delay at Vancouver, transhipping from the train to the fishery cruiser Kestrel.

It was yet early morning at Sooke when we

were saluted with the long siren call of the Kestrel. Soon we heard the waiting government fishery steamer Georgia answer from her berth at the Sooke wharf, so it was time Fritz and I were afloat. We saw the big grey hull of the Kestrel passing along the Sooke spit into the harbor, and the good old Rice Lake canoe flew along swiftly before willing paddles.

We pulled in alongside of the two steamers. The active little Georgia seemed dwarfed beside the big hull of the Kestrel. Both of them were painted a dull grey—a good color if you do not want the fishing law breakers to see you too far off. Acting on Captain Ackerman's kind invitation, we were soon aboard the Georgia; following him we climbed over the side of the Kestrel and were introduced to Mr. Sword of the department, Mr. Taylor of the biological station at Nanaimo, and the two experts that brought the lobsters across, Superintendent Cunningham and Inspector Finlayson.

Fifteen huge cases filled the aft deck of the Kestrel—big, strong cases filled with perforated zinc trays, twelve trays to a case and each tray subdivided into three compartments. In each compartment, snuggled in a bed of wet Atlantic seaweed, rested an active lobster. Above the top tray was the ice tray. All of the waste water from this ran off through a zinc trough. The thermometers on each big case indicated the even temperature maintained. Messrs. Cunningham and Finlayson were busy already giving the lobsters a bath of cold Pacific ocean water, spraying the open cases with a hose. All between the cases stood huge earthenware jars. I laughingly asked if they need so many and such large jars, but the Sup-

erintendent explained that they had been filled with salt Atlantic sea water-for use during the long overland trip—a trip that lasted from April the ninth until this morning of the sixteenth, deducting a few hours crossing the Gulf of Georgia and steaming down the historic straits of Juan de Fuca to Sooke, some twenty miles west of Victoria on Vancouver Island.

Now the trays were hurriedly drawn out of the cases and piled on the stern of the Georgia, as the Kestrel drew too much water to go up into the inner bay at Sooke. As Fitz and I wanted to be present at the final transplanting operation we headed the canoe up the harbor and paddled rapidly along with the tide. Something less than three miles away lay Nailer's Bay, yet though we paddled with all our might those willing workers had emptied those cases and transferred those trays to the Georgia and had caught us before we made the bay

on entering we saw the big frame of one of the floating crates that will impound these lobsters for the time being constructed on the shore. Two finished ones floated on either side of the Georgia and already—although we were not five minutes behind the arrival—the full force of department men and middies from the Kestrel were busily engaged placing the lobsters in the big floating pounds. Tray after tray was carried to the rail and lobster after lobster was carefully laid in the water. The lobsters had arrived in excellent shape at Vancouver; they had stood the trip well to Sooke—but the last three miles away from their ice trays and cold cases had been more fatal to them than the entire transcontinental trip.

The men worked rapidly, placing all of the live ones in the big crates. Great regret was heard from all when a dead lobster was found in its tray. The heat from the engine room, the generally high temperature of the air, had killed many of the weaker ones; but I think almost two-thirds were in good, healthy, lively condition. Some darted down in the deep crate the moment they were liberated; others sank more slowly, some were weak and sank in any manner that seemed easiest. From pile to pile of the cases the willing workers hurried. Soon one side of the steamer held only empty cases or cases containing a few dead ones; then the men working there joined the force on the other side and in an incredibly short time the whole sixteen hundred and twenty lobsters had been released or rejected.

A great box of food, the six to eight inclifish that we call the Oolican, was scattered into the two big floating crates and the hungry lobsters began to feed at once. Within the hour our canoe was headed back out of the beautiful sheltered bay, soon the Georgia stuck her nose out and steamed off for the outer

#### THE ISLAND QUEEN

Where Vancouver's Island tapers Down to meet the sleepless main. Where the earth gives way to ocean And the West is East again, There's an Empire's farthest outpost, "Beautiful" by form and name.

With the waters for a mantle,
Like Her ancient Mother, thrown
'Round about her strength and beauty,
Keeping watch and ward alone,
Isolation lends Her power
In Her sea-girt, island home.

Other towns there are and cities In this younger, Western land, Building strength and grace and glory For a future great and grand, But Victoria is Victoria, Like none other on this strand,

In Her there's a fascination Seems to draw like mystic spell. is it grace, or strength, or beauty? Who among her sons can tell? But there's something bids them love Her, Love this queenly, Island Belle.

Strangers turn from off the world roads, Turn to seek Her pleasant ways, Find in Her sweet consolation, Calm along Her rippling bays; And they leave her with a longing To live o'er those peaceful days,

Lying on an Empire's frontier, Farthest from a Nation's home, None among Her many-children To their mother o'er the foam Bear in form and stately manner More of likeness than this one.

Time, mayhap, will tell a story
Through the ages now unseen
Of a City great and lustrous
Brilliant with a worldly sheen,
But Her sons will ne'er forget Her
As She is, The Island Queen.
—Stewart McDonell, in Saturday Sunset.

harbor, and the long, anxious trip was ended. The lobsters will finally be released from their confinement in the big crates and allowed to find their own food and spawning grounds. They spawn once in two years and then deposit 15,000 to 100,000 eggs from each mature female.

We all think the experiment is a success. Of course we cannot yet tell what effect the vibration of the train may have had upon these big, delicate crustaceans, but even this was guarded against by lengths of rubber tubing that had been cut into proper lengths and laid so as to best prevent the vibration having full effect on the lobsters. The big bunches of seaweed would neutralise the jarring to some extent, and the big 850-pound shipping cases were solid enough to withstand any common tremor.

I think a meed of praise is deserved by the men that have so faithfully guarded these bulky cases with their precious freight from ocean to ocean. Certainly, if they worked at all times as I saw them work, they had no sinecure on this long trip.

Three years ago the government sent out Captain Kemp with one thousand young of the lobsters. These ran from eight to ten inches in length. Some of them seemed weak from the long trip across the continent. These lobsters were planted about Vancouver Island, and last winter, or two years later, the Indians near Nanoose captured two prettywell-grown specimens. This seems to fore-tell the success of this latest venture. These lobsters were simply liberated in likely places -a difference from the semi-captivity of the last lot. These excellent eating crustaceans are needed on this coast, for the thing called a lobster on the menu of many a hotel is simply a big shrimp, a coarse, almost uneatable animal. The shrimp is without the large claws of the true lobster and it has the crawfish habit of burying itself in the muddy bottoms of the inlets and harbors; this gives it a decidedly strong taste. In fact, the only dish I ever remember ordering while a guest and not eatshrimps. It was marked "lobster" on the menu, so I tried it a la Maryland. It was so full of lime and mud that it reminded me of one time I ran into a room where men were tearing off some ancient-smelling plaster and I got a mouthful of the dust. My host unfeelingly remarked there was a lobster at the table.

At the same time that Captain Kemp brought out the lobsters, he also brought fifty barrels of Atlantic oysters. These were transplanted in many places. The Sooke harbor, scene of the present lobster transplanting, was one of the spots chosen. Many places on the east and west coast of Vancouver Island had these oysters placed in the salt water bays.

Most of them that were put out in deep water died. The main reason has not been found out yet, as the shell did not bear, to common eye research, any sign of the oyster borer's work. In the shallow lagoons, where the lowest tide left the oysters exposed, they did fairly well, some growing as large as eight inches in length, over twice their size when first transplanted. In no case has any spat or spawn been reported. In all the work that I have heard of in the United States and in Canada the transplanted oysters have grown and fattened but they have not reproduced. Once we thought success had been attained, as shells were found with spat almost covering them—the spat of the oyster floats around for several days before it becomes attached to any shells. On investigation this spat proved to belong to the native oysters peculiar to this coast—a little, dark-colored, copper-tasting, muddy-flavored shellfish.

Is all of this transplanting good work? It often seems to me in studying the ways of Nature that she provides for the exact needs of the locality in her ever progressive growth of species and varieties. For each and all of these she provides food, readily obtainable, on a most liberal scale. Can man improve upon this? We have transplanted the spring salmon to far distant New Zealand. They tell us from there that these spring salmon returned in three years to their first known rivers to spawn. The Sockeyes that were taken there at the same time took the full lifetime of that variety—four years—to return to spawn in the New Zealand rivers, but they were smaller than we know them here at maturity. The Atlantic salmon taken to this antipodean region at the same time failed to return to the rivers at all. We have brought the eastern salmon out here and liberated them, I suppose, so that we may grow a gamier fish than our slow, dogged, fighting Pacific salmon.

When I mentioned the lifetime of the Sockeye to be four years I meant its natural lifetime, as I have come across a case where two Sockeyes were kept in a fresh water tank and one lived for nine years, but it was a dwarfed fish from its captivity in fresh water. We seem to be trying to move all the fauna to new and untried grounds. What we will yet do to the excellently-balanced order Mother Nature has maintained all these countless centuries, when each and every order has had other species bred and reared for its food, remains to be seen.—Bonnycastle Dale in Can-

# The Alpine Meet at Rogers' Pass—The Canadian Alps



OGERS Peak and Swiss Peaks, and Mt. Hermit, too, might be climbed in one day from camp; but to make it easier for new climbers the President had erected tents on a bench at timber-line beside the hut belonging

to the C. P. R. company, thus dividing the ascent. And it was the night of one's life to bivouac up there with a full moon shining from heavens bare or strewn with fleety clouds. We love moonlight in the valley or on the plain, but until we look out above climbing forests, over the dazzling snowfields and towards range upon range of mountains under a clear shining moon, we have not known the greatest of its wonders and mysteries. It is Nature's own magic light and the snowy mountains bear part.

The only sign in the valley, of the campers by the hut, on clear moonlight evenings, was the friendly smoke ascending from their camp-fire in the twilight. The light of the bright moon hid the fire just as the sun hides the stars by day. But when the evening sky was curtained with cloud from summit to summit, that high bonfire shone out in the dark like one of the stars above. They could see our fire, too; and while the greater company by the huge fire ou Rogers Pass was singing the old songs of childhood and studenthood, the little company of climbers aloft on the mountain's side were singing the same songs.

In fact the worst part of the climb to Rogers or Swiss Peaks or Hermit is just over that trail that leads from Rogers Pass to the hut. The trail-maker evidently knew nothing of the advantages of the winding road over the straight one, for a steep mountain forest. Breakfast was ready at the hut by daylight, and about nine or halfpast we could see a number of black human specks moving about in the blue of the mornng, on the snow that lies on the summit of Rogers Peak. Then they would disappear and we saw them no more until they marched with alpenstock and ice-axe through the main portion of the camp straight up to the President's tent, singing the "Chorus of the Qualified." And they would sing it, too, with a verve that contained no hint of the toil and peril and weariness of the way they had just travelled. For Rogers is a hard mountain, the hardest yet climbed for qualification at any camp.

"The "Chorus of the Qualified" was written by Mr. F. W. Freeborn, of New York, to fit the tune "Sailing." I do not remember if I have ever quoted it or not, but it is worth quoting twice:

"Climbing, climbing, Over the ice and show, With axe and pole And resolute soul, To Canada's peaks we go. Sliding, striding, Back to the camp at night; Our work is done, Our place we've won, We're 'Actives' now by right."

At camp fire one rainy night two clever young girls sang a topical song, the company joining in the chorus "Upidee." The President is the leading figure in it:

"When we first come, he does us greet; He never sleeps, nor does he eat."

The second stanza introduces Mrs. Wheeler at afternoon tea, and the third, the Secretary:

"And then, of course, there is his wite Who for our needs wears out her life; For thirsty souls each day at three She rushes out hot pots of tea.

And then you know our Secretary, That she works hard you will agree; She lets the world know what we do; She's great on prunes and Browning, too.

And there are some dozen stanzas of equally mirthful fooling. The company is in a laughing humor and everybody is happy, dull Care left behind on the plains.

Another evening, Mr. W. G. Hunt, of Calgary, who reads Drummond's Habitant poems, as well as I have ever heard them read, gave us a very elever imitation of his own, apropos of qualifying for active membership. I take a stanza here and there at random, of the twenty-three:

Arret un peu, de guide stop queek An' tie togedder seex, Den walk on knee an' han' an' steek. It tak', I tink, tree weeks For all de man to pass dat place, Cos some was lef behin'; Le Docteur stan' on leetle space, Wan inch more wide dan mine.

An' while we dare for hug dat rock, De creek was los' hees way An' splash our face an' wet our smock; Some cloud mak' rainy day, De avalanche was fell wit' roar, Our heart fell, too, for hope; We want to see come back some more, Dat fellow wit' de rope.

We reach de top, an' wave our glove, But dem below can't see, Cos why? We're forty mile above De highes' tamarack tree!"

The Habitant then describes the sights he sees. The deeps of his religious soul are stirred, and the verses that follow are exceedingly good. The closing stanza runs:

"Dey tell me now I'm qualify
For active Club Alpine.
Dat mak' me feel much satisfy
Cos everything ees fin';
But bes' of all, Le Bon Dieu
Hees acquaint wit every spot;
No hill so high where you can go
Dat you will be forgot."

The drawback about these camp-fires and their nightly cheer, is that you must perforce

leave them for the gloomy tent when half past ten comes and the glow of the great red coals coaxes you to stay a little longer and prevent all that waste of hospitable firelight. I hate to leave the campfire, and am always the last to do so, but the unwritten laws of the camp are not to be lightly esteemed.

A large proportion of guests were new members, and they were all estimable campers enjoying every moment of the week, rain or shine. All the excursions and climbs were of distinct interest, and any one of them was worth a journey to the Rockies. There was the excursion up the Asulkan Valley to the hospitable camp at the tongue of the Asulkan Glacier, where the night was spent and the following day devoted to exploration on the Asulkan snowfield; and if one wished it, the ascent of Castor and Pollux and the neighboring peaks easy of access. Another camp was established by the Caves at the head of the Cougar Valley, from whence parties could return to camp via the Baloo Pass and Bear Creek. The Cougar is one of the loveliest valleys in all the 'l-lkirks, its upper end being what is known in Alpine phrase as a "hanging valley." The trail winds and turns and there fronts you, as it seems in your confusion regarding the compass, ever some new mountain range with wide white snowfields sending down great rivers of ice into some unseen val-ley. Then there were daily excursions to the Illecillewaet Glacier, where a Swiss guide was ready to rope persons wishing to examine it or to climb over its immense neve. And there were various places of interest close by, as Glacier Crest, Marion Lake, Mount Abbot, and Cascade Summer House to be visited during the excursion if parties preferred it to the tramp over the snowfields. Two ascents were made on Sir Donald, and I believe the guide found a new way to the summit, thus obviating the perilous couloir which has always been one drawback on that ascent. Owing to the weather and the necessity of employing all available guides for Mount Rogers, Swiss Peaks and Mount Hermit, on which new members qualified, no ascent was made of the difficult Mount Tupper, which forms the right of the Hermit range, on which the small rockfigure appears which gives the range its name. On the arete below the upper part of the mountain there is a slender "needle" called the Hermit and below a smaller knob known as the Hermit's Dog. I believe Mount Tupper was the original Mount Hermit. A much more striking piece of rock-statuary is one on a shoulder of Mount Cheops, very like the "Little Corporal," and apparently near the camp. It gives the name "Napoleon" to the shoulder against which it stands.

I must not leave Rogers Pass without a

word concerning the birds that sang there all through the week. I do not know anything about birds, but there were some at the camp who did, and I asked questions. First there was a bird that sang in the night, a plaintive but delicious little song. Awaken when you would, this songster had a serenade for you. It is called the vesper sparrow, and is the source of a significant phrase which long ago passed into the language. Two white feathers n its tail are visible only when it flies away. The song-sparrow was more in evidence than his brother of the vespers, and he sings a more joyous song. He is full to the beak of the wild joy of living, and he will let you get close to him and never show "the white feather." The Pee Wee, too, belongs to the choir now haunting Rogers Pass. Then there is the solitary thrush singing a song that rings out like a clear little bell; the yellow warbler, which is the wild canary, whose song is pretty but monotonous-he sings the same song over and over again; the yellow-breasted chat, whether whinchat or stonechat I do not know; the robin with a little song having a distinctive quality of its own; the white-crowned sparrow, whose song I did not hear; the magpie with a Scotch burr; and the junco, a little grey bird with white breast and black head. These are all the birds I know of except the barn-swallow nesting under the eaves at Glacier House. And I think it a very liberal choir. Other voices are there by day and night, as the mighty bass sound of the mountain torrent falling a thousand feet almost at the tent's door; and the winds of day and night, austere or soft, playing upon the closely herded pines that climb the mountains left and right. sorry to say that the harmony of chorus was rudely broken now and then by a terrific noise from one of man's utilitarian tools down by the railway a few yards away, where day and night the dynamite was blasting rock. It came every now and then with a suddenness as if reminding us of the crack of doom. Sometimes at night, too, there were loud commercial noises, as when a long freighttrain rolled by, or engines and hand-cars. It was not as if the camp were miles remote, where the works and noises of commerce do not interrupt Creation's chorus. Nevertheless we are not unmindful of the blessings of that same commerce which has broken link by link

the same commerce which has broken hink by hink those fetters that bound the mountains and divided them from the plains below. Only we devoutly wished it would sleep at night!

When the various parties had departed for a day or two days, a Sabbatical calm fell upon the camp (except of course the interruptions above enumerated). The Sabbath itself was a good day, and the Rev. A. M. Gordon had a

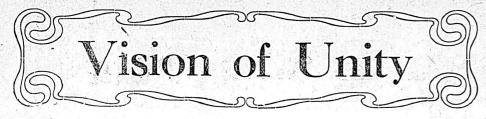
large congregation. A number of clergymen

assisted in the service, and the Psalm read

was apropos, as was the text and sermon. taketh no pleasure in the legs of a man" was for climbers especially vain. The text, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," gave subject matter for quite the best sermon I have yet heard in camp. Mr. Gordon made much of the ethical import of climbing mountains, not forgetting a notable lesson of the rope, namely the solidarity of the race. He made a strong point of the distinction between the text and the clause which followed, "From whence cometh my help?" His introduction might have stirred the risibilities of the audience, had it been less reverent and subdued. "Hic cur hie" cried the preacher, and he emphasized the question, "Why are we here? Why are we here?" Now it happened that every evening, when some popular guest had made a striking little speech, the applause came in the form of an old college yell with a jolly intonation, "He's here because he's here." That morning, after the question had been repeated, the preacher had one moment's terror lest a chorus should shout, "We're here because And every last man of them we're here." thought of it.

'Mr. Gordon is a good mountaineer and a worthy, ready to help always and with an admirable forgetting of the "cloth" in the business of a man. This does not mean that a clergyman need ever forget his high vocation. No more ought any layman. Mr. Gordon has several maiden summits to his credit. He made the only pun of the meet, but being such a good fellow and the temptation being so great, we forgave him on the spot. Somebody had enquired for Dunn, one of the trio who conquered a virgin peak during the Yoho meet; and another had replied that he was in India teaching in Indore college. "Hm," murmured Gordon, "Dunn is not giving extranural lectures." Somebody, not I, received a British Weekly, and a mischievous young lady amused several groups of an evening by reading, "Problems of Conduct."

I ought to make mention of meal-time at camp. In the first place there were served some five hundred meals a day, they were always on time and they were always hot and good. The five hundred, of course, include lunches for excursionists and the meals given in the Asulkan and Cougar camps, at each of which was a good cook. At Rogers Pass there was Jim Bong, fattest and jolliest of cooks, and Charlie Sing and Moy Sing, two waiters, who were assisted by small boys when a large company happened to be in camp. Charlie had an eye for the humors of mountain and camp. Down goes a plate of hot potatoes on the bare ground. Quoth the Chinaman: "Tata slide allee same snow-slide."—M, T, in Manitoba Free Press.



HE GUARDIAN, in its issue of July 8th, says: On Monday the fifth decennial conference of the Anglican Episcopate assembled in Juxon's historic hall at Lambeth

Dull and unresponsive indeed must be the mind that is impervious to the appeal of such a place and such an occasion. The imsuch a place and such an occasion. agination is to uched by the splendid possi-bilities inherent in this gathering as nothing in the history of the English Church has touch ed it before, with the exception, perhaps of that Pan-Anglican Congress which promises to result in so vast a revivification throughout the church, however distant the members may be from its centre. The very fact that the Congress has just come to an end, invests the Lambeth Conference with a degree of significance which, valuable and important as previous conferences have been, has hitherto been absent. The two hundred and fifty Bishops now in session under the presidency of the tenant of the Metropolitical See to which the whole English-speaking church turns for help in stress and guidance in difficulty, have before them tasks which, despite their complexity, are in some respects rendered easier to deal with by the popular "mandate" that lies behind them. In discussing such topics as the influence of modern thought upon the Christian faith, the possibilities of reunion, the supply and training of clergy, ministers of healing, the group of subjects compendiously included under rubric of "The Moral Witness of the Church" the Bishops have the enormous advantage of knowing fairly definitely the extent to which the public opinion of the Anglican Communion is prepared to go. To legislate in advance of public opinion is often a more serious mistake than to lag behind it—precipitancy has no part in statesmanship, and it is practical statesmanship with which the Episcopate will be chiefly concerned for the next four weeks. Less than ever is this a gathering in which "pastors and masters" are assembled to make regulations for the guidance of the clergy, or to lay down the law to an obedient

But if in some directions the impetus has come from below, there are others in which the Bishops have needed no promptings. The most obvious, the most important, and not the least hopeful of these subjects is that which was so pointedly insisted upon by the Dean of Westminster in his sermon to the prelates assembled in the Abbey on Sunday morning. There was a touch of piquancy in the circumstance that the Fathers of the Church should be addressed at such a service by the Presbyter. The circumstance, we believe, stands alone, and its significance is not lessened by the use which the Dean made of the opportunity. He exhorted the Bishops to keep in the forefront of their deliberations the "Vision of Unity"—that "Reunion and Intercommunion" which was discussed in Lambeth Library on Monday, and referred to the usual committee. But that which is uppermost in the mind of the Dean of Westminster is not that particular form of fusion or reconciliation which has hitherto been most usually connoted by the word "Reunion.' He recognizes that the healing of di visions between the separate churches of the west and east can, for the time being, make no effective progress, and that our first duty is towards the men of our own blood, the men dwelling side by side with us who believe in the same essentials of salvation whose religious ideas and aspirations are very similar to our own, who by the unhappy pressure of longpast history went out of the historic church and have not yet found their way back. This is not the time to discuss why they went; it is no less our privilege than our duty to consider the nature of the existing barriers of separation, and to do that which in us lies to throw This duty and this privilege are them down. not confined to the Church in England-the need for their exercise exists almost as urgently upon the most distant shores of the Empire as upon those which were known to Augustine and to Aidan, to Bede and to Cuthbert. More than one Colonial Bishop has been able to tell his brethren at Lambeth of the strivings after religious unity which have resulted from the stirrings of nationality in the utmos ends of the earth—strivings of which a great deal more is likely to be heard before long.

We may say, indeed, that unity is "in the air." There is no irreverence in the colloquial phrase, and it represents the facts with pre-cise accuracy. Within the church itself the cise accuracy. Within the church itself the lessening of friction, the movement towards the better understanding of opposing views, the growth of sympathy between ideals long deemed to be incompatible, the better realization of the folly, and worse, of wasted effort —ali these things have been prominently be-fore our eyes of late. Into the moving causes of this happy change we need not stop to inquire—they are familiar enough to those who have given thought to them. We have begun to set our own house in order, and we believe that when this process has made more substantial progress the need for the restoration of some measure, at least, of the lost unity among religious men who speak the English tongue will make itself felt with a keenness which is not to be expected at this moment. Great religious enterprises cannot be carried through without faith and patience, and especially patience; and, as the Dean of West-minster reminds us, our first need is apostles, rather than schemes, of reconciliation. The English Church contains many such apostles, and their number will grow. We would fain believe, too, that they are not unknown among these Communions who use the same creeds,

yet differ from us in discipline, and the words of the Moderator of the Scottish Establishment spoken in London on Sunday would in themselves justify such a belief. Great movements which touch the hearts and consciences of men are never one-sided for long, and we look with confidence for the dawn of the day when some wide measure of unity may be possible. The hope may as yet be little more than a vision; but in the Church of God labor and faith and hope have brought many a vision to fulfilment.

#### CONDITIONS IN THE NEAR EAST

diplomatic correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes as follows: The report sent to the "Novoe Vremya" concerning the object of Goltz Pasha's visit, which we reproduced yesterday, cannot be regarded as wholly without foundation, if the opinion of the well-informed in London is to be accepted as important. Indeed, it has been plain for some time (and the fact was emphasised two days ago in our comment on Germany's recent patronage of Turkish subjects in China), that which England assumed towards the Porte when the Convention of Cyprus became part of history would drift into other and, from our point of view, less desirable hands.

Those who are not for me are against me, ummarises the very natural and reasonable outlook in which Abdul Hamid has indulged himself in latter days. France and England have perceptibly lost hold upon the Turkish mind, whilst Germany and, to some extent, Austria, have steadily gained in ascendancy. "Abdul Hamid," said no less an authority to some extent,

than Professor Vambery to the present writer two years ago, "is one of the astutest personages in Europe. No one, indeed, having any acquaintance with diplomacy in the Near East doubts the political ability of the Sultan; and I find it generally believed in the best-informed circles in London today that Turkey has probably now found very definite champions for the preservation of her existence, and that she nay be regarded not only as attached to those Powers now forming the Triple Alliance, but that she has attached herself on terms which will mean an extension of Austro-Hungarian. and more probably Italian, influence in the Balkan Peninsula. All this is no great wonder, and the history of it was today delicately summarized to me (in a manner tentatively, of course) by one well qualified to express views of these questions.

The compact between France and England regarding Egypt and Morocco—known as the Anglo-French Convention—naturally injured British credit with such a Mohammedan Power as Turkey—England's quondam ally. But if Abdul Hamid came to dislike England (and it must be owned that his dislike was some way advanced before the entente became a fait accompli), he hated and feared Russia more. Russia was, and is, reported with some reason to have entered into a secret arrangement with Bulgaria regarding the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and thus, quite lately, she has become a veritable terror to the potentate of

Yildiz. Imagine, then, the effect of the Anglo-Russian convention regarding his neighbor Persia. In short, the events of the last few months have been such as completely to precipitate him into the arms of the two great German States, voiced as have been their sympathies by diplomats in themselves peculiarly well-received by the Sultan at all

It is now believed that if England, Russia and France accept with decent grace the natural result of their repudiation of Ottoman interests a good deal or the Balkan trouble may be automatically removed, although the process must necessarily, as things now stand, add very considerably to the commercial and military power of Austria and to the patronage of her chief relative and ally. For it is plain that the Sultan has become more or less persuaded of the wisdom of withdrawing still further towards Turkey-in-Asia, leaving Austro-Hungary to extend her administration of part of the Balkan, Peninsula from Bosnia eastward. Signor Tittoni may be relied upon to get something for his country by way of counterpoise, and the general condition of the Balkans may show a tendency to improve. Of course the Porte would receive a fixed sum in lieu of the tribute now collected, and would be relieved of much European danger and

No official confirmation of a Turco-Austrian understanding is yet to be recorded; but few people in well-informed circles doubt its taking place in the history of the immediate future. The story of the Sultan's younger son and of Abdul Hamid's alleged pronouncement against Sultanic polygamy does not receive much credence in London.

#### UNIQUE MEMORIAL FOR LINCOLN.

One plan that is proposed for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln is that of Representative D. F. Larean, of the 20th District of Pennsylvania. He advocates a great boule-vard from the White House in Washington to the battlefield of Gettysburg, to be called the Lincoln Memorial Highway. says he will introduce at the next session of congress a bill appropriating \$7,000,000 to build the road. His idea is that the bill should be passed in time to be signed and made law on February 12 next—Lincoln's birthday.

#### NOT THE OLD-FASHIONED WOMEN.

In the woman's suffrage parade which occurred recently in London two of the features which caught the eye of Bernard Shaw were a man carrying a baby; and a woman carry-ing a toy dog. The juxtapositon struck the philosopher.

"Look there," said he, "only one baby in the procession, and that carried by a man; only one dog in the procession, and that carried by a woman. What would Father Vaughan say if he were here to see it?"

Japanese residents of the State of Washington, plan to erect a statute to the memory Commodore Perry, the American officer who fifty years ago forced the opening of Japanese ports to foreign trade, on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The idea was conceived some months ago by prom inent Japanese residents of Seattle, and the bankers and merchants of the Flowery Kingdom have agreed to give their support to the

Persia's Soldiery

HE Persian soldier, in torn clothing and barefoot, is more like a beggar than a warrior. For all this he killed the recent counter revolution when he refused to fire upon the Parlia-ment. As to the size of Persia's o ment.

fighting hosts, it is difficult to arrive at accuracy; officially the Persian army numbers 105,-500 men, but the actual "standing army" consists of only 24,500 men, who are quartered in the larger towns and on the frontiers.

The infantry numbers seventy-eight to eighty battalions, each of 800 to 1,000 men, but he full strength is never maintained, for only half the battalion is called up, and then in a reduced number. The men called up often receive no pay for six months, and thus in every town the soldiers are forced to work at a trade or to become beggars. There are no proper barracks in most of the towns, and the men live with their families in private houses.

There is no systematic drilling, and there s no practical instruction in rifle firing; in fact, many men cannot handle a rifle at all. The rifles used mainly are the Werndt gun, which was rejected by Austria in the 80's and sold to Persia; but there are also Peabody and Martini rifles. However, the men serving use nearly always guns with percussion caps and ramrods.

The ages of the soldiers vary much; there are undeveloped boys and toothless men of sixty years, for the unfit are not weeded out at the right time. The lists of men liable to serve are badly kept, so that on a levy it is ound that some of the men called up have been dead for several years.

The army is a source of revenue to the governors of the provinces. On his appointment governor announces that he wishes to get rid of the older men and to have a younger type of soldier. The local people know what that means; a deputation waits upon the energetic new Governor, he is asked to name a sum which shall induce him to let things go on as before. He does so, and everybody is

More than twenty regiments are recruited from the Azerbijan province in Northern Persia, while forty regiments come from the Aratschk-E-Anjim province; the rest are recruited in Khorassan and Kershan The "blood tax" paid for evading military service varies; in some provinces it is as much as £16° per man, in others it is only about £4.

The town populations, certain khans and the leasers of crown domains are free from service, as are also the Jews, the Armenians and the "Fire worshippers," but the last named are made by the governors of Kershan to contribute the maintenance of twenty foot soldiers. A few provinces, like Yedz and Kashan, furnish no men as soldiers, as the people of these regions are distinguished by extraordinary owardice.

The artillery branch is similar to the infantry, but the men are much better trained and clothed, while they receive their pay more regularly. Although this force, on paper, consists of 6,000 men, yet only 2,000 men are on service, and they are in battalions, each of from 200 to 250 men. The men, horses and guns are all managed

independent officials; thus the horses are in the care of a general who keeps them, not near the guns in the arsenal, but in some place where the forage is cheap. The horses are not trained to gun firing. The projectiles are kept in the arsenals and generally they are not charged. The powder is made in private powder mills, and is of very poor quality. There are about fifty guns of the Uchapius type, and also nearly one thousand obsolete guns, of which scarcely a hundred can be used

The infantry possess no properly organized system of transport. In case of need the people are "commandeered," especially the village folk when they bring their garden stuff and products into the towns. Thus when the word goes round the countryside that a regiment has to be moved from a town, then the village folks stay at home until the soldiers have been

Even the animals conveying caravans of oods are seized, and the owners of beasts of burden will refuse to convey goods for the time, as they dread losing their beasts. Every soldier receives a donkey, while camels are used for carrying the provisions. If a soldier has an ass of excellent quality alloted to him he often runs away with the animal at the last

stopping place.
The command of a battalion is sold, and ometimes for as much as £2,200 or £3,200. Everybody wishes to become an officer, as an officer's pay is continued after his death. Thus there are many detachments of ninety men with twelve officers.

Persia's cavalry is regular and irregular. The former comprises the Ispahan cavalry regiment of 500 men, trained by German intructors, and the Teheran Cossack brigade, trained by Russian instructors. This Cossack brigade numbers 1,000 men and is equipped with the Russian cavalry type of the Berdan rifle. To the Teheran Cossack brigade belongs also the division of artillery, with eight field guns of Russian make. This brigade is well trained. There are also in Teheran more than ,000 Gulyami or horsemen, who are the Shah's permanent bodyguard.

Sometimes they are quartered in the pro-vinces. The mounted militia is supplied by the Khans of the various provinces, but it has Its equipment is no, special organization. varied, although it can be equipped for war with the Werndt gun, which is stored in the

arsenals.

According to the lists the mounted militia numbers about 25,000 men, but not all of them are called up. Some of these irregular cavalry belong to very brave races, especially to tribes in north-east Persia, but as they have nothing all in common with the Persians and are often at enmity with them the Persian authorities cannot rely upon them. In northeast Persia the tribes incline toward the Afghans and in north-west Persia toward the Turks.

Persia's best irregular cavalry is formed from the nomad tribes of the central region, for they can furnish nearly 100,000 well armed horsemen. However, they can be induced to take the field only when their own interests are involved. At all other times they prefer to attack the peaceful caravans.

# The Early Days of the Postoffice



HE post office is now about three hundred years old. Although pack horses plied regularly at the period of the Wars of the Roses, it was not until the beginning of the seven-teenth century, says the London

Daily Mail, that Government posts were firmestablished. As late as the year 1621 there were only

four posts in the kingdom, which started from wherever the court happened to be, and carried letters for the continent, and to the royal dockyard at Plymouth.

We are apt to think that they were hard riders in those days, but as a matter of fact the posts boys were the scum of the people and their horses veritable crocks. Three to four miles an hour was the average speed. The post took fifty-seven hours to go from London to Plymouth, and three days from York to Ed-

inburg.
By the year 1640 the post became an established government institution, and in the year 1685 it yielded a profit of £65,000, which was settled on the King.

For a hundred years longer the same mode of conveyance, by post boys on horseback, continued, but in 1784 John Palmer, a theatre manager, proposed to carry the mails in coaches, with armed guards to protect them. "Quite impracticable," said the officials, "and a danger to commerce and the revenue." Palmer's plan was adopted, however, and the speed raised from three and a half to six miles an hour and later on to ten miles, and the revenue multiplied many times.

Mail coaches became so popular that they were established all over the kingdom. Twenty-eight of them, doing a total distance of 5,500 miles, arrived in London every morning and left every, evening.

And a picturesque sight it must have been—noblemen frequently as drivers, guards dressed in royal livery, the cars decorated with ribbons and flowers on the occasion of great victories in the wars then going on.

But on the whole business of the post of-fice remained in a woeful condition. The collection and delivery were so slow, the charges

so exorbitant, that the business of the country was hampered.

Postage was charged according to distance, at the following rates:

Under 15 miles ..... 4d 15 to 20 miles . . . . . . . 5d 20 to 30 miles . . . . . . . . . 6d 30 to 50 miles . . . . . . . . . 7d. 230 to 300 miles . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12d.

and a penny additional for every hundred miles hereafter.

Thus, a letter from London to Brighton cost 8d, to Glasgow 1s 4d, the lowest, to Ireland was 1s 2d, to Paris 1s 8d. But this was a single letter, that is, one sheet, on which both

communication and address were written.

If two sheets, or any kind of cover, however small, were used the postage became doubled; if three sheets, trebled. And if any letter single or otherwise, weighed more than one ounce a fourfold postage had to be paid, with an additional postage for each succeding quarter ounce.

We can understand what this meant by a comparison with the present arrangement. One may now send a letter of four ounces anywhere inland for a penny. Prior to 1840 such a letter would have cost 10s 8d to Brighton, £1 1s 4d to Glasgow.

Postage was seldom prepaid. The writer left it to the recipient to accept the letter and pay for it, or to reject it. The consequences were remarkable. Sir John Burgoyne complained that a weighty letter sent to him to Dublin was charged with a postage of eleven

A London resident received a letter from Deal weighing sixty ounces on which he was asked to pay fifteen pounds. When people sent payment of debts by post they begged that no acknowledgement should be made, to save postage.

By various ways of writing the address correspondents arranged a code, and communication free of postage was carried on in this way.

Coleridge, the poet, seeing a girl hand a letter back to the postman, saying she could not afford the shilling, gallantly insisted on paying.

When the postman had gone she explained that there was no letter. Her brother, who was away had sent a blank letter to inform her of his safe arrival. In most towns, however, there was a penny post within the limits of the town or to villages close by.

In London twopence carried a letter to anywhere within three miles of the general post office, threepence to any place within a circle of twelve miles. Every traveler from town to town had his pockets stuffed with letters which he forwarded by these cheap posts.

Every parcel of goods when opened disclos ed a bundle of letters which the recipient deivered or sent by the cheap post as a matter of course. Great numbers of carriers traveled from town to town collecting and delivering letters for a penny each in spite of the law.

To poor people the postal system involved pawning their clothes to pay for letters from absent children. The postmasters sometimes gave the letters on credit, taking payment in installments. One woman offered her only silver spoon for a letter from her son.

And the post was as slow as dear. Only one delivery took place in London and one des-

If one posted a letter at Uxbridge late on Friday evening it did not reach Gravesend, forty miles away, until Tuesday morning. When Rowland Hill, a schoolmaster from

Kidderminster, aided by the Mr. Henniker Heaton of those days, Mr. Wallace, the member of Greenock, proposed that letters should be sent any distance for a postage of one penny for each half ounce and that prepayment should be made by means of stamps, he met with the most determined opposition. Lichfield, the postmaster-general, said with respect to the plan set forth by Mr. Hill, of all the wild and visionary schemes which he had ever-heard or read of it was the most extraordinary. Correspondence would so increase, argued Lord Litchfield, that it could not be dealt with; it would burst the walls of the post of-fice. When the inevitable reform came there was of course a slight deficit at first, and then very quickly an abundant profit.

## BIBLE STORY OF SEVEN LEAN YEARS CONFIRMED.

The patient work of the excavator and the scholarly toil of the decipherer of records on stone and papyrus are, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun, slowly but surely revealing the secrets of ancient Egypt. Had any one suggested to our grandfathers that their grandchildren might one day look upon the actual features of Moses' Pharoal he would surely have been greeted with pity if not derision.

But twenty-seven years ago Brugsch Bey startled the world by the discovery of the bodies of the Pharaohs at Thebes. And in the Cairo museum today one may look upon the shrivelled and distorted figure of the veritable Rameses and of Menephthah, his son, the Pharaoh of the Biblical story of the crossing of the Red Sea by the children of Israel.

This same Prof. Brugsch has now discovered and deciphered the hieroglyphic record of the seven years of famine mentioned in the latter chapters of the Book of Genesis. Traces of granaries have been found, and records of the widespread building of granaries about the time mentioned in Genesis have been discovered and deciphered, but no actual confirmation of the Bible story has hitherto been available."

Brugsch has now deciphered inscriptions which tell how for seven successive years the Nile did not overflow; how in consequence vegetation withered and failed, the land was devoid of crops, and pestilence devestated the country. And the date of this record is 1700

B.C., the date given in Genesis.
"We know," says Prof. Brugsch, "that the date of the seven years fruitlessness mentioned in Genesis was 1700 B. C., and thus what has been looked upon as a fancy has through these hieroglyphics become a matter of his-

Two hunters are seen walking all over the moving picture.

They think they are following bear tracks. Suddenly the foremost hunter stops with a

start.
"By gum!" he shouts, "them ain't b'ar's tracks at all; them's the slide man's dirty, thumb-marks."—From the BohemianMaga-

# "The Written Word"—An Interesting Short Story



E devoured his breakfast quickly, disdaining the pot of marmalade which an obsequious landlady had

put on the table for him.

This to the observant proclaimed his nationality, and if it didn't the fact that his hair was parted exactly in the middle, and that the socks showing above his shoes were bizarre in character, revealed it. Befrom a small volume held in his right hand. The volume was bound in red morocco, and its pages were, in fact, the pages of a young lady's diary. He had picked it up on the hard high road half-an-hour before, as he returned from an heroic early morning tussle with the exceedingly wily trout, with which the gurg-ling stream a couple of miles away abound-

He had looked first for a name and address, but failing to find them, he began to dip into the entries, hoping to discover a clue.

So far he hadn't discovered it, but he had lighted upon other extraordinary exciting and absorbing matters, so much so that he sat there the thing, that the pages were never intended for an alien eye. There had been one entry, for example, made three days ago with an indelible pencil. It ran as follows:

"The American has been fishing again this morning. I know he is American now for certain, because he said, 'Gee, that's a bully one' to himself when he landed an extra-sized trout. Besides, he doesn't fish English. I like his face more and more. He's straight and he's got a nice laugh. I willed him to look at me, but he wouldn't. I wish I knew him—I will know him somehow, as sure as my name is Isabelle Norris-

The man at the breakfast table stopped: Here, at any rate, was a clue-a sufficient He must not read another word; it would be clearly dishonourable. He rang the

Say, Mrs. Briskett," he said, when the landlady appeared, "is there a Miss Isabelle Norris in your neighborhood?"

Mrs. Briskett, who was given to grandilo-

quent language, and uncertainty in the pro-nunciation thereof, launched forth at once

'An individual of that cognomen do reside in this locality. Are you acquainted with her,

"Not yet, but I'm going to be," said the

American briskly.
"You'll find that she inhibits Kerry Villas on the right hand side beyond the post office, sir."

"Thank you, Mrs. Briskett."

He ran upstairs at once and changed from his fisherman's garb into a calling suit, and with characteristic impulsiveness was ringing determinedly ten minutes later at the neat door over the portals of which the address Mrs. Briskett had mentioned was inscribed. "Miss Isabelle Norris at home?"

"Yes, sir." The neat maid looked a trifle surprised, but she admitted him at once into a drawing room as neat as herself.

"Mr. Meredith P. Soames, from Washington, would like to speak with her."

"Yes sir" said the maid still more hesitative speak.

ingly now, for she scented furniture polish, or perhaps plate polish. "Did you wish to see Miss Norris about—about anything particular, sir?"

Meredith P. Soames smiled the nice smile

described in the diary.
"Yes," he said, "I wish to give something into Miss Norris' own hands-will you tell her

that, please?"
The maid disappeared, and three or four

minutes elapsed.
Mr. M. P. Soames spent them in adjusting his already perfectly adjusted tie, and in smoothing his unimprovable hair before the

He was distinctly nervous and distinctly flurried now that it came to the point. The occasion was embarrasing. To have to confess to a young and lovely girl (he was quite sure she must be young and lovely) that you have discovered exactly what she thinks of you, and

that those thoughts are flattering is, to say that those thoughts are naturing is, to say the least of it, disquieting.

"Wish I'd mailed it," said Mr. Soames to himself, pulling out the diary and looking at it uncomfortably. "Guess this isn't good form—not good British form anyway—to install the Collowski and the collowski an trude. Only-only-well, I'm going back next

week, and she wants to know me."

There were footfalls in the hall outside. Mr. Soames turned red, then white, then red again. What would she do? Suppose—? At this point there entered suddenly a very severe very angular—lady in a black and white print frock, who certainly was fifty-five, if she wasn't more. Mr. Soames' savoir-faire forsook him entirely-he left her to begin.

"Good morning, I'm afraid I haven't the honor—" she said in an inflexible voice, which plainly implied that the honor wouldn't have

been a very overwhelming one.
"Pardon," stammered the American.
"Guess there's been some error. I wanted to

see Miss Isabelle Norris. "I am Miss Isabelle Norris."

Now at this the breath of Mr. Soames was well night taken from his body. That for intuition—that for romance and preconceived

notions! He had felt that the Isabelle Norris of the dairy would be fair and girlish, and oh! many other things besides!

And this-this study in the antique had called his smile sweet—had said she would get to kyow him, had willed him to look at her, and had watched his fishing from some nymphlike retreat! Oh, it was absurd, pathetic, laughable, tragic!

All this Mr. Soames thought, and more. The comfort was that in respectable clothes she obviously did not recognize him again. To hand her the diary and tell her the truth was manifestly impossible. He absolutely had not He would post it anonymously later on; for the present he must save the situation somehow.

A sudden inspiration flew to his aid. To account for his presence he would be a person who sold things—something which Miss Norris would not be likely to buy, and when she had curtly dismissed him—he was certain she would curtly dismiss him—he would get away as quickly as possible. What should he sell? What—what? Ah! his new stylo! Miss Norris did not look at all like stylos, but like sharp-pointed, old-fashioned steels. Acting upon this intuition, he smiled the ingratiating smile of the tout.

"You must excuse my liberty in calling so early," he began, "but I wondered if you'd any use for an article like this."

He whipped out the pen, and, without giv-

ing Miss Norris time to reply, began to run breathlessly through its salient points, and to explain its superiority over every other pen on

He seized a blank sheet of paper, and began to write his name furiously all over it. He waved the paper before Miss Norris' sedate

To his confusion, instead of ordering him to leave. Miss Norris' face assumed an expression of interest.

"Ah!" said she, "I've heard of these things.

Now tell me exactly how long they write without refilling?"

She put on her spectacles, and examined the stylo with the air of a connoisseur. She asked innumerable questions—all

which Mr. Soames, who knew rather less of

HE scare recently raised with regard to the assumed danger lurking in the transmitter of the telephone is

the transmitter of the telephone is

stylos than he did of sky-rockets, was much bothered to answer. Finally, she demanded its price.

The American had given seven dollars for

it in New York. It was the only pen he had ever found to suit his peculiar handwriting. He quoted ten shillings in extreme dismay. "It's a great saving in work," said Miss

Norris. She took the pen from him, tried it slowly, asked a dozen more questions, and finally extracted a purse. "As it happens," she said, affably, "I want a birthday present for a near relative-something really useful. Now

this—" she positively smiled on Mr. Soames.
Mr. Soames smiled uneasily back, then took the half-sovereign, and left Kerry Villas poor-er by a particularly satisfactory stylo-pen, but richer by ten shillings and a lump of experi-

He went home, put the diary in an envelope meaning to post it in the town that afternoon,

and returned sadly to his fishing.

"This is an unregulated island," complained Mr. Soames to himself; "You go out meaning to pose as a hero of romance, and come back having sold the only pen you can

He east his fly artfully upon the water and waited, but his usual patience had forsaken him—he felt restless and unsettled.

The fly danced off, carried by the current a little island in the centre of the stream filled with trees and undergrowth. All at once a trout took the fly, and Mr. Soames leant forward-his disappointment for the nonce forgotten in the excitement of a bite. But he was never destined to land that trout, for it was flirting with the bait, and at the precise moment when he should have booked it securely, there was a loud cry and a splash, and a girl's slight form crashed through the bushes which fringed the island, and fell heavily into the dark, deep pool sacred to trout. Soames would have been angry if he hadn't

been too frightened. The pool was seven or eight feet deep—the girl's arms were beating the water in agony. Perish all trout! There the water in agony. Perish all trout! There was a life to be saved!

He threw down his rod and plunged in and

in rather less than two minutes was panting on the bank; while a girl of not more than nineteen sat beside him, wringing water from her golden brown hair and sodden pink frock, "Oh! thank you so much," she said, raising big blue eyes to his. "I—I slipped. I've got a little wuzzy over on the island, where I read and write. I was chasing a butterny when a fell. Oh! I hope I haven't given you cold or anything?"

Mr. Soames shook himself like a spaniel. "Guess I'm all serene," he said philosophilly, "but what about you?"

Oh! I never take cold, thank you."

"Still you ought to be getting home, don't ou think? 'Are you domiciled far from here?" "Only at Kerry Villa! What's the matter?" "Say, you've no relatives of the name of Isabelle Norris?" Mr. Soames positively grasped the girl's damp arm in his excitement.

"Yes, an aunt-do you know her? But it's my name, too!"

Mr. Soames sat down on the bank again and motioned the girl to sit down too. "We'll start in a moment," he said, "but I'd just like to ask you something, Miss Norris. Tell me. said he, "whether you or your aunt dropped a diary—a red morocco diary—half-way between here and Beverton early this morning?"

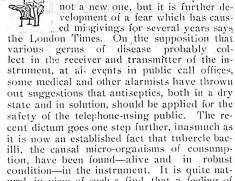
"I did," she whispered. "Oh, you have

"I have," said Mr. Soames smiling bright-

"I had to find your name, you know."
The girl got up and began to walk quickly. 'I think it was very wrong of you," she said-"dishonorable-

'I'm very penitent," said Mr. Soames, walking after her.

# Telephones and Consumption



some medical and other alarmists have thrown out suggestions that antiseptics, both in a dry state and in solution, should be applied for the safety of the telephone-using public. The recent dictum goes one step further, inasmuch as is now an established fact that tubercle bacilli, the causal micro-organisms of consumphave been found-alive and in robust condition—in the instrument. It is quite natural, in view of such a find, that a feeling of alarm might seize hold of the more nervous element of the inhabitants of this city. glance at the registrar general's annual returns will reveal that the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption in England and Wales has steadily diminished from 30 per 10,000 in 1853 to 11.5 in 1906. It can be shown that this is due to improvements in the sanitary conditions of both urban and rural districts, to the better detection of the disease, which permits of large numbers of those suffering from phthisis being taken care of, and to the increased percentage of cured cases. In large cities, where the increase in the telephone traffic has been most marked, the decrease in the death rate is very striking.

There is no doubt that the best method of stamping out an infective disease is to destroy the infective agent, and thus to remove the possibility of infection. An example of this may be cited in rabies or hydrophobia, which, thanks to the protective measures introduced and carried out with rigour, has now disappeared from England. Tuberculosis, however, is a very different disease from rabies, and the wide distribution of the germ offers of ficulties to any measure aiming at the extinction of the species. If it were possible to seggregate all persons suffering from ascertainable tuberculosis, not only of the lungs, but also of all other organs and tissues, it might be feasible to control the bacilli which these persons scatter about them, and a wholesale destruction of all tuberculous cattle might lead to a complete conquest of the ubiquitous tubercle bacillus. That this must remain an idle dream is shown by the mere fact that close on 40,000 persons die each year of phthisis and many of these suffer from the disease for several years. Mention should be made of the observation of a famous pathologist, Naegeli, who found that 96 per cent of the persons dying between the ages of 18 and 30 years showed some signs, however slight, of this disease, while 100 per cent of those dying after attaining the age of 30 years revealed signs pointing to past or

These facts present the subject of consumpion and its danger to the public in a special light. It will be seen that everyone has a chance to become infected at a comparatively early age-nay more, must come into contact with this tiny devastating enemy of the human race. But in spite of the exposure to infection, not everyone becomes ill of tuberculosis.

The death rate from all causes for London may be placed at something around 15 per 1,000, so that out of each 150 persons dying, about 11 die of phthisis and possibly 13 of all forms of tuberculosis. Besides this, it is an everyday experience to come upon persons who are apparently quite healthy. What about the tiny enemy? This minute monster, measuring from 8-100,000 to 16-100,000 of an inch (at times somewhat more) in length, is present in odd corners of this city, in the dust on books and shelves, in the streets, in trains, cabs, omnibuses, theatres, halls, and churches; in fact, practically everywhere. As long as persons affected with advanced stages of disease cough and spit in the streets and in closed places, so long will the causal micro-organism, with its extraordinary resistance against the harmful effects of the elements, save light, continue to menace the inhabitants of the metropolis. But why is it that persons exist, not in twos or threes, but in thousands, who are scarcely scathed by its ravages? In Dr. H. Timbrell Bulstrode's excellent report to the local government board on sanatoria for consumption and certain other aspects of the tuberculosis question (published this year and already commented on in the Times), ample evidence is adduced to show that the tubercle bacillus is but one factor in the causation of disease. There appears to be a something which renders a man either susceptible or resistant to the disease. The prevalence of tubercular disease proves conclusively that man is not highly immune, at all events in the condition in which he finds himself in this country at the present day. Natural immunity, if it exists at all, cannot be held to be a stable condition. Experiments, like the one carried out by Moller, who attempted to immunize himself against the effects of the germs, and then, in order to ascertain whether he had succeeded or not, injected a quantity of living bacilli under his own skin, but without any effect, prove nothing. It has since been shown that Moller's method of immunization is insufficient to protect susceptible animals; and it must be regarded that his apparent immunity may have been due as much to his own innate power of resitsance as to the artifically acquired power. But the real reason of his escape from a rapid death is probably to be sought in a much more gradual process. Years of dealings with tubercular persons would have had the effect of raising this heroic experimenter's inborn resistance against the disease.

However, facts which can be observed every day prove that many persons, although not immune against a disease in the sense that, under the most unfavourable conditions, they are incapable of becoming infected when in the enjoyment of a good standard of health, are able to resist the further action of an invading microbe. In other words, a person in good health, well fed, and not "out of sorts," can speak through the telephone of a public-call office, can inhale a few hundred tubercle bacilli, and not experience any inconvenience. The bacilli try to gain an entrance into the body, be it through the lungs themselves, or through the circulating blood. The astutest observers of tuberculosis, and those who have studied the disease most deeply, hold varying views as to which method of entrance is the

most common. Some would have the world

believe that swallowing the bacilli is the usual method. From inside the bowel the germ, so to say, worms its way into the structures lying beneath the wall of the bowel, without producing any change in the latter. While it is still uncertain which is the most common mode of infection, it seems to be certain that all these points of entry are possible; and it would be equally certain that the telephone user would be hopelessly lost if no protective arrangements existed by means of which the little invaders could be routed before they had time to multiply.

First a small degree of protection is offered by the scavenger action of the tonsil, which tends to catch up stray bacilli and hold them while a more powerful agent sets to work. But even when these sentinels in the throat fail to catch the intruder, other protective agents are on the look out, and eager for the fray, pounce on the unwary bacillus and annihalate it. During the past decade or two, much has been learned of the protective forces directed against the invading germs of disease. It has been long known that the small white blood globules have a neat little trick of eating bacilli up. Metschnikoff laid great stress on this means of freeing the body of such invaders, while within more recent times, Wright has attempted to show that the greater part of this eating-up power of the white blood corpuscles, or leucocytes, as they are called, is due to a substance which exists in the scrum or fluid part of the blood. This substance he called opsonine. Again it has been shown that other dissolved substances, having a peculiar fer-ment-like nature, can act on bacilli, killing them, or massing them together into clumps or dissolving them. Other, substances have, by indirect biological means, been demonstrated to exist, which have the function of destroying the products or poisonous substances manufactured by bacilli. It must, however, be pointed out that, while these various effects on bacteria can be observed and traced definitely to blood serum or blood corpuscles, the cause of the phenomena cannot be separated and their existence as substances has only been surmised. Be this as it may, there is ample explanation for the fact that the inhalation of the bacilli of tuberculosis from the transmitter of the telephone under ordinary conditions does not lead to illness.

Germs, undoubtedly, cause disease, but those who work most constantly with them learn that these germs have to be present in considerable quantities, and that they have to gain an entrance by unusual means if they are to constitute a source of real danger to a healthy person The mortality of tuberculosis has decreased steadily during the past half of a century, although it is, indeed, doubtful whether the chances of infection have diminished at all during the same time. The surroundings of the populace have been rendered more healthy and sanitary, the people themselves have thereby been rendered more resistant toward the disease and the proportion of infections which do not lead to a fatal termination, has materially increaed.

To keep a telephone clean must, fromacsthetic as well as sanitary reasons be regreted as desirable, but to be scared by the discvery of a few hungry tubercle bacilli is neither ogical nor justified.

"Where is it?" she asked, not deigning to look round, but holding out her hand.

"I took it this morning to your aunt-The girl stopped and regarded him with

"Oh! you didn't, you didn't! She'll be furious! She-

"She won't. She's real affable about you. Besides I didn't give it her. It's your birth-day soon, isn't it? You're going to get a top-ping present, Miss Norris—you see!"
"What do you mean?" she asked, relief

and bewilderment struggling in her voice.
"See here, may I call tomorrow and explain

things? We ought not to wait about now.

'Aunt won't let you in-she hates young

"Still in common gratitude—I saved your life," observed Mr. Soames artfully.

Miss Norris smiled. "So you did—I'd forgotten—she's very just—well, I'll tell her, and we'll try. Here's the garden gate, and I doe's agen know your name"

"Soames—Meredith P. Soames, of New York City. Good-bye, Miss Norris!" "Good-bye!" she said.

The next morning Mr. Soames duly presented himself. He was received by Isabelle Norris the elder. She was grateful, but not very

"I have to thank you for your presence of mind and kindness, Mr. Soames," she said

with dignity.

"I should like to mark my sense of what you have done in some way," hesitated Miss Norris. "I—I will take half a dozen of your excellent pens, and try and prevail on my friends to purchase—"
"Good gracious!" said Mr. Soames—the

pen episode had slipped his memory-"that is ply such a demand."

"But surely as an agent for the firm—"

Miss Norris hesitated.
"That was fun," said Mr. Soames with a sudden daring.

Miss Norris drew herself up till she seemed to be in danger of cracking. "Fun," she said in a very ominous voice.

"Wal," said Mr. Soames desperately, really came to interview your niece, and being a stranger I didn't like to say so when you appeared. I—I—if it's not too rapid for this continent, Miss Norris, I should like an opportunity of knowing your niece beyond that af-forded by hauling her out of a river hole. I--I-don't need to hawk pens, thank goodness: my father's Selway Soames, you've heard of him, likely?"

Miss Norris had. Selway Soames and his millions received frequent notices in Society

Her manner changed perceptibly. "I-this is all very extraordinary," she said, "but if what you say is true—and you look straight-forward—there can be no objection to your calling on Belle occasionally."

"Not much, 'occasionally' about it; my time is short," said Mr. Soames, with the smile aforesaid. "I go back to America next week. See here, Miss Norris, you cable my father tonight-on receipt of return cable guaranteeing my respectability I come in every day till I sail in a week's time. Then if your niece's sentiment towards me at all resemble mine towards her, I go back to America engaged—how's that?"

Miss Norris was opening her mouth to reply how it was, when Isabelle came in. Mr. Soames rose, and greeted her gravely.

"Your aunt and I have been talking some, Miss Isabelle," he said. "I'll leave her to fix matters with you, and run around tomorrow morning for the result. My dad lives in Madison Avenue, Miss Norris—he's in 'Who's Who,' because he's got a little place in London as well. 'Dives, New York,' is sufficient for cabling purposes—good-day!" He shook hands with both, and Isabelle the younger went with him to the hall.

At the door he drew a red morocco book from his pocket, and put it into her hand.

"Permit me to restore your property," he said. "I'm sorry I read it, you know—or I ought to be—but anyhow I confessed. You'll forgive me, won't you?" f you'll forgive me," she said.

"Miss Isabelle, what is there to forgive?"
Meredith Soames' eyes were very eloquent.
"I—I can swim," murmured Isabelle.

He beamed at her radiantly-understanding was in every line of his face.
"Then that tumble was merely by way of keeping your word about getting to know me,

"Wal, it was great, Miss Isabelle—great, want to see your island and the wuzzy and

where you used to watch me fish-may I?' "I don't suppose we shall ever meet again," she answered dismally. "Aunt will never-"

"I don't know," said Mr. Soames, looking unfathomole; "you wait and see." And walt they did. Only Miss Norris the

elder did not trouble to cable to millionaires of fathe's, but took Meredith's honest eyes and disarming smile on trust. Aid at the end of the week he boarded the

Adiatic looking so pleased with himself and the world in general, that sea-sick voyagers, remarking his radiance, turned greener than even the Atlantic warranted with envy. Isabelle Soames always writes her diaries with a special stylographic pen. She says she writes more clearly with it than any other.—Chris Sewell in M.A.P.

# MESSAGE FROM THE ECHOLESS LAND



HE clock in the tower of the City Hall had sounded the hour of nine, and with the echoes of its great voice carried from ear to ear, reminded Victorians that time was flying. I had gone early to my room in the ——hotel in this city. I had promised to chaperone a party of

boys and girls who were bent on a boating excursion up the Arm the following day, and I wanted to secure all the sleep possible between night and morning. As I prepared for bed thoughts of a rather strange nature flowed into my mind. During the day I had read a book on Spiritism in which some remarkable incidents of visits from dwellers in the "other world" were told, and I was singularly impressed with the narrations.

"Can it be," I asked myself, "that these tales are true? That spirits really have the power to show themselves and to converse with friends who are still on earth? Or is the whole thing a huge delusion, concocted for the purpose of swindling the weak-minded and

enriching the unprincipled "mediums."
I recalled many incidents that had fallen within my own experience, and while it could not be denied that they were so wonderful that they might be classed with the supernatural, there yet remained a powerful element of doubt and uncertainty which needed to be explained away before I could bring myself to fully believe in the reality of spiritual manifestations.

As I recalled these incidents I removed my boots. I mention this inconsequential fact because I wish my readers to understand that I do not belong to the class of men who go to bed with their boots on, and who are consequently seldom in a frame of mind that would enable them to give a faithful account of what occured on that eventful evening. The night was warm and the windows were open. Automobiles and street cars were rushing past the hotel, ladening the air with gasoline fumes and clouds of dust, and a distant voice-a woman's -floated across from a room on the opposite side of the street, asking to be told the "Old, Old Story"—a tale which, by the way, never grows old, nor can be told too often—when there came a knock at the door of my room.
"Come in," I called.

In response to the invitation the door was opened just a little bit, and the figure of a Japanese bell boy was diclosed.
"One gen'l'man he want spik you. Long

way he come to spik you. Very much content he no see you. Perhaps maybe he no come.

I don' know."

"Tell him to come up," I said.

In a few minutes I heard a heavy step apoaching the door, which was thrown violently back and a tall, dark, grim-looking man en-tered. His head was slightly bald, and his face was fringed with heavy black whiskers, plentifully besprinkled with gray. He looked like a man who had forgotten to smile, if he ever smiled in his life, and his voice, as he wished me "good evening," sounded hollow and sepulchral.

The visitor introduced himself as Mr. Cummings, of California. He had heard that I was a writer of short stories, and had in his mind the material for a good one which he thought would interest the public, so he had brought it with him. The story was not written out, but the particulars were engraven in his mind, and he could reel it off faster than it could be written. Did I want it? Or would I listen patiently while he told it, and then de-

"I assured him that I would like to hear the story, and that if it was a good one it would be most acceptable.

The man sat down, took a short black pipe from his pocket, lighted it and began to smoke. Then he put his hat on the floor and proceeded

with his narration without further comment.
"First, I must tell you," he said, "that I am a spiritualist. I believe in ghosts, and I am as certain of a hereafter as I am that I am sitting in this room. I have heard and seen wonderful things-things that at first made my hair stand on end and my flesh creep. That was before I got used to the manifestations. I have seen ghosts walk; not as Hamlet's father's ghost is accustomed to walk, as a piece of fine playacting, but ghosts-impalpable shadowsou caught at them allowed your which when hand to pass through them and find nothing!"

'Are you sure there was no deception—no fraud in these productions? A system of mirrors, for instance, so arranged that you thought you saw a shape when you only saw the reflection of a man hidden behind a screen. I have

seen—"
"Tut, tut," the man interrupted. "The appearances I have seen had naught to do with magicians or mirrors. They came from the other world. I am sure of it—as sure as I am seated here and talking to you. But, let me tell my story, and you can traw your own conclusions as to its value when lam through.

You have heard of the great Anerican city of Boston-the State of Massachusetts? A good many rich people live at Bosto, and it is the home of sound banking—a real, oil, conservative city, more like an English city in its solid business methods and social life tran any other American town. One of the richest and oldest families in Boston bears the nam of Traverse. In finance and society no family stands higher. The founder of the family, wr is long since dead, was a leading banker of Boston. He was president of a bank in which his only son, Frank, was cashier. Frank Traverse was a handsome young fellow of about twenty-three. He had a sweetheart. All good

young men of that age have sweethearts, or ought to have. She was named Lucy Smithers
—a bright, pretty, jolly girl. She was very
fond of Frank Traverse, and it was reported that they were engaged. It was the custom of this young couple to lunch together at a fashionable restaurant on Saturday afternoons (the bank usually closed at one o'clock on Sat-They were always accompanied by George Green, who was a cousin of the girl.

On a certain Saturday, about one o'clock, in the month of June, 1876, Lucy Smithers and George Green called at the bank for Frank Traverse to take him to lunch. The young fellow asked them to come in later. He was counting a big pile of notes, and there was a slight difficulty in making the account balance. He was then alone in the room, all the officials and clerks having gone for the day, and the janitor had not arrived to clean up the litter. Miss Smithers and Mr. Green call back at half-past one, and as the girl reached the door she called lightly to her lover, Frank, if you are not then ready for luncheon I shall die of hunger.'

"To which he replied with a laugh, 'I'll be ready, never fear.'

"Miss Smithers and her companion parted on the next corner, the lady to do a little shoping, and Mr. Green to call upon a business

"At the time agreed on, Mr. Green met the young lady on her way to the bank, and the two entered together. They stood outside the counter for a moment, but the cashier was not to be seen in his customary place.
"Frank! called the girl.

"There was no reply.
"Frank! Frank!' she called again.

"There was still no reply, and the girl pushed open a small swing gate that divided the inner office from the public room and advanced towards the desk. Frank was not there, but the bank's papers and books were in a state of disorder. Some of the books and papers had fallen to the floor and lay where they fell, and part of the grill work on the counter was torn from its setting. A cold chill ran through the girl's frame, and a premonition of something terrible took possession of her.

"Mr. Green, who had drawn near the vault, the door of which was open, suddenly exclaimed, 'Heavens, Lucy, what is this?' He pointed to a dark red stain on the floor as he

spoke.
"The girl came nearer and both saw that the stain was freshly-shed blood.

"Green looked into the vault, and there saw a fearful sight. The form of Frank Traverse-Lucy's lover and Green's lifelong friend —covered with blood, lay there motionless. An instant's examination showed that he was

"Green tried to close the vault door to hide the awful sight from the girl, but she pushed by him and, throwing herself by the side of the body, seizing the unfortunate youth's gory head in her hands, pillowed it on her breast, and screamed "Murder! murder!" at the top of his voice.

"Green hastened into the street and alarmed the neighborhood with his cries. Crowds of men responded, and the office was almost instantly filled with horror-stricken people. The girl's hold on the body was gently released, and moaning and sobbing and calling the name of her lover she was borne from the scene and driven to her home.

The intelligence of the murder spread rapidly throughout the city. The papers issued extras and great sympathy was expressed for he families who were affected by the tragedy. The surgeons reported that Traverse had been shot through the head after a severe struggle, and that he probably died instantly. books showed some \$80,000 in securities that could not be negotiated and \$16,000 in gold and notes had been stolen. The villain or villains must have entered the bank soon after Mr. Green and Miss Smithers had gone out, and committed the foul deed. The surgeons were positive that Traverse had been shot but once, and that the ball had passed through the head. But a careful search failed to find the

"Large rewards were offered for the discovery of the perpetrators and the recovery of theplunder. There was general grief throughout Boston, and an enormous crowd of sympa-thizers followed the remains to the buryingplace. Among the prominent mourners were

Mr. Green and Miss Smithers. Both appeared in deep mourning, and both were greatly agitated as the coffin was placed in the vault.

'After the funeral Green was most assiduous in the search for the criminal. He neglected his business and devoted his whole time to following up clues. All to no purpose. The efforts of detectives also failed to find any evidence that pointed to the murderer. After they had discontinued their efforts Green continued his. He declared that he had consecrated himself to the task of tracking the murderer of his friend and the lover of his cousin Lucy.

"Old Mr. Traverse, heartbroken, retired to his country home at Cambridge, where he mourned over his great loss in solitude. One day he was visited by a Mr. Smart, an old ousiness associate and personal friend. Mr. Smart was a spiritualist, and in the course of conversation he asked Mr. Traverse if he had consulted a medium to ask what had become of the treasure and securities, and the name of the man who had murdered his son.

"'No,' replied Mr. Traverse, 'I have not, and I wouldn't believe anything they might

say.'
"But if they should tell you how your son was killed, and who killed him, would you not

"'Well, I might, if there was corroborative evidence. But I don't think they can help. No, don't let us talk any more about them. Frank is dead and his murderer will never be detect-That is all there is about it.'

"On Smart's return to Boston he visited a noted clairvoyant and spiritualist. She went into a trance, and put herself into communication with her 'control,' and presently this written message was received from a supposed spirit: 'Tell Mr. Frank Traverse, my father, I wish to see him here .- Frank Traverse, Jr.

"This message was conveyed to old Mr. Traverse. The handwriting was identified as hat of the dead man, but the father denounced it as a humbug and threw the paper into the fire. The next day and the next similar messages were received and delivered, only to meet with the same fate.

"On the fourth day a communication imploring Mr. Traverse to come to the sitting,

as his son was in great mental anguish and could only find relief by unburdening his mind to his father. Thus urged, Mr. Traverse consented to attend the next seance. There he heard his loved son's voice and listened with beating heart while the 'spirit' declared the circumstances that attended his murder and the robbery of the bank. He said that the murderer entered the room and spoke to him in a friendly way while he stood at the table. That suddenly the man presented a pistol, but before he could fire Frank seized the weapon and a fierce struggle ensued. Both men were accomplished athletes and the struggle continued until the murderer was enabled to press the pistol to his victim's left temple and fire.

"'As I lay on the floor writhing in agony but still in possession of my senses, continued the spirit, the murderer pressed the pistol to my right temple and fired again. I remembered nothing more until I found myself here, except that the murderer dragged my body to the vault and, seizing the money and securities which I was examining, fled from the place. You will remember that the surgeons reported that I was shot in the left temple and that the ball came out at the right temple. was a mistake. I was shot twice. Every effort was made to find the ball which was suposed to have passed through my head. If the pody should be exhumed the two balls will be found in the skull.

"'I saw Green and dear Lucy enter a half hour later and find my body. I have been in a state of unrest ever since, because I could not communicate with you, dear father. I attended my own funeral and heard the eulogies that were pronounced at the church and the

grave.'
"'Who,' asked the bereaved father, in a state of great excitement, 'who was the murderer? Tell me that, Frank?'
"'No, father, I cannot do that, but I can

tell you where you will find the lost securities. The money is all gone; but the papers are concealed in the back upholstery of a sleigh, which you will find in a carriage-house that stands back of No. - on - Street. Cambridge.'

"The seance here abruptly closed by Mr.

Traverse being taken very ill.
"A few days later the carriage house was visited, and the upholstery torn open, and there were found the securities intact! That night notices were sent out to a few friends of the Traverse family that a new clue had been obtained and it was proposed to institute a search in a new quarter.

"At the meeting some twenty friends of the late cashier were present. Mr. Green was elected chairman and while he stated that he was unaware of the nature of the new develop-ment, particulars of which were in the hands city marshal, he trusted that the search would be vigorously prosecuted by the dead man's friends.

"As the Chairman resumed his seat the door was thrown violently back and the city mar-shal entered the room. He crossed rapidly to the table, and, laying his hand on the collar of the chairman's coat, exclaimed:

"'James Green, I arrest you for the murder of Frank Traverse!"

"Had a bomb exploded in their midst there could not have been greater consternation. The chairman sprang to his feet and then fell back in the chair, exclaiming in pitiful tones:

"'My God! Who told you? Who saw

"He was conveyed to the lock-up, and until the people were told that the securities had been found secreted in the upholstery of Green's sleigh doubt was expressed as to his

"At the trial Green was ably defended; but a verdict of guilty was rendered and he was sentenced to be hanged. Before dying he made a full confession. He said that he was hard up and needed the money. The securities were not negotiable, and he had hidden instead of destroying them. 'Had I burned them,' he said bitterly, 'all the spirits in or out of hell, where I am going, could not have secured my conviction.' The death scene was as the my conviction.' The death scene was as the spirit told it. The crime was committed in the half-hour while Lucy Smithers was shopping, and he was enabled to remove all signs of it from his clothing before he again entered bank with the gi

"'Frank was always with me after the murder. At morn, noon and night he was by my side. His look of misery was more than I could bear, and I'm glad the truth is out at last.

which he had neglected during the narration. sat silently musing over the wonderful events he had so powerfully portrayed. "What do you think that story's worth?"

The man paused and relighted his pipe,

the man presently asked.

"First tell me what became of Lucy Smithers."

'Oh, yes, I forgot. She mourned her lover for five years and married a clergyman. They named their first boy Frank Traverse Cum-What do you think the story is worth?"

he again asked.
"How much of it is true?" I asked.

"Every word of it, as the Boston police re-cords will show. I'll tell you. Give me two bits for my bed and two bits for my breakfast, and two bits for the trip to Seattle, and you may have the varn and use it when and how

I handed the man a dollar, and with a hurried "Thank you," he strode from the room, and I have not seen him since.

# Discusses Phenomena of Spiritualism

The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism, fraudulent and genuine. By Hereward Carrington. On the Threshold of a New World of Thought. By W. F. Barrett, F. R. S.



On the Threshold of a New World of Thought. By W. F. Barrett, F. R. S.

UR age has witnessed, side by side with a rapid growth of science and the scientific spirit, an extraordinary recrudescence of superstition; and that, not among our poorest classes with the least opportunity of education, but among the well-to-do, with the greatest chance of knowing better, says the London Times. Sandwich-men parade our streets with advertisements of palmists, crystal-gazers, and clair-voyantes; fashionable shops drive a large trade in amulets and phylacteries; rich women receive new philosophies from sorceresses who converse at nights among the ruins of Memphis or in the temple of Quetzalcoatl with the shade of Paracelsus on the nature of gravitation or the constitution of the luminiferous aether (En animam et mentem cum qua dinocte loquantur!); and the general state of opinion resembles that pictured by Juvenal as prevailing in Rome, with its Oriental humbugs and its native credulity, when the old faiths and philosophies were shaken down and the new faiths were not yet built up. And when once a superstitious belief has taken root, nothing is more surprising than the tenacity with which those who have accepted it refuse to give it up, when it is proved beyond all doubt that it is founded in fraud and maintained by trickery and deception. Mr. Carrington's most enlightening book, which is in the main a history and exposure of the impostures practised on a guilible public during the last fifty years, is full of instances of this tenacity. Time after time have mediums been caught personating the spirits which they pretended to have "materialized!" yet what harm has the exposure done them? One medium whose entertaining story has been told in print over and over again, still finds customers in London. It is twenty years since he was caught dressed up as that respectable spirit "John King," with false beard and spirit lamp; and even then there were many who protested the genuineness of the phenomena he provided, and ascribed the sky, with her broken teacups, masquerading Mahat-mas, and spirit letters fluttering from the roof, were mas, and spirit letters nuttering from the root, were made manifest, her admirers broke off indignantly from the iconoclastic Society for Psychical Research which had exposed her; and there is a great body of cultured ladies in England which still finds religious consolation in the hotch-potch of borrowed philosophy, invented history, and misty mysticism which she endeavored to pass off by her clumsy juggling as revelations sent down from Heaven for the choice spirits of the earth. spirits of the earth,

There has meanwhile been another current steadily flowing in relation to the Occult, making as much for the progress of knowledge as the superstitious current makes for the revival of barbarism. During the last generation an ever-increasing number of sceptical and hard-headed people has been steadily engaged in sifting the residuum of the "supernormal" phenomena which is left over when fraud has been excluded; and the centre round which these people gather is the Society for Psychical Research, of which the authors of these two books are members. Their books can hardly be too highly recommended. Mr. Carrington's book is stuffed full with facts and references, and has an excellent in dex; while Professor Barrett's with fewer facts, has the added grace of a charming literary style. It is a great pity that such an excellent little work should have been held back for twelve years for no better reason than that the Professor was waiting for the rehabilitation of the Italian medium, Eusapla Paladino.

It is but such a dittle time since the subject of the

It is but such a little time since the subject of the It is but such a little time since the subject of the coult or "supernormal" was detached from its superstrains surroundings that little has as yet been done beyon the accumulation of facts. Theory is still large, a matter for the future. But theory has alwaysprung up, and always will spring up, from the verynoment that the data of any subject begin to be accimulated; and the question of an explanation of

the phenomena, however premature, provokes innumerable answers. Not one theory, of all the many propounded, will stand the test of application satisfactorily. Mere incredulity, the common attitude, becomes difficult in the face of the evidence; no theory of fraud or collusion will explain the cross-correspondences between the automatic writings of Mrs. Verrall, Mrs. Holland, and Mrs. Piper; nor can one pooling the testimony of emipant men of science like Mrs. of fraud or collusion will explain the cross-correspondences between the automatic writings of Mrs. Verrall, Mrs. Holland, and Mrs. Piper; nor can one poohpooh the testimony of eminent men of science like Mr. A. R. Wallace, Sir William Crookes, and Sir Oliver Lodge. When Sir William Crookes says that he saw Home float up into the air and passed his hands all about him to make sure that there was no invisible support, or when Professor Barrett relates how a lootable broke loose and chased him into a corner, it is a hard thing to believe; but what are you to do? You fly with delight to the theory of hallucination. Undoubtedly hallucination, or, at the least, illusion (which is hallucination founded on a small basis of fact) is the explanation of many jugglers' tricks. We know from ancient Mexican inscriptions that the entertalnments of the Toltec gentry were enlivened by the presence of "eye-deceivers" of different gailds; those who made the house seem full of flames; those who produced springs of water with fishes in them; and others. These things were plainly illusions or hallucinations, for they left no trace on the material world; the houses were not burnt, nor were the floors flooded. The same is true, no doubt, of the more marvellous of the Indian tricks. But this comforting hypothesis will not suit all the facts of modern metapsychies; for, in many cases where fraud seems altogether excluded, there is a visible and tangible result when the thing is over; self-registering instruments for instance, beyond the reach of hocus-pocus, indubitably recording the action of a force which had no raceable normal origin. Theory is driven out of the sphere of the every-day, and posts the action of "psychle force," or some power in the medium and the "sitters" acting on matter without the intervention of the body's clumsy mechanism. But this is not altogether satisfying; for there is direction as well as force. Tables are reported to prance about with unmistakable signs of wilful independence; planchettes and only as wri

artogether beyond the Feach of the siters, Cognization of facts demonstrably unknown to the medium and the rest, and corroborated with difficulty afterwards.

In the end theory, after tortuous evasions and endeavors to stretch every hypothesis a little further than it will go, comes round, in most cases, to the ancient, world-wide explanation, that this baffling personality is a spirit—a disembodied soul. A sad conclusion to come to after all. When we are banished from the earthly body, are we to join the wordy rabble which speaks by the mouth or the pen of the mediums? These wild utterances do not seem as a rure like revelations of the secrets of the prison-house, but rather like gibberings from a lunatic asylum, peopled by Inmates of vulgar behavior and the lowest morals; creatures that lie and cheat, give false names and unverlifiable addresses. But the fact that things are unpleasant is no evidence that they are untrue; besides in some cases the "personalities" talk very good sense, quote Plotinus and write really charming poetry. So much depends on whose ghost it is; but, still more, on whose lips or hand it is by which it communicates. That is the main difficulty about the spirit hypothesis; the unmistakable color which the communication gets through the medium; the late Mr. Frederick Myers cites Homer and Plato in the original through Mrs. Holland, whose culture is not classical, he quotes nothing more abstruse than Tennyson and Rossetti; whereas, through Mrs. Piper, the postmaster's wife, he can only ejaculate bluntly, "Browning." Professor Barrett has an excellent story of a ghost seen lately at a Belgian convent; a man who had committed suictide appeared to his young goddaughter and related the circumstances before ever she had had any chance of hearing them by a normal channel. He seemed very unhappy, said he had done a wicked thing in taking his own life and besought her to pray for him. Thereafter he appeared to her daily in better spirits, and said her prayers had benefited him. Nothing could be m the rest, and corroborated with difficulty afterwards

cacy of prayers for the dead be real and literal fact. Otherwise, though the communication of the knowledge of his death is an inexplicable miracle, the vision itself is no more than a picture elaborated on that theme with details from the young lady's own imagination. On the whole, we may say that we are not very much nearer to a definite theory of the phenomena than we were before; we are perhaps on the threshold of a new world of thought, peering across it, as it were, but we are still very far from stepping over it.

#### CURIOUS MEXICAN INDIANS

Burled in the heart of a civilized, powerful and progressive foreign people, a little handful of Indians have lived for 300 years, and have contrived to keep during all that time their national characteristics, their traditions, and their individuality. If you seek them you will find them in Amaton do los Reyes, a village in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. They are the Amatecas.

them you will find them in Amaton do los Reyes, a village in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. They are the Amatecas.

The Amatecas are perhaps the only people in the republic who have succeeded in retaining for themselves what is practically self-government. It must not be understood for a moment that they make any pretensions to being independent of the control of the Federal authorities in Mexico City. They long ago gave up as hopeless any struggle against the power of the Spaniard, and later on the Mexican nation, and this submission is responsible for the fact that they have been able to retain their ancient customs, habits, and modes of government.

Amatlan is a little piece of China in the heart of Mexico. It has built a Tatar wall around itself, and no man may pass that wall without the permission of the authorities. In Amatlan strangers are looked upon with suspicion and mistrust to such an extent that not even traders are allowed in the city without a special permit from the authorities. All these things have contributed to keep Amatlan the curious community it is. It cannot be called a nation or even a tribe, for the estimate of the size of the population of the whole people is variously put at from 5,000 to 15,000. The town itself is not over 3,000, but considerable territory around it is in a sense tributary to it.

The people of Amatlan, especially women, are very fond of dress, and they are skillfull in needlework. Upon their holiday dresses they laylsh a great deal of patience, time, and labor. Some of the Amateca women when young are very beautiful, and in general they have much better features than those of most of the other Indian tribes that surround them. Even the women when they get older possess pleasing features. Taeir industry, the tranquill lives they lead and the better food they receive and have received for at least three generations are probably responsible in a great degree for this.

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when the Spaniards landed in Mexico, near Vera

great degree for this.

When the Spaniards landed in Mexico, near Vera Cruz, and began the march to the Aztec capital, the Emperor Montezuma sent several messengers and spies to bring him news of the mysterious strangers. Among others sent was Ocelotl, or the Tiger Prince, as he was known in history and legend. Ocelotl was one of the best Aztec artists, and the Emperor commissioned him to make sketches of the invaders so that he might judge of them by their appearance.

Ocelotl brought back a complete report to the Emperor and gave it as his opinion from what he had seen of the strangers that it would require all the strength and cunning of the Aztec empire to contend against them. Montezuma was so angry at this unfavorable report that he ordered Ocelotl to be publicly burned as a coward who wished to frighten with childish tales the courage of his warriors, until then ever successful.

There is a curious legend still told by the Amatecas to the effect that Ocelotl stopped at Amatlan on his way back from Vera Cruz and that the people flocked about him to hear what he had to say. Ocelotl told them of the fair faces of the strangers, their garments which shone as bright as the sun itself, the great beasts they rode, and how they came armed with weapons of the god of thunder and lightning. The people of Amatlan held a meeting in the public square and when the chiefs had heard the story of Ocelotl they decided that the newcomers were indeed the warritors of the Emperor of the Sun and that there was therefore, no use whatever in opposing them. So they sent a message to Cortes saying that they had decided to become his friends.

Whatever truth there may be in this legend it might well have been true, for it embodied in it the

Whatever truth there may be in this legend it might well have been true, for it embodied in it the characteristics of the Amateas as a people. They have ever been clever diplomatists.